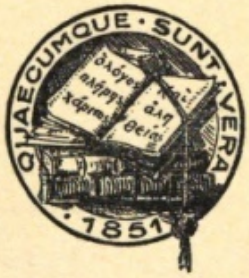
MAIN
327.53
G786

Digitized by Google
Original from
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

NORTHWESTERN
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY



EVANSTON
ILLINOIS

Digitized by Google

Original from
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Gt. Brit. Colonial office

ARABIA.

Agreements with the Sultan of Nejd regarding certain questions relating to the Nejd - Trans-Jordan and Nejd - 'Iraq frontiers.

Presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Parliament by Command of His Majesty, December, 1925.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1;
York Street, Manchester; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
or 120 George Street, Edinburgh;
or through any Bookseller.

1925.

Price 3d. Net.

Cmd. 2566.

Digitized by Google
Original from NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

327.53
G786

Digitized by Google

Original from
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

ARABIA.

Agreements with the Sultan of Nejd regarding certain questions relating to the Nejd – Trans-Jordan and Nejd - 'Iraq frontiers.

The Hadda Agreement.

THE HIGH BRITISH GOVERNMENT on its own part and HIS HIGHNESS 'ABDU'L-'AZIZ IBN 'ABDU'R-RAHMAN AL-FAISAL ĀL SA'UD, Sultan of Nejd and its Dependencies on behalf of the Government of Nejd, on his part, in view of the friendly relations which exist between them, being desirous of fixing the frontier between Nejd and Trans-Jordan and of settling certain questions connected therewith, THE HIGH BRITISH GOVERNMENT have named and appointed SIR GILBERT CLAYTON, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., as their Commissioner and Plenipotentiary, to conclude an Agreement for this purpose with SULTAN 'ABDU'L-'AZIZ IBN 'ABDU'R-RAHMAN AL-FAISAL ĀL SA'UD on behalf of Nejd.

In virtue of which the said SULTAN 'ABDU'L-'AZIZ IBN 'ABDU'R-RAHMAN AL-FAISAL ĀL SA'UD and the said SIR GILBERT CLAYTON, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

Article 1.

The frontier between Nejd and Trans-Jordan starts in the north-east from the point of intersection of meridian 39°E and parallel 32°N, which marks the termination of the frontier between Nejd and 'Iraq, and proceeds in a straight line to the point of intersection of meridian 37°E and parallel 31°30′N, and thence along meridian 37°E to the point of its intersection with parallel 31°25′N. From this point, it proceeds in a straight line to the point of intersection of meridian 38°E and parallel 30°N, leaving all projecting edges of the Wadi Sirhan in Nejd territory; and thence proceeds along meridian 38°E to the point of its intersection with parallel 29°35′N.

The Map referred to in this Agreement is that known as the " International " Asia Map, 1 : 1,000,000.

Article 2.

The Government of Nejd undertake not to establish any fortified post at Kaf or utilise Kaf or the district in its neighbourhood as a military centre; and should they at any time consider it necessary to take exceptional measures in the neighbourhood of the frontier with a view to the maintenance of order or for any other purpose,

Digitized by Google
Original from NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

involving the concentration of armed forces, they engage to notify His Majesty's Government without delay.

The Government of Nejd undertake to prevent, by all the means at their disposal, any incursions by their forces into the territory of Trans-Jordan.

Article 3.

In order to avoid misunderstanding over incidents which may arise in the neighbourhood of the frontier, and to promote mutual confidence and full co-operation between His Majesty's Government and the Government of Nejd, the two parties agree to maintain constant communication between the Chief British Representative in Trans-Jordan or his delegate and the Governor of the Wadi Sirhan.

Article 4.

The Government of Nejd undertake to maintain all established rights that may be enjoyed in the Wadi Sirhan by tribes not under their jurisdiction, whether such rights appertain to grazing or to habitation, or to ownership, or the like; it being understood that those tribes, so long as they reside within Nejd territory, will be subject to such internal laws as do not infringe those rights.

The Government of Trans-Jordan undertake to extend identical treatment to Nejd subjects who may enjoy similar established rights in Trans-Jordan territory.

Article 5.

The Governments of Nejd and Trans-Jordan severally recognise that raiding by tribes settled in their territories into the territory of the other State is an aggression which necessitates the severe punishment of the perpetrators by the Government to which they are subject, and that the chief of the tribe committing such aggression is to be held responsible.

Article 6.

(*a*) A special tribunal shall be set up, by agreement between the two Governments of Nejd and Trans-Jordan, which shall meet from time to time to enquire into the particulars of any aggression committed across the frontier between the two States, to assess the damages and losses and to fix the responsibility. This tribunal shall be composed of an equal number of representatives of the Governments of Nejd and Trans-Jordan, and its presidency shall be entrusted to an additional person, other than the aforesaid representatives, to be selected by the two Governments in agreement. The decision of this tribunal shall be final and executory.

