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HS L 179:189



Dag Hammarskiöld's saml.

Saudi Arabia

15 June 59 - 22 June 60

Abdul Rahman Azzam (King Saud's political
adviser, Saudi Arabia)

- 4 letters to D.H.
- 1 encl.
- text of Azzam's statement, 6 Feb.

(42)

15th June 1959



BAUR AU LAC
ZURICH

Dear Mr Hamerchold

I saw Mr Selwyn Lloyd
in Geneva a week ago, and
had a long talk about the
very annoying and dangerous
disputes on the frontiers and
the Buraimy case.

It was a sincere exchange of
opinion. I told him of the
Saudi Government's attitude

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towards availing themselves
of your excellency's good-
offices before going to the
Security Council. I also
told him of your advice when
you ^saw the King and prince
Faysal which they accepted
and avoided a complaint to
the S. C., and decided
to exhaust all diplomatic
means.

The Saudis accepted your
advice and later proposed

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BAUR AU LAC
ZURICH

your good offices.

He was amiable and hoped we will be able through your assistance to find a common ground, that permits a resumption of diplomatic relations.

I am sure that you will succeed, because I believe that the situation has changed

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and the the British and the
Saudis have in many ways
vital common interests.

Mr Lloyd expressed the same
view.

I heard that you may be going
to the Middle East. If you
are passing by Europe, I can
meet you where you like.

I wrote to His Majesty and to
Prince Gaysal and I am
waiting for further development.
With best wishes

Yours Sincerely
Abdul Rahman Azzam



P. S. - My son Issam
Azzam can get in touch
with me where I am and
communicate any message
He is in the Plaza Hotel
New York.

A. R. Azzam -

(31)

New York
24 February 1960

My dear Mr. Hammarskjöld:

It has occurred to me that it may be helpful to you, in considering the problems which Mr. Beeley and I have been discussing with you, to have at hand a few of the documents which show what has been done before in attempting to organize a "modus vivendi" for the areas in question.

I therefore am pleased to send you herewith for your information copies of the following:

1. The Buraimi "Standstill Agreement" of 26 October 1952;
2. The Arbitration Agreement of 30 July 1954, together with the accompanying exchange of notes which provided for a temporary régime in the areas under arbitration;
3. A brief statement on the breakdown of the arbitration proceedings at Geneva in September 1955, noting the Tribunal's own proposal for a resident neutral commission in Buraimi;
4. A set of maps of the areas under discussion, identical with those submitted by Saudi Arabia during the arbitration.

I shall advise Mr. Beeley of the fact that I am putting these documents at your disposal.

With highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

Abdul Rahman Azzam

His Excellency
Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

(29)

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Feb. 19, 1960

BASES SEEN FOR END OF BURAIMI DISPUTE

Amman, in Arabia to Jordan and the Near East, Feb. 6, 1960, 1900 GMT--M

(Text) Abd ar-Rah, an ^ARazzam, King Saud's political adviser, stated in Cairo today that U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's plan for the settlement of the dispute between Saudi Arabia and Britain on Al-Buraimi oasis includes two proposals which can be the bases for negotiations between London and Riyadh. He said that the first proposal calls for the evacuation of the British from the Saudi territory of (Ghawr al-Habib?), and the second for accepting arbitration should it be impossible for the two countries to reach agreement, or for accepting a referendum by the residents of Al-Buraimi region.

Azzam made this statement before his departure for New York this morning to discuss this question with the U.N. Secretary General. Saudi Premier and Foreign Minister Emir Faysal recently stated that the resumption of diplomatic relations between Britain and Saudi Arabia depends on the settlement of the Al-Buraimi question.

Buraimi Standstill Agreement of 26 October 1952

With a view to promoting the peaceful adjustment of matters in the Buraimi region and its vicinity, on the 10th October, 1952 (20th Moharram, 1372) His Majesty King Abdul Aziz put forward proposals for a complete standstill in the Buraimi oasis. On the 12th October, 1952 (22nd Moharram, 1372) these proposals were accepted in principle by Mr. Eden and the standstill agreement proposed by His Majesty thereupon came into existence.

