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MEMBER OF A MEETING HELD IN THE CONFERENCE ROOM,  
OFFICE OF FUEL AND POWER, 1ST FLOOR WESTMINSTER HOUSE,

ON TUESDAY, 26TH JUNE, 1951.

PRESENT

Mr. V.S. Butler - U.F.P. (In the Chair)  
Mr. G. Prussing - Consulting Engineer, Arabica  
American Oil Co.  
Mr. J.H. Penfield - U.S. Embassy  
Mr. D.P. Reilly - Foreign Office  
Major Newall - War Office  
Dr. W.L.P. Nuttall - U.F.P.

Secretary

Mr. H. Denton

The Chairman welcomed Mr. Prussing on behalf of the Departments represented and expressed their willingness to afford all possible assistance to him during his mission.

Mr. Prussing then gave a summary of the arrangements made to date. One representative from each of the four oil companies (i.e. Aramco, Bahrain P.O., Pet. Dev. (Qatar) Ltd., and Kuwait Oil Company) had been invited to the forthcoming meeting in Dahrn, together with Mr. McPherson of the American Independent O.G. He had been assured that a meeting in Dahrn would provoke less comment than a meeting held at any other place. Those company representatives would act as intermediary between the companies and his organisation.

In addition to the aforementioned company representatives, Mr. Prussing said he would like to have an "under-cover man" each for Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and Kuwait. For this purpose company nominees would be unavailing, government officials being required. He would require these assistants to operate in their respective territories. In the case of the British protected states they would act as his contact between the Political Resident or Political Agents and the companies' nominees. Major Newall suggested someone from the companies who was on the Reserve of Officers. Mr. Prussing then explained how the Americans had approached this problem. They had made it a pre-requisite that the

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assistant should be a government official trained in security. One had therefore been appointed by Aramco as assistant to the General Manager in the field with broad responsibility for general petroleum security measures. To him was attached a technical assistant who reported direct to Mr. Frussing and acted generally as a "go-between". Mr. Reilly said that it would be difficult to find assistants of this kind quickly for the British protected states - would it suffice if initially one assistant were designated, to be appointed in an inconspicuous capacity on the staff of the Political Resident in Bahrain? Mr. Frussing said this would help, but he doubted whether one assistant was sufficient. He was of the opinion that one for each territory would prove essential eventually. Mr. Reilly agreed to consult with the Political Resident to see how this matter could best be resolved.

The Chairman said that it appeared that the companies' nominees would only be required to discuss the technicalities of the problem and that the technical planning would presumably not have to be held up by the non-appointment of suitable assistants. Mr. Frussing agreed that this was so and went on to explain that the Americans had selected 15 key men in each of three areas and that some 600 company personnel <sup>would eventually be</sup> ~~were~~ involved in <sup>although they would not be quite out of the operation until just prior to the implementation</sup> ~~it~~. They would <sup>at that time</sup> eventually all be militarised and the Americans had an organisation attached to Dahrán airfield for this purpose. It was a gradual process extending over two years. The "technical assistant" had complete responsibility for the security arrangements and for clearing the selected personnel. Mr. Reilly suggested that for the time being he would arrange for the Political Resident at Bahrain to afford Mr. Frussing all possible assistance. He would arrange with Sir Rupert Hay that for each territory (Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar) an official (most probably the Political Agent) would be nominated to deal with this question. Mr. Frussing agreed to ensure that the U.S. Consul General in Dahrán was informed.

Major Newall said that Major Darlington might be available earlier than was expected in view of events in Persia and arrangements were made for Mr. Prussing to contact him through the B.M.E.O.

The following company representatives were then admitted to the meeting:-

Mr. Southwell	-	K.O.C.
Mr. Dunkley	-	I.P.C.
Lt. Col. Galloway	-	B.P.C.

The Chairman introduced Mr. Prussing and gave a brief summary of his mission. Mr. Prussing explained that he was travelling as a consulting engineer and gave an indication of the plans made by Aramco. He emphasised that security now was more important than the success of any operations if an emergency arose; the American view was that the subject called for much detailed planning and that his particular role vis à vis the company was to advise on and assist in the technicalities of the problem.

Messrs. Southwell, Dunkley and Galloway expressed their willingness to co-operate so far as their respective companies were concerned and meetings between them and Mr. Prussing for further discussions were arranged.

Ministry of Fuel and Power

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22nd June, 1951.