Digitized by Google

Original from
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

(*b*) When the tribunal has fixed the responsibility, assessed the damages and losses resulting from the raid, and issued its decision in that respect, the Government to whom those found guilty are subject shall execute the aforesaid decision in accordance with tribal customs, and shall punish the guilty party in accordance with Article 5 of the present Agreement.

Article 7.

Tribes subject to one of the two Governments may not cross the frontier into the territory of the other Government except after obtaining a permit from their own Government and after the concurrence of the other Government; it being stipulated, however, in accordance with the principle of the freedom of grazing, that neither Government shall have the right to withhold such permit or concurrence if the migration of the tribe is due to grazing necessities.

Article 8.

The two Governments of Nejd and Trans-Jordan undertake to stand in the way, by all the means at their disposal other than expulsion and the use of force, of the emigration of any tribe or section of a tribe from one of the two countries into the other unless its emigration takes place with the knowledge and consent of its Government. The two Governments undertake to abstain from offering any present of whatsoever kind to refugees from the territories of the other Government, and to look with disfavour on any of their subjects who may seek to entice tribes belonging to the other Government or to encourage them to emigrate from their country into the other country.

Article 9.

The Governments of Nejd and Trans-Jordan may not correspond with the Chiefs and Sheikhs of tribes subject to the other State on official or political matters.

Article 10.

The forces of Nejd and Trans-Jordan may not cross the common frontier in the pursuit of offenders, except with the consent of both Governments.

Article 11.

Sheikhs of tribes who hold an official position or who have flags showing that they are the leaders of armed forces may not display their flags in the territory of the other State.

Article 12.

Free passage will be granted by the Governments of Nejd and Trans-Jordan to travellers and pilgrims, provided they conform to those regulations affecting travel and pilgrimage which may be in force in Nejd and Trans-Jordan. Each Government will inform the other of any regulation issued by it in this matter.

Digitized by Google

Original from
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Article 13.

His Britannic Majesty's Government undertake to secure freedom of transit at all times to merchants who are subjects of Nejd for the prosecution of their trade between Nejd and Syria in both directions: and to secure exemption from Customs and other duty for all merchandise in transit which may cross the Mandated Territory on its way from Nejd to Syria or from Syria to Nejd, on condition that such merchants and their caravans shall submit to whatever Customs inspection may be necessary, and that they shall be in possession of a document from their Government certifying that they are *bona fide* merchants; and provided that trading caravans carrying merchandise will follow established routes, to be agreed upon hereafter, for their entry into and their exit from the Mandated Territory; it being understood that the above restrictions will not apply to trading caravans whose trade is confined to camels and other animals, or to tribes migrating in accordance with the preceding Articles of the present Agreement.

His Britannic Majesty's Government further undertake to secure such other facilities as may be possible to merchants who are subjects of Nejd and who may cross the area under British Mandate.

Article 14.

This Agreement will remain in force for so long as His Britannic Majesty's Government are entrusted with the Mandate for Trans-Jordan.

Article 15.

The present Agreement has been drawn up in the two languages, English and Arabic, and each of the high contracting parties shall sign two English copies and two Arabic copies. Both texts shall have the same validity, but in case of divergence between the two in the interpretation of one or other of the Articles of the present Agreement, the English text shall prevail.

Article 16.

The present Agreement will be known as the HADDA Agreement.

Signed at Bahra Camp on the 2nd November, 1925 (corresponding to the 15th Rabi' Thani 1344).

(Signed) GILBERT CLAYTON.

'ABDU'L-'AZIZ.

Digitized by Google

Original from
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Correspondence relating to the Hadda Agreement.

His Highness 'Abdu'l-'Aziz ibn 'Abdu'r-Rahman al-Faisal Āl Sa'ud, Sultan of Nejd and its Dependencies, to Sir Gilbert Clayton, K.B.E., etc., His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary.

TRANSLATION.

Bahra,
14th Rabi' Thani 1344
(1st November, 1925).

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In the Agreement relating to Trans-Jordan and Nejd provision is made for an undertaking on our part not to fortify Kaf or to make it a military centre. In one of our conversations, I asked Your Excellency to elucidate the meaning of "fortifications," and you explained that the construction of a wall round the villages concerned, according to the custom prevailing in the desert for the prevention of thefts and raids, as well as the construction of a military barracks for the housing of Public Security troops and the placing of a gun or a few machine-guns according to the requirements of public security, would not be considered as being fortifications of the kind which we undertook to abstain from erecting; but that such works would be considered as necessary for the preservation of order. The object of the present letter is to obtain clear confirmation of that from Your Excellency so that we should be perfectly explicit about our undertakings and leave no room for such misconstructions as might arise from the intrigues of mischief-makers. Respects.