2. The text of the proposals which have thus been agreed in principle by both Governments is as follows: -

- a) The British shall remove the restrictions and obstacles imposed by them (such as flying low over Buraimi, stopping the supply of provisions and restrictions on normal movements), it being understood that the Saudis are also to desist from provocative actions. In other words life is to revert to its normal course.
- b) The two sides shall remain at present in Buraimi and maintain their present positions.
- c) After that discussions will be resumed between the British and the Saudis.

It was further stated that the provisioning of men of both parties established in that area would not be considered inconsistent with these proposals; and that the foregoing was also to apply to those in whose name Britain was acting.

3. His Royal Highness the Amir Feisal and Her Majesty's Ambassador at Jeddah, each acting on instructions and intending to put the meaning of the standstill agreement beyond doubt, have agreed upon the clarifications and definitions set out below.

- a) The parties at present in Buraimi shall remain as they are in their present positions. No reinforcements are to be sent by any party whatsoever. Visits of the minimum necessary number of personnel accompanying provisions, or the replacement of personnel withdrawn, will not be considered as prohibited reinforcements.
- b) The Royal Air Force flights over Buraimi will be suspended. No threatening manoeuvres will be made by any armed forces.
- c) Life is to revert to its normal course without the interference of any party. No restrictions are to be imposed on the normal movements of persons and the

passport regulations for the Trucial Sheikhdoms will not be applied in a manner to restrict such movements. No restrictions will be imposed on normal trade. It is the intention of all parties to avoid any movement prejudicial to a final decision on the sovereignty of the area.

- d) There will be no restrictions on the sending from the towns of the Trucial Sheikhdoms of normal non-warlike provisions necessary for the contingents existing in Bureimi according to the regulations usually recognized to be applicable on normal trade.
- e) The rights of the local inhabitants voluntarily to visit the representatives in the Bureimi area of the various parties will not be interfered with nor will they be encouraged to do so; and no one will have the right to prevent anyone from expressing his political sentiments and inclinations. All the parties in Bureimi are to desist from provocative actions. All parties shall cease propaganda or any action to influence the tribes. No party shall issue in Bureimi nationality documents which were not formerly customarily issued.
- f) Every endeavour will be made by all parties to avoid infringements of the spirit and letter of this agreement. Should however any incident occur the two Governments would immediately consult together for the purpose of ensuring the fulfilment of the agreement.

4. This standstill agreement is without prejudice to the claims of all parties regarding which negotiations are to take place for a final solution of the problem.

5. Discussions will now be resumed between Her Majesty's Government and the Saudi Arabian Government for a solution of the problem by friendly means.

6. Her Majesty's Government are authorized to state on behalf of the Sultan of Muscat that His Highness fully accepts and adheres to this standstill agreement as set out in the above paragraphs.

7. The Arabic and English texts of this document are of equal validity.

FAISAL

PELIAM

Riyadh, 20th October, 1952
7th Safar, 1372

1960

(40)

9th June

from ^{H.M.} King Sand

We greatly appreciate Mr
Hammerskjold endeavours and
thank him for it.

I wish that ~~an~~ ^{the} occasion
presents itself for him
to see us. That will be
very ~~use~~ useful. I
leave it to his ~~own~~
circumstances.

Convey to him my best regards

Abdul Rahman Paccan

A. R. A.

(43)

22 June 1960

Dear Mr. Hammarskjold,

I have informed His Majesty King Saud of the difficulties of Your Excellency's visiting him in Saudi Arabia for the time being. His Majesty sent to me to convey to Your Excellency again his thanks to you and his appreciation of your endeavours for peace and your good offices and that he welcomes your visit to him whenever it is convenient to you.

With my best regards and wishes

Abdul Rahman Assem

H. E. Mr. Dag Hammarskjold
Secretary-General of the
United Nations
United Nations Headquarters
New York, N.Y.