'ABDU'L-'AZIZ IBN 'ABDU'R-RAHMAN IBN SA'UD.

Sir Gilbert Clayton, K.B.E., etc., His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary, to His Highness 'Abdu'l-'Aziz ibn 'Abdu'r-Rahman al-Faisal Āl Sa'ud, Sultan of Nejd and its Dependencies.

Bahra Camp,
2nd November, 1925.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th Rabi' Thani 1344 (1st November, 1925) relating to the interpretation of Article 2 of the Hadda Agreement.

Digitized by Google
Original from NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

In reply to Your Highness' enquiry, I would confirm the verbal statement I made in a recent conversation with Your Highness, namely, that it is difficult for anyone to define, fully and in detail, what is to be understood by the word "fortification" in such a manner as to cover all possible eventualities; and that the best interpretation of that Article would be that which conforms to the spirit as to the letter of the Agreement, and rests on a sincere execution of its terms. For instance, if you desire to erect a wall, as is usual, or barracks for Public Security men other than military forces, or a small gun or a few machine-guns intended to repel brigands and aggressors, it will undoubtedly be open to you to do so, provided such preparations do not exceed the bounds of what is required for the maintenance of order, and do not constitute, in the judgment of the British military authorities, a menace to Trans-Jordan.

I have, etc.,

GILBERT CLAYTON.

His Highness Sultan 'Abdu'l-'Aziz ibn 'Abdu'r-Rahman al-Faisal Āl Sa'ud, Sultan of Nejd and its Dependencies, to Sir Gilbert Clayton, K.B.E., etc., His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary.

TRANSLATION.

BAHRA CAMP,
15th Rabi' Thani 1344
(2nd November, 1925).

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

With reference to the discussions which have taken place concerning traders who are subjects of Trans-Jordan, I am not aware of an established and customary road used for passage through the Wadi Sirhan by traders from Trans-Jordan. Should it appear, however, that subjects of Trans-Jordan have an established and acknowledged right, recognised by those who are expert in such matters, to ply their trade from Syria and Trans-Jordan to the southern portions of Trans-Jordan by way of the Wadi Sirhan, then we hereby undertake to extend to them the same treatment as is extended to subjects of Nejd by the Government of Trans-Jordan in their transit to and from Syria.

(Sealed) 'ABDU'L-'AZIZ IBN 'ABDU'R-RAHMAN IBN SA'UD.

Digitized by Google
Original from NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Northwestern
University
Library

Bahra Agreement.

TRANSLATION.

WHEREAS with a view to securing good relations between the two Governments of 'Iraq and Nejd, a Treaty known as the Muhammara Convention was agreed upon between those two Governments and signed on the 7th Ramadan 1340 (corresponding to the 5th May, 1922), and

WHEREAS the aforesaid Treaty was supplemented by two Protocols, known respectively as Protocol Number I and Protocol Number II of the Muhammara Convention, which were signed at 'Uqair on the 12th Rabi' Thani 1341 (corresponding to the 2nd December, 1922), and

WHEREAS the aforesaid Treaty and Protocols have been duly ratified by the two Governments of 'Iraq and Nejd, and

WHEREAS in Article 1 of the aforesaid Muhammara Convention the Governments of 'Iraq and of Nejd have guaranteed mutually that they will prevent aggression by their tribes on the tribes of the other and will punish their tribes for any such aggression and, should the circumstances not admit of such punishment, the two Governments will discuss the question of taking combined action according to the good relations prevailing between them, and

WHEREAS it is considered advisable by His Britannic Majesty's Government and by the two Governments aforementioned, in the interests of friendship and good relations between the two countries of 'Iraq and Nejd to come to an agreement regarding certain matters which are outstanding between those two countries,

WE, the undersigned, His Highness 'Abdu'l-'Aziz ibn 'Abdu'r-Rahman al-Faisal Āl Sa'ud, Sultan of Nejd and its Dependencies, and Sir Gilbert Clayton, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., the duly accredited Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty's Government, who has been empowered to come to an agreement and sign on behalf of the 'Iraq Government, have agreed upon the following articles :—

Article 1.

The States of 'Iraq and Nejd severally recognise that raiding by tribes settled in their territories into the territory of the other State is an aggression which necessitates the severe punishment of the perpetrators by the Government to which they are subject and that the chief of the tribe committing such aggression is to be held responsible.

Article 2.

(*a*) A special tribunal shall be set up, by agreement between the two Governments of 'Iraq and Nejd, which shall meet from time to time to enquire into the particulars of any aggression committed across

Digitized by Google
Original from
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

the frontier between the two States, to assess the damages and losses and to fix the responsibility. This tribunal shall be composed of an equal number of representatives of the Governments of 'Iraq and Nejd, and its presidency shall be entrusted to an additional person, other than the aforesaid representatives, to be selected by the two Governments in agreement. The decisions of this tribunal shall be final and executory.

(*b*) When the tribunal has fixed the responsibility, assessed the damages and losses resulting from the raid, and issued its decision in that respect, the Government to whom those found guilty are subject shall execute the aforesaid decision in accordance with tribal customs, and shall punish the guilty party in accordance with Article 1 of the present Agreement.

Article 3.

Tribes subject to one of the two Governments may not cross the frontier into the territory of the other Government except after obtaining a permit from their own Government and after the concurrence of the other Government; it being stipulated, however, in accordance with the principle of the freedom of grazing, that neither Government shall have the right to withhold such permit or concurrence if the migration of the tribe is due to grazing necessities.

Article 4.

The two Governments of 'Iraq and Nejd undertake to stand in the way, by all the means at their disposal other than expulsion and the use of force, of the emigration of any tribe or section of a tribe from one of the two countries into the other unless its emigration takes place with the knowledge and consent of its Government. The two Governments undertake to abstain from offering any present of whatsoever kind to refugees from the territories of the other Government, and to look with disfavour on any of their subjects who may seek to entice tribes belonging to the other Government or to encourage them to emigrate from their country into the other country.

Article 5.

The Governments of 'Iraq and Nejd may not correspond with the Chiefs and Sheikhs of tribes subject to the other State on official or political matters.

Article 6.

The forces of 'Iraq and Nejd may not cross the common frontier in the pursuit of offenders except with the consent of both Governments.

Article 7.

Sheikhs of tribes who hold an official position or who have flags showing that they are the leaders of armed forces may not display their flags in the territory of the other State.

Digitized by Google
Original from NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Article 8.

In case one of the two Governments were to call upon tribes residing in the territory of the other State to furnish armed contingents, the said tribes will be free to respond to the call of their Government on condition that they betake themselves with their families and belongings in complete tranquillity.

Article 9.

In case a tribe were to emigrate from the territory of one of the two Governments into the territory of the other Government and were subsequently to commit raids into the territory in which it formerly resided, it will be open to the Government into whose territory this tribe has immigrated to take from it adequate guarantees on the understanding that, if a similar aggression were to be repeated by the tribe, those guarantees would be liable to confiscation, without prejudice to the punishment to be inflicted by the Government as provided in Article 1, and without prejudice to whatever impositions may be decreed by the tribunal specified in Article 2 of the present Agreement.

Article 10.

The Governments of 'Iraq and Nejd undertake to initiate friendly discussions with a view to concluding a special agreement in respect of the extradition of criminals in accordance with the usage prevailing among friendly States, within a period not exceeding one year from the date of the ratification of the present Agreement by the Government of 'Iraq.

Article 11.

The Arabic version is the official text to be referred to in the interpretation of the Articles of the present Agreement.

Article 12.

The present Agreement shall be known as "The Bahra Agreement."

Signed at Bahra Camp this fourteenth day of Rabi' Thani 1344, corresponding to the first day of November, 1925.

(Signed) GILBERT CLAYTON.

(Signed and Sealed) 'ABDU'L-'AZIZ.

Digitized by Google

Original from NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Correspondence relating to the Bahra Agreement.

Memorandum

Presented by His Highness the Sultan of Nejd after the sixth meeting to Sir Gilbert Clayton, K.B.E., etc., His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary.

Translation.

1st Rabi' Thani 1344
(19th October, 1925).

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Government of Nejd are still of opinion that it is necessary to examine the possibility of extraditing criminals, in the hope of ensuring peace on the frontier and of preventing all disturbers of the peace effectively. My insistence in this matter is due to the particular experience I have, and to my knowledge of desert conditions. My first object is to prevent any rivalry or friction from arising between the two Governments, and in this I am actuated by three main motives :—

(*a*) religion and honour, which compel us to act truthfully and in keeping with our pledges ;

(*b*) our special ties of friendship with His Majesty's Government, which make it incumbent upon us to take a far-sighted view ;

(*c*) our desire to live in peace, quiet and amity with our neighbours the State of 'Iraq.

2. I am of opinion that the Agreement which you presented for discussion this morning, although it may achieve some of the purposes for which we strive, does yet leave the door open to a great number of troublesome incidents of a kind of which we have had cause to complain in the past. In particular, I have submitted to you the following incidents as being of the kind which habitually occur in life in the desert :—

(*a*) what should the attitude of the Nejd Government be if an 'Iraqi tribe, having committed a reprehensible crime involving killing and plunder, were to take refuge in Nejd ; and what would the same Government's attitude be if that refugee tribe were to commit the same crime, notwithstanding guarantees being taken from it ;

(*b*) what should the attitude of each of the Governments of 'Iraq and of Nejd be if a Nejd tribe, having been punished by the Nejd Government for a raid into 'Iraq, were to take refuge into 'Iraq and then to raid Nejd from 'Iraq, as was done by those tribes who had taken refuge with Nejd and then gone over to 'Iraq, after the well-known incidents connected with Yusuf Sa'dun ?

Digitized by Google
Original from NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

I beg that you will examine these questions carefully. After considerable experience, I see no effective way of circumventing the trouble other than that Nejd and 'Iraq should both admit the principle of the surrender of criminals, and that criminals having perpetrated a crime in their country should be prevented from seeking refuge into the other country. Measures based on any other principle would not, in my opinion, shut the door on the dissensions of which we all complain; and I ask that this statement of mine should be put on record so that it may be referred to in the future, and so as to set my conscience at rest in case such incidents, of the kind which we deplore and would prevent with all our efforts, were to recur.

Usual respects.

(Sealed) 'ABDU'L-'AZIZ IBN 'ABDU'R-RAHMAN IBN SA'UD.

Sir Gilbert Clayton, K.B.E., etc., His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary, to His Highness 'Abdu'l-'Aziz ibn 'Abdu'r-Rahman al-Faisal Āl Sa'ud, Sultan of Nejd and its Dependencies.

Bahra Camp,
20th October, 1925.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Highness' communication of 1st Rabi' Thani (19th October, 1925), and I note that Your Highness is of opinion that no agreement is likely to establish security on the frontier and put a stop to raiding which is not based on the principle that either Government at the request of the other Government should return, if necessary by force, any tribes or portions of tribes which may cross over into its territory.

2. As I have repeatedly informed Your Highness in our conversations, the 'Iraq Government is unable to subscribe to this principle, which it deems contrary to Arab traditions and impracticable of execution. I have also informed Your Highness that His Majesty's Government, after careful consideration of the facts and of the views put forward by Your Highness and on your behalf in the past, have reached the same conclusion. That being so, I regret that I am unable to adopt the principle which you recommend.

3. On the other hand, I would point out to Your Highness that the draft Agreement which I presented to you recently goes far towards meeting your own views in the matter, and that in drafting it I have endeavoured as far as possible to reconcile conflicting opinions. It is based on what, in the view of His Majesty's Government, is just and fair to 'Iraq and Nejd and to the tribes concerned; and I feel sure that, provided it is loyally carried out, peace and stability on the border ought to prevail, and that any disputes arising from the aggressions of tribes, even in such complicated

Digitized by Google
Original from NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

instances as those mentioned by Your Highness, will be capable of settlement without real difficulty by the two Governments of 'Iraq and Nejd acting in sincere co-operation.

4. With regard to Your Highness' misgivings as to the efficacy of an agreement such as I have proposed, I rely with full confidence on Your Highness' repeated assurances of good-will and sincere desire for peace and order on the frontier.

I have, etc.,

GILBERT CLAYTON.

Bahra,

31st October, 1925.

Sir Gilbert Clayton, K.B.E., etc., His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary, to His Highness 'Abdu'l-'Aziz ibn 'Abdu'r-Rahman al-Faisal Āl Sa'ud, Sultan of Nejd and its Dependencies.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to recall that in one of our recent conversations I spoke to Your Highness about the necessity of settling the question of loot and losses resulting from past raids by tribes from 'Iraq and Nejd, and we agreed that it would be necessary to lay down general principles and formulate a procedure for the satisfactory settlement of this question.

2. In accordance with our agreement, Taufiq Bey Suwaidi, the 'Iraq representative, has discussed the question with Sheikh Hafiz and Sheikh Yusuf, and they have come to a preliminary agreement on the subject. I have the honour, therefore, to request that Your Highness may, if you see fit, signify to me your concurrence in the following proposals :—

(*a*) That the 'Uqair Conference should be taken as the starting point for reckoning the losses claimed respectively by 'Iraq and Nejd on account of the raids which have taken place between that Conference and the date of ratification by the 'Iraq Government of the Bahra Agreement.

(*b*) That the tribunal provided for in Article 2 of the Bahra Agreement should be charged with the task of enquiring into the claims of both sides and of assessing compensation due for the losses resulting from raids taking place during the above-mentioned period, without prejudice to the other duties which this tribunal will have to perform in the future.

Digitized by Google

Original from NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

(*c*) That this tribunal should be assembled and should meet within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the ratification of the Bahra Agreement by the Government of 'Iraq in accordance with their constitutional laws.

I have, etc.,

GILBERT CLAYTON.

His Highness 'Abdu'l-'Aziz ibn 'Abdu'r-Rahman al-Faisal Āl Sa'ud, Sultan of Nejd and its Dependencies, to Sir Gilbert Clayton, K.B.E., etc., His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary.

TRANSLATION.

14th Rabi' Thani 1344
(1st November, 1925).

Respects.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 31st October, 1925, relating to losses and loot. I fully endorse the agreement arrived at between Sheikh Hafiz Wahba and Sheikh Yusuf Yasin and Taufiq Bey Suwaidi. Compliments.

(Sealed) 'ABDU'L-'AZIZ IBN 'ABDU'R-RAHMAN IBN SA'UD.

Sir Gilbert Clayton, K.B.E., etc., His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary, to His Highness 'Abdu'l-'Aziz ibn 'Abdu'r-Rahman al-Faisal Āl Sa'ud, Sultan of Nejd and its Dependencies.

Bahra Camp,
1st November, 1925.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

I have the honour to inform Your Highness that I am instructed by His Majesty's Government that the Agreement which has been concluded between Your Highness and myself in regard to certain frontier questions which were outstanding between the Governments of Nejd and of 'Iraq, and which was duly signed on the 1st November, 1925, cannot become operative until it has been formally ratified by the Government of 'Iraq.

The Agreement will be transmitted without delay by His Majesty's Government to the Government of 'Iraq with a request for early ratification, and the date of that ratification will be notified in due course by His Majesty's Government to Your Highness as the date on which the aforesaid Agreement will come into operation.

I shall be grateful if Your Highness will kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

I have, etc.,

GILBERT CLAYTON.

Digitized by Google
Original from NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

His Highness Sultan 'Abdu'l-'Aziz ibn 'Abdu'r-Rahman al-Faisal Āl Sa'ud, Sultan of Nejd and its Dependencies, to Sir Gilbert Clayton, K.B.E., etc., His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary.

TRANSLATION.

15th Rabi' Thani 1344
(2nd November, 1925).

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Respects.

I beg to acknowledge your letter dated 1st November, 1925, relating to the date on which the 'Iraq-Nejd Agreement is to come into force, and to say that this has been noted. Respects.

(Sealed) 'ABDU'L-'AZIZ IBN 'ABDU'R-RAHMAN IBN SA'UD.

Printed under the authority of HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By the SOUTH ESSEX RECORDERS, LTD., High Road, Ilford, Essex.

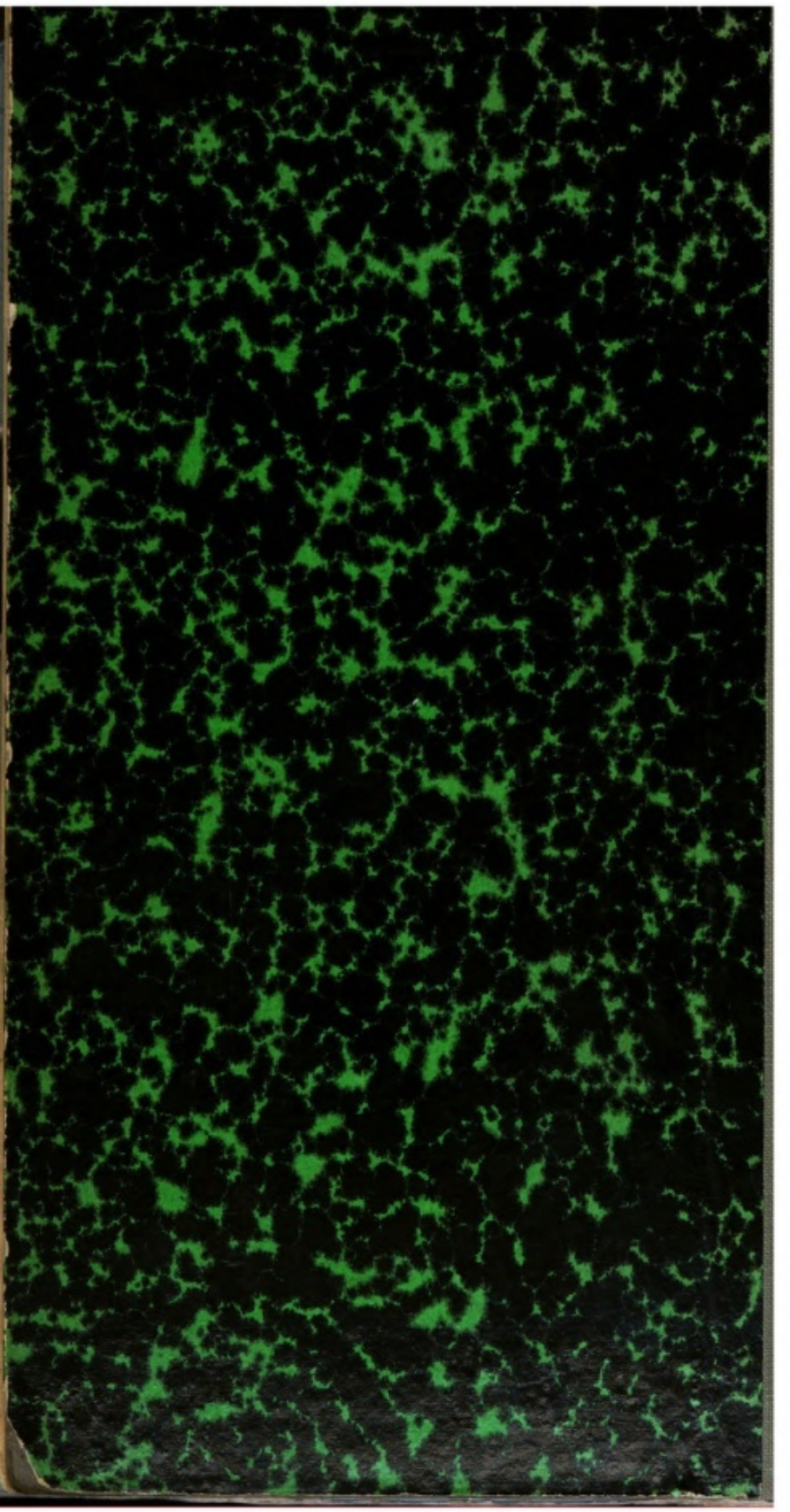
(177) Wt. 20614/1558 1,125 1/26 S.E.R., Ltd. Gp. 56

Digitized by Google
Original from NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

327.53 G786
3 5556 002 416 428

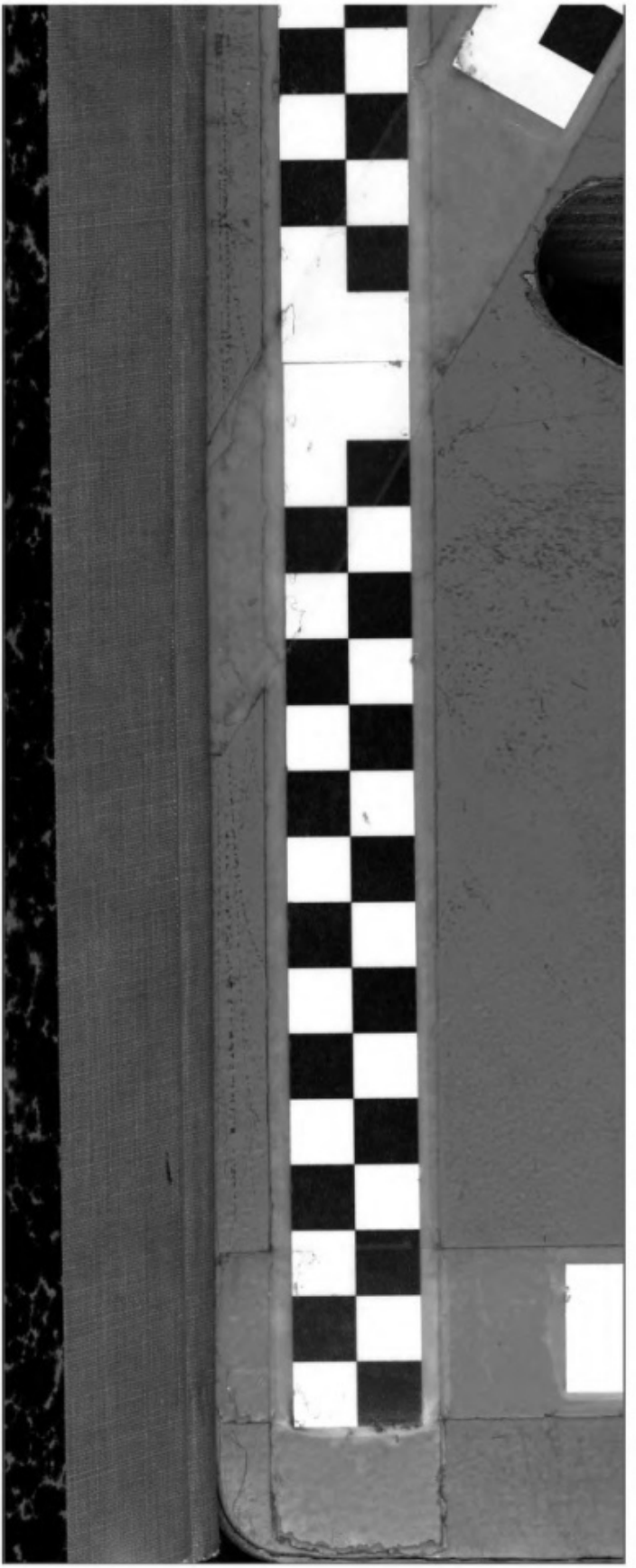
DATE LOANED

Digitized by Google
Original from NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY



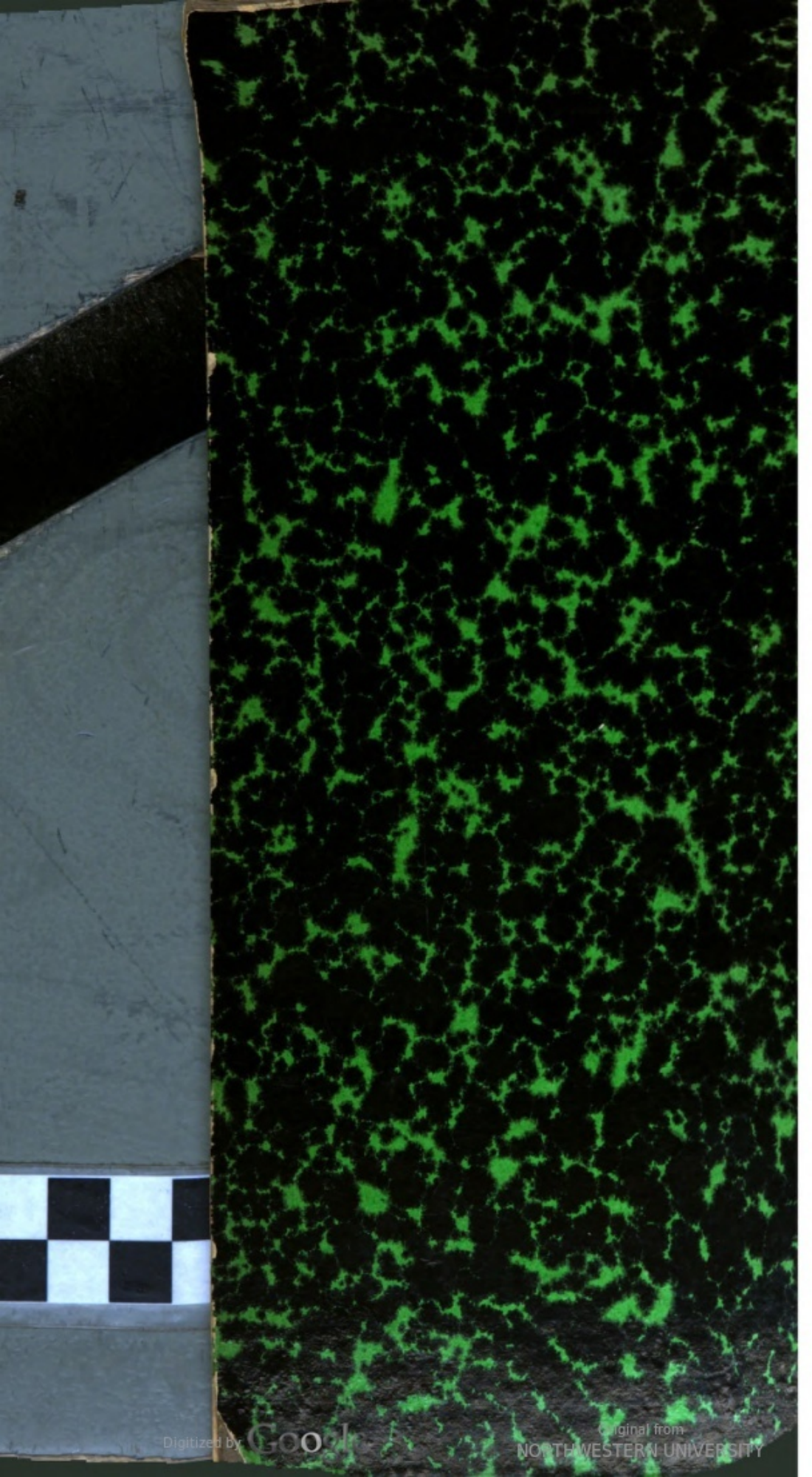
Digitized by Google

Original from
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY



Digitized by Google

Original from
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY


Digitized by Google
Original from
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

MAIN
327.53
G786

Digitized by Google
Original from
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

MAIN
327.53
G786

Digitized by Google
Original from
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY