SELF-DETERMINATION IN 'IRAQ

Reproductions of original declarations by the people of 'Iraq regarding the future of their country.

صورة طبق الأصل في تصريحات اهالي العراق بخصوص مستقبل العراق
**INDEX.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Name of Political Division</th>
<th>Description of Document</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Qurnah</td>
<td>Declaration by tribal shaikhs and other notables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Amarah</td>
<td>Declaration by the tribal shaikhs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kat</td>
<td>(a) Declarations by tribal shaikhs and other persons of note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nasiriyah</td>
<td>Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal shaikhs, town notables and others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Samawah</td>
<td>Declarations signed by the leading tribal shaikhs and town notables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Shamiyah</td>
<td>Fourteen declarations signed by religious leaders, tribal shaikhs and notables.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 8          | Hillah                    | Declarations by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of: —
| 9          | Ba'qubah                  | Declarations by the shaikhs and other notables in the districts of: —
| 10         | Khaniqm                   | Declarations by the people of the districts of: — |
| 11         | Kifri                      | Declarations made by the tribal shaikhs (Kurds and Arabs) and notables of the towns. |
| 12         | Kirkuk                     | Declaration made by 17 of the leading persons of the district. |
| 13         | Baghdad                   | Declarations by representatives of the various classes and communities of the population of the Baghdad district, viz: — |
| 14         | Mosul                      | Declarations by various classes and communities of the people of the Mosul Division, viz: — |

"N.B.—The numbers correspond to those of the translations and copies already published."
Declaration by tribal Shaikhs and other notables.

افتراءات 2 — قروية

أقرار من مشاغل القالق والأعيان الآخرين

في الجملة أعلنتهم جمعاء عمر عثمان الله ويعجز ويعجز ويخشى محارب ومنعم الأملاك في القضاء المقدم

্ঠاً، لأنه في هذا الأمير دلالة تذكّر بالله تعالى، والحمد النبّي ﷺ والصلاة عليه، ومن ضمنهم:


d in the districts of —

14 ذي الحجة سنة 1373

فأقح الحزينة وظلّ رئيس البلدية وصلى الجزاء من مصلحة على الإيجار، وحيد الاسماء والشمس، وكثير السعادة زعيم عشائر

القومين وطاب، وكهف، ومن المبادر، وأكمل صدرًا بالله تعالى، دعاهم الله وعطاهم النور والغمار

ذكّرنا، أنه في هذا المقال دلالة تذكّر بالله تعالى، والحمد النبّي ﷺ، والصلاة عليه، ومن ضمنهم:

تستقبل العباس وعائشة ورودة وغزالة وغيرها، وأنا أتغفر أسواها من سوء الفعل، وإليهما ما تفهم

ملك مؤثر جزء الناس بأله تعالى، من سُنن السُّنات على الحرب جملة، أبنائنا في جزء من هذه السُّنات.

دائمًا صرف الطفولة والدعاية ومساعد الأعيان بهذا المقال، وأن نعم التمرد وصحراء غيرها، وتشكر من هذه

الآثارات الحسن والله تعالى أن يوفقنا في حق السُّنات الإلهية نبأنا، أن حسن تأثير الدعاية ومساعد

وقفة هذا المقال، نأمل أن تكون النوايا التي ي Desired the people وإليها الأعشى والأعمال الناس على

اللغة العربية. وقبل الله واستغفر الله وصبرنا، فإننا نعلم أن هذا المقال، إذا نحن بحثًا معنا في

وخلالًا من بناء الطائر والأعمال سيده محسن، ويستقبل العرب وآخرين:

د. 1914 — Qurnah.

www.imarawatijara.com

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

www.imarawatijara.com
Decl. No. 3.—Amarah.

Declaration by Tribal Shaikhs.

We, the chiefs of the Tribes of the District of Amarah, in the name of Our Lord and Master, God, and of the Sultan Our King, and in the name of the Turk, the Lord of the world, and of all the Prophets, do hereby declare:

That we, the chiefs and inhabitants of the said District, do hereby swear and declare, that we are loyal and faithful to the British Government, and that we will not commit or assist in the commission of any act of hostility or rebellion against the British Government, and that we will assist and aid in the maintenance of law and order, and in the suppression of any sedition or Insurrection, and that we will support and uphold the British Government in all its measures for the maintenance of peace and security in this District.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this day of the month of...
Declarations by tribal shaikhs and other persons of note.
Declarations by tribal shaikhs and other persons of note.

Decl. No. 4—Kut

declaration of staunch loyalty and allegiance by tribal shaikhs and other notable persons.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

www.imarawatijara.com
Decl. No. 4. Kut—

(Declaration)

I, the Resident Head of the British Administration of the British Mandate in Mesopotamia, do hereby declare:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Royal Decree of the British Government, the following is hereby declared:

1. The area of the town of Kut is hereby declared to be a British mandates' territory.

This declaration is effective as of the date of its publication.

Resident Head of the British Administration

21 December 1918

Decl. No. 5.

(Declaration)

I, the Resident Head of the British Administration of the British Mandate in Mesopotamia, do hereby declare:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Royal Decree of the British Government, the following is hereby declared:

1. The area of the town of Aleppa is hereby declared to be a British mandates' territory.

This declaration is effective as of the date of its publication.

Resident Head of the British Administration

21 December 1918
Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5—Nasiriyah

Declaration signed by 271 persons—tribal sheikhs, town notables and others.
Decl. No. 5.—Nasiriya.

38

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 5.—Nasiriyah.—

(continued)

Abdul al-Qadir Ahmed Alishan, Acting Governor of Baghdad, reports:

A. The Governor of Baghdad.

B. The Governor of Nasiriya.

C. The Governor of Kirkuk.

D. The Governor of Basra.

E. The Governor of Erbil.

F. The Governor of Mosul.

G. The Governor of Kirkuk.

H. The Governor of Basra.

I. The Governor of Erbil.

J. The Governor of Mosul.

K. The Governor of Baghdad.

L. The Governor of Nasiriya.

M. The Governor of Kirkuk.

N. The Governor of Basra.

O. The Governor of Erbil.

P. The Governor of Mosul.

Q. The Governor of Baghdad.

R. The Governor of Nasiriya.

S. The Governor of Kirkuk.

T. The Governor of Basra.

U. The Governor of Erbil.

V. The Governor of Mosul.

W. The Governor of Baghdad.

X. The Governor of Nasiriya.

Y. The Governor of Kirkuk.

Z. The Governor of Basra.
40 Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 6—Sam

Declarations

...
Decl. No. 6—Samawah.

Declarations signed by the leading tribal shaikhs and town notables.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

www.imarawatijara.com
Decl. No. 6—Samawah (concW.)

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Fourteen declarants tribal
Fourteen declarations signed by the religious leaders, tribal shaikhs and notables.

Decl. No. 7—Shamiyah

Fourteen declarations signed by the religious leaders, tribal shaikhs and notables.

Fourteen declarations signed by the religious leaders, tribal shaikhs and notables.
Decl. No. 7—Shamiyah—(contd)

اَلْبَيِّنَةُ ﻋَلَى ﺍِلْمَأْمُوْلٍ ﻋَلَى ﺍِلْمَأْمُوْلٍ

١٨َٰهَٰـٰرَِٰقَٰراَٰطَٰرُٰبَٰرُٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰبَٰرَٰمَٰرَٰب*
Decl. No. 7 – Shamiyah (cont’d)

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

3 – قرار مدة 58 عامًا (باتجاه)

WHEREAS the Government of the British Mandate in Mesopotamia has

been advised by the Iraqi Administration that it has completed its

explorations and that the oil resources in the area are sufficient to

support a single well, and

WHEREAS the Government of the British Mandate in Mesopotamia has

agreed to the payment of a sum of money to the company for the

exploitation of the oil resources in the area.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Governor of the Iraqi Administration hereby

orders that the above sum be paid to the company, and that the

company shall commence the construction of the well immediately.

This decision is made on the 20th day of the month of Dhu al-Hijjah, in the year 1337 AH, in the 32nd year of the reign of King George V, Emperor of India.

By the Governor of the Iraqi Administration.

Abu al-Fadl Tahir Pasha

Minister of Finance
Decl. No. 7—Shamiyah—(concl.) imarawatijara.com

الاحتلال البريطاني إلى الحكومة المملكة العربية المتحدة وأخيراً وقعت التزامات على تدابير اللازمة لصياغة تأسيس الحكو...

Decl. No. 8 (1)—Hill

Declarations signed and addressed to the British Consul General, Baghdad, declaring war on behalf of the...
Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

DECL. NO. 8 (1) HILLAHL—

[Content not legible]
أحياء أشراف اليهود

رحين عبد الله وجران سقيل وعيسو بوذا وصالح جنر وابراهيم يوه ومالول أعمال ووجن يوف وودعون حسبين

وجين إبراهيم يعقوب وابراهيم يروف وابراهيم عبد الله والأعمال جح وحبود نع وابراهيم يعقوب ودواود سيان

هفرون سيان ووسف قرد و والسول وماراد حسبين وزن عبد الله الباهري وطار فرص عبد ودادون اللي وحسين ابراهيم

وجين محبة ومنوبو إبراهيم أبوو وصالح غزورد وعلي وجمالي مويس ويوسف كوجل وصونك كي وكريد يعقوب

واسفو رحين وماراد إبراهيم وغضورى أعمال حم ومالول صاف وداود عبد الله من وطرغر عبد الله وجيل ودادون الباهري ويد

ملم سمح وعسوس بطل ومالول حسبين وصالح عزره وابراهيم يعقوب وغضورى عزره وطيب وحسين عزره ويوسف ابراهيم

حسبين وسطي و جوري وصون يعقوب نصر وحصن إبن صالح
Decl. No. 8 (2)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Hindiyah.

Decl. No. 8 (3)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Musaiyib.
Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932

Decl. No. 8 (4)—Hillah.

Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Diwaniyah.
Decl. No. 8 (5) — Hillah — Diwaniyah

Declarations of person

Roshs al-din Muhammad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Yusuf bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Haj Muhammad bin Ahmad bin а
Declarations signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Karbala.

The declarations were signed by the shaikhs and other leading personages in the district of Karbala. They consisted of written statements confirming their loyalty and support for the British administration. The declarations were a formal way of expressing their commitment to the British authorities and assisting in the smooth functioning of the district. The signatures were witnessed and authenticated by the local administration, indicating their official status and recognition.
Decls. No. 9 (1)—Ba'qubah.

Declarations by the shaikhs and other notables in the district of Daltawah.

Decls. No. 9 (2)—Ba'qubah.

Declarations by the shaikhs and other notables in the district of Mahrut and Balad Ruz.

Decls. No. 9 (3)—Ba'qubah.

Declarations by the shaikhs and other notables in the district of Daltawah.
Declarations by the shaikhs and other notables in the district of Ba'qubah.

Decl. No. 9 (3)—Ba'qubah.

Declarations by the shaikhs and other notables in the district of Shahraban.

Decl. No. 9 (4)—Ba'qubah.
Declarations by the people of the district of Khaniqin.

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

We, the people of Khaniqin, declare our loyalty to the British government and its policies. We are willing to cooperate with the authorities in maintaining law and order and supporting the government's efforts to build a stable and prosperous society.

We also pledge to uphold the principles of democracy, justice, and equality, and to work towards the betterment of our community.

Signed:
[Names of the signatories]
Decl. No. 10 (1) Khaniqin

Declarations by the people of the district of Mendali.

The district of Mendali.

Decl. No. 10 (2) Khaniqin

Declarations by the people of the district of Mendali.

The district of Mendali.

Egyptian promises.

Egyptian promises.

Egyptian promises.

Egyptian promises.

Egyptian promises.

Egyptian promises.
Decl. No. 11 Kifri

Declerations made by the tribal shaikhs (Kurds and Arabs) and notables of the towns.

Decl. No. 12—Kirkuk

Declerations made by 17 of the leading persons of the district.
Decl. No 13 (1) — Baghdad

Declarations made by eight prominent Sunnis of the Baghdad district.

The declarations of eight prominent Sunnis of the Baghdad district.

Decl. No 13 (2) — Baghdad

Declarations of about 45 Musulmans of the Baghdad district.

The declarations of about 45 Musulmans of the Baghdad district.
Decl. No. 13 (3) Baghdad.

Declarations by eleven Musalmans of the Commercial class in the Baghdad district.


\[\text{Decl. No. 13 (4)—Baghdad.}

Declarations of some 40 Shaikhs, Mujtahids and other notables of the Baghdad district.

\[\text{To HIS HONOUR,}

\[\text{Sir,}

\[\text{In execution of the mandate, which the undersigned have the}

\[\text{The proclaimed aim of the mandate is to bring about complete liberation of oppressed peoples as well as their economical and social improvement.}

\[\text{The full development of the mandate is dependent upon the co-operation of all the peoples and races of the whole of the region.}

\[\text{We are therefore of opinion that the nomination of the Governor of Mesopotamia and the appointment of a new Governor are in the interests of the country.}

\[\text{That the nomination of the Governor is made in the way suggested by the former Governor.}

\[\text{That a direct British Governor should be appointed.}

\[\text{That Mesopotamia should be transacted by the British Government.}

\[\text{We moreover beg to submit the following points:—}

\[\text{1. That the nomination of the Governor should be made in the way suggested by the former Governor.}

\[\text{2. That a direct British Governor should be appointed.}

\[\text{3. That Mesopotamia should be transacted by the British Government.}

\[\text{We believe that these points are essential for the success of the mandate.}

\[\text{Yours faithfully,}

\[\text{A. Haim.}

\[\text{Y. Zełoż.}

\[\text{E. Daugor.}

\[\text{Nissim H. Elissa.}

\[\text{Moshi B. H. David.}

\[\text{Saleh Elissa Sassen.}

\[\text{Appointed Governor}
Declaration by representatives of the Jewish Community of the Baghdad district.

Baghdad, 22nd January, 1919.

To

HIS HONOUR THE MILITARY GOVERNOR,

Baghdad.

Sir,

In execution of the mandate entrusted to us to vote for the future administration of Mesopotamia, we the undersigned have the honour to state the following:

The proclaimed aim of the Great Allied Powers in the most tremendous world war is the complete liberation of oppressed nationalities with object of assuring their legitimate political aspirations as well as their economical and social development.

The full development of peoples whom several centuries of national lethargy plunged into a state of utter unpreparedness for self-administration is only obtainable through the material and moral co-operation of a great European power.

We are therefore of opinion:

That the nomination of an Amir for Mesopotamia is inadmissible.

That a direct British Government is indispensable for the future administration of this country.

That Mesopotamia should necessarily include the whole of the Mosul, Baghdad and Basra Wilayets.

We moreover beg to adhere, on behalf of the Jewish population of Mesopotamia, to the aspirations laid down in their petition to the Civil Commissioner, dated 18th November, 1918.

We beg to remain,

Sir, of Your Honour,
The most faithful servants,

A. HAIM.

Y. ZELOOF.

SION E. DAUGOOR.

NISSIM H. ELISHA.

MOSHI B. H. DAVID.

SALEH ELISHA SASSON.

SION E. GOURJI.

M. S. CHAVVAR.

MONACHI M. GOURGI.

HOUGUI T. ISHAD.

ELIAHOU H. DANNOUZ.

Y. S. SHANMAS.

RAHMIN A. SALEH.

SION S. ABOODI.

H. HINDEE.

HESKEL SHASHOUBA.

E. M. DANIEL.

YOUSSEF MURAD.

HESKEL ABR. TOEG.
To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MILITARY GOVERNOR,

BAGHDAD.

Sir,

In acknowledging your Excellency's letter of 14th instant, together with circular enclosed, we have the honour to state that after careful consideration on the subject of the circular, the Armenian communities of Baghdad have unanimously passed the following decision.

That in view of the restoration of independence to our Motherland, Armenia, when all Armenians residing abroad will be subjects of their own country we hardly feel justified in expressing any opinion as to the form of Government to be adopted in Mesopotamia.

But to conform with your Excellency's wishes the Armenian communities of Baghdad desire to state that the territory mentioned in the circular should remain directly under British rule and be governed in any manner and by any method that may be considered most suitable for the welfare and prosperity of the country.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants.

Representative of the Armenian Catholic community.

G. Kurky.

Representatives of the Armenian community of Baghdad.

Krikor Skinder, U. Mouousudje.
Baghdad, 21st January, 1919.

Sir,

We the people of the Armenian community of Baghdad, when all Armenians were forbidden to express any opinion on the administration of the city, hereby with circular enclosed, we accept of the circular, the Armenian government, in order to express our desire to live under British rule and be governed by the same for the welfare and prosperity of the Armenians in Baghdad. We are filled with the wish to be, as the honour to be, your obedient servants.

Uh. Mourousjee.

Declarations by representatives of the Christians other than Armenians in the Baghdad district.

Baghdad.

The representatives of the Christians other than Armenians in the Baghdad district declare:

(1) We have accepted the circular issued by the British government, which states the desire of the Armenians to live under British rule.

(2) We have signed the agreement by which the Armenians are governed by the same laws as the rest of Iraq.

We, representing the interests of the Armenians in Baghdad, hereby declare our wish to live under British rule.

Mourousjee.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914–1932
Decl. No. 13 (7)—Baghdad.
Document 1:

Declarations made by Musalmans of Kadhaimin in the Baghdadi district.

Forafretun 13 (A) Baghdad

اذا انسحبت إما الدولة الفرنسية ومنها الامبراطورية الفرنسية ومن ثم إما الحلفاء العثمانيين، فإن الإسلام حيث هو الفرد世界观، بيليه وطائفة، إذما الحلفاء للعالم في ذاته لأحلامه. مرحلاً في يارا، هو في الفترات سنة 1326 م، مجبره.

الله الحمد. ودعنا بسلاطين أخرى وسابع.

Document 2:

Declarations of the leaders of Al-Hadi and Al-Qaim in the Baghdadi district.

الله الحمد، ودعنا بسلاطين أخرى وسابع.

الله الحمد، ودعنا بسلاطين أخرى وسابع.

Document 3:

Declarations of the leaders of Al-Hadi and Al-Qaim in the Baghdadi district.

الله الحمد، ودعنا بسلاطين أخرى وسابع.

الله الحمد، ودعنا بسلاطين أخرى وسابع.

Document 4:
Declarations by various shaikhs, mujtahids and other notables of the Baghdad district.

A few declarations made by various Shaikhs, Mujtahids and other notables of the Baghdad district.

1) The Shaikh of Kadhimain and the Shirazi of Baghdaad declare that the government has been informed of their declaration and has accepted it.

2) The Shaikh of Kadhimain and the Shirazi of Baghdaad declare that they have no objection to the decision issued by the government.

3) The Shaikh of Kadhimain and the Shirazi of Baghdaad declare that they have no objection to the decision issued by the government.

4) The Shaikh of Kadhimain and the Shirazi of Baghdaad declare that they have no objection to the decision issued by the government.

5) The Shaikh of Kadhimain and the Shirazi of Baghdaad declare that they have no objection to the decision issued by the government.

6) The Shaikh of Kadhimain and the Shirazi of Baghdaad declare that they have no objection to the decision issued by the government.

7) The Shaikh of Kadhimain and the Shirazi of Baghdaad declare that they have no objection to the decision issued by the government.

8) The Shaikh of Kadhimain and the Shirazi of Baghdaad declare that they have no objection to the decision issued by the government.

9) The Shaikh of Kadhimain and the Shirazi of Baghdaad declare that they have no objection to the decision issued by the government.

10) The Shaikh of Kadhimain and the Shirazi of Baghdaad declare that they have no objection to the decision issued by the government.
Declaration by the Chaldean Catholics of the Musul Division.

Arara No. 14 (1) Mosul

Announcements from the Chaldean Catholics of the Musul Division.

Declaration No. 14 (2) Mosul

Declaration by the Musalmans of Musul City.

Arara No. 14 (3) Mosul

Declaration by

Decl. No. 14 (4) Mosul

Declaration by
Decl. No. 14 (3)—Musul,

Declaration by the Jews of the Musul Division.

Ihr majesty's commission of inquiry concerning the Jews of the Musul Division.

In the name of the Most High, the Lord of the Gentiles, the blessed One, the Maker of all things.

The declaration of the Jews of the Musul Division.

In the name of the Lord, the Day of Days, the Son of the Lord is come.

Declaration No. 14 (4)—Musul.

Declaration by the Armenians of the Musul district.

Ihr majesty's commission of inquiry concerning the Armenians of the Musul Division.

In the name of the Most High, the Lord of the Gentiles, the blessed One, the Maker of all things.

The declaration of the Armenians of the Musul district.

In the name of the Lord, the Day of Days, the Son of the Lord is come.
Decl. No. 14 (5)—Musul

Declaration by the Sinan Tribe of the Musul Division.

اَلْبَيْنَةُ تَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا لِلمرْضَعَةِ الْبَيْنَةُ وتَلْبِييًا L
Decl. No. 14 (7)—Musul.

Declaration by the Syrian Catholics of the Musul Division.

The Syrian Catholics of the Musul Division, after hearing and understanding all that has been stated by the British authorities, hereby declare:

We are of the opinion that the British administration has committed injustices and wrongs against our people. We are willing to forgive these injustices and wrongs if the British government agrees to our demands. We hereby declare our readiness to make peace with the British government.

We, therefore, hereby declare our readiness to make peace with the British government.

Decl. No. 14 (8)—Musul.

Declaration by the representatives of four kurdish tribes of the Musul Division.

We, the representatives of four kurdish tribes of the Musul Division, hereby declare:

We are of the opinion that the British administration has committed injustices and wrongs against our people. We are willing to forgive these injustices and wrongs if the British government agrees to our demands. We hereby declare our readiness to make peace with the British government.

We, therefore, hereby declare our readiness to make peace with the British government.
 Declaration by the Yazidis of the Musul Division.

(9) الوصل

أتي للتحضر وأنتأ بتلبيتنا cel أن تكون رعية حكومة بريطانيا المعظم ولا تقبل قطعا أن تحكم علينا دون بصرية ولا أن تكون هذه المذابة المذابة حسب رياضة من كلة المثلية الموجودة في إقليم ديار حري ومرو للمولى وأمضيناها

خاطب في خلف على من رؤساء المثلية اليزيديه داوود بن داوود ورئيس المولى والجيش اليزيدي في جبل شتاج جو شيرود ورئيس الزواج للثلثية اليزيديه في الشيشيان هلافي على وأمر المثلية اليزيديه إسحاق بن إسحاق ورسول على وقادة ابن خطرو واحد بن خطرو وعبد بن حسن من رؤساء المثلية اليزيديه حسن بن علي وشريك خلف بن شيخ وموسى بن ندو، وخاطب بن عمرو ومحفوظ بن شيخ ورفيق بن حسس وروفان السلبي في قرر جزائري كوكب محمد ورواد بن عيداء الحسابي إذا وشقيق خضر بن شيخ عمار ورسول بن علي وحسين بقير ومن أعيان المثلية اليزيديه حسن بن ميازا

روصول بوذي من عشيرة الماسكية ومن أعوان مغاربة اليوم اليزيديه في الشيشيان فأموزي بن حيدر وروصول روس قرية وزيان عليل بن سلاحي في فصا مذابي ومن أعوان المثلية اليزيديه الساكني في جبل طور بين مداني وقصبين

ومن مشاعر قرية شيخ حماني ومن مشاعر المثلية اليزيديه في الساكني شيخ كوكب ومن مشاعر المثلية في فضا حكيم الراو وأذن قرية حطارية كهر في الشيشيان عابي جعدي وحسن بن حسن وشيحي يشوشش الهدو بريدية البكر لفين بن زاهو والجزيرو

شيح فوس وموش ياوش عدي حسني وحسني بن محمد ومن أعوان المثلية اليزيديه في الزوار إبراهيم عل ومبنى

أعيان المثلية في الشيشيان عار خضر ومن مشاعر عقده معافيش في فضاء حكيم وحسن البن شيخ ميرزا
Declaration by the Syrian Catholics, (Second declaration) of the Musul Division.

Iraq Administration Reports 1914-1932

Decl. No. 14 (10)—Musul
No. 1.

BASRAH.

Telegram—Ordinary.

From Political, Basrah.

To Civil Commissioner, Baghdad.

No. 596.

Dated 21-12-18.

Your Memorandum 37190, of November 30th, calls for the views of the people of my division on the subject of the future government of Iraq. Basrah is a town of complex character in the political sphere, composed as it is of Shi'ahs, Sunnis, Jews, Christians of all sects, men of every local interest and limited outlook and men in trade relationship with India and Europe and of broad views. On its borders we have a highly respectable landlord class, men of gentility but little education, an ignorant but settled peasantry and men of the desert. The Jews and Christians, the refugee population which has been added to that of normal times being still in considerable force, must be in numbers about two-fifths of the total inhabitants of the town. They are unanimously in favour of the administration of Iraq by a strong government. Some who have been influenced by French education would ask for French rule, but the majority wish for the privilege of British citizenship. They would have a British protectorate—a fair measure of home rule under the firm guidance of the British Government. They would view with alarm the creation of an autonomous Arab Government. They want no Amir.

The Arabs are of mixed mind. Generally, the idea of the return of the Turks banished, I believe the majority hope for an independent 'Iraq, regard as out of the question and almost ludicrous the selection of an Amir from the family of the Sharif, regard the idea of an Amir not with disfavour but as an impossibility, there being no family and no man in Iraq suitable and selection from without being distasteful. The general idea of the 'Iraq State is inclusive of Mosul, and some suggest an Amir over each vilayet as a scheme more possible of execution than that of a single Amir. The Muhammadans note recognize the need for political training and for wise guidance and strong control during the period of training and they feel that the British Government is the power which can and should meet these requirements. There are some Muhammadans who would have an out-and-out British Administration here, and there are men who detest the idea of a "Kafir" government. The first are perhaps wanting in that sense of nationality which is destined to spread under just rule, while the latter are fanatics, fanatics in religious sentiment or in the fear of just government which will put an end to the robbery and corruption which suited the genius of particular persons. There can be no question that the great body of Moslems of good counsel who have the interests of the country at heart advocate the formation of an 'Iraq State under the protection and control of Britain which will lead her to political maturity and to eventual independence, within or without the British Empire, as the changes of the future may show to be expedient. They desire to see the continuance of the present civil British administration modified to suit peace conditions, natives of 'Iraq being employed to the fullest extent compatible with good government.

Taking the average sense of the mixed feelings of the various sects and races in Basrah we have a demand for the continuance of British administration liberal to native sentiment, under a British High Commissioner and without a native Amir, the 'Iraq State inclusive of the Mosul vilayet. Only in this way can the conflicting religious and racial interests be brought to work for the common good.

Political.
The following are summaries of opinions expressed by leading citizens of Basrah—

AHMAD CHELEBI 'ABD AL WAHID.

Mosul with Kirkuk and Aleppo, to which it ought to be joined, forms one vast country which to my mind has little in common with Baghdad and Basrah, although its population is Arab. I therefore think it ought to form a separate state distinct from 'Iraq. If it should be under British rule so much the better, but I must limit myself to Baghdad and Basrah for I do not know much about Mosul.

Arabs cannot at present govern themselves. That is as evident to me as it is to you. They must have a Government from outside. The Turkish Government has gone and you have replaced it. You are much richer and more powerful than they are. You are also more diplomatic and have more Sayasah (i.e., more politics). You have brought peace amongst our unruly tribes which they failed to do, and therefore, whether I personally like you or not, I must admit you are best suited to govern 'Iraq.

Therefore, you have a duty to perform by us. You cannot leave us to go to the dogs, and in order to do that you must have a British Government throughout. Have a certain number of Arab officials, but keep an eye on them, because fair play and fair dealing are strange to us. As education spreads conditions will change, and you will then be able to call upon us to take a more important part in the administration of our country. British supervision, however, will have to be a fixture.

It would be leading us to suicide to appoint an Amir even under veiled British supervision. We have had a taste of the rule of Arab tyrants such as Saiyid Talib, the Sa'udun, etc.

Kha'is al is my brother-in-law, but he is quite unsuitable. If you insist on appointing him a very strict supervision on your part will be necessary and then he might be acceptable.

SHA'IKH SA'UD AL SABB'AH.

Mosul should certainly be included in 'Iraq. I make no bones about my opinion as to the form of Government you should set up in this country.

The British must govern the country themselves: there is no shadow of doubt in my mind about that. Appoint, if you like, minor Arab officials, but keep an eye on them.

The Arabs, ourselves, are hopelessly below the standard required. Appoint an Arab to a big post, and he will only look to his own immediate interest and not care about the public at large. He will show favour to his own clan and relatives and try and get them lucrative posts irrespective of the facts that they may be quite incompetent.

There you have the great Shi'ah centres of Karbala and Najaf and the unruly tribes between Basrah and Baghdad and on the Gharraf. I want to see no Amir in 'Iraq; not now and not in 1,000 years. At any rate in 1,000 years the question may be opened again.

I spoke my own thought freely and loyally, for you must remember that I spring from a great and noble family (and you know the circumstances under which I am living at Zain) and I could stand up as a candidate for the post of Amir of 'Iraq. But to have an Amir, either myself or any other, would be fatal.

In order to grant a semblance of freedom to the country let there be with every Political Officer a small Majlis composed of not more than eight and discuss matters or offer any suggestions. Do not have a large Majlis that would be tying a millstone to your neck.

As for Shaikh Khaz'al the day you appoint him I clear out with all my belongings within 24 hours. I know the gentleman.

To my mind that you may do your best to ensure the free exercise of all your powers, and the free development of your abilities, so that the British subject may, as the years roll on, grow in the full enjoyment of all the rights and liberties which are his by birth and by the Constitution of your Country.

I am now an old man and ready to do my best for the British subject, and to put forward my own ideas with my services is preferable to me than parceling them to others.

I am very pleased to have the opportunity of expressing my sentiments to you on a subject of deep interest to me.

I have seen the French in Algeria only for the last five years. You have the respect of the Military authorities there, and always been kept under control as a British subject.

With the Turks, had we not many indignities at their hands, the British would have been kept under control as a British subject, and admitted to the Military authorities there, and always been kept under control as a British subject.

Whether you appoint a British subject or a local Amir, it is quite hopeless to appoint a local Amir if you appoint an Amir. A local Amir would have no respect for the British subject, and would be under the influence of any man's sincere opinion. Believe me if you appoint a local Amir, you commit a mistake.

We Arabs as you know are very fond of freedom and let us do as we like. I have been kept under control as a British subject, and always been kept under control as a British subject, and always been kept under control as a British subject, and always been kept under control as a British subject.

You are very wise to listen to any man's sincere opinion. Believe me if you appoint a local Amir, you commit a mistake.

We consider that we are treated very much more freely and give you my best wishes for success.
To my mind that you are Government and should come to me and ask me what kind of Government I want in 'Iraq denotes an extraordinary state of affairs—it is quite unheard of. What has the matter to do with me? Whether you appoint a Christian, a Jew, or even a nigger, it will be Government to me just the same.

It is quite hopeless to expect us to govern ourselves; we have no idea as to how to do it. Whether you appoint a Christian, a Jew, or even a nigger, it will be Government to me just the same.

You, on the other hand, have been here four years, and I cannot say that I have suffered at your hands or that you have allowed others to make me suffer (although you commandeered my house in Basrah, you know, but that is not much); therefore, insasmuch as you are established here, you must remain. You simply can't go away and leave us in the lurch. Good Heaven! What would happen if you went and left us to ourselves!

As for Amirs, I am dead against them. Ilin Rashid was an Amir and a Musulman, but when he came to 'Iraq he murdered all he found and plundered and demolished our mosques. There you have the Sa'duns and Saiyid Talibs and the Shaikh of Muhammarah.

No, an Amir would be a terrible danger to us and we don't want to run the risk.

Let the British Government go on governing as it is doing now. Let 'Iraq include Mosul, Baghdad and Basrah. We have been fairly comfortable since you came here. You are rich and powerful and will soon develop the country and make our fortunes. Everyone is happy now. Therefore carry on.
AHMAD PASHA AL SANI.

"I don't want any other Government than a purely British one.

There are to be no Amirs or Arabs at the head of the country or of vilayets.

"Make one country of Mosul, Baghdad and Basrah.

This talk of Arab independence is all nonsense. Do you realize the danger you are courting? I know what the Arabs were when they were more or less held back by the Turkish Government which although a bad Government was a government. The Arabs won't be fit to govern themselves not for 25, not for 50, not for 100, not for 200 years.

Ahmad Pasha then got up and pulling up the carpet near the window showed me a newish brick in the floor. "This brick was placed there a few months after the British occupation. It covers the loophole commanding the entrance to the house. I had a watchman with a rifle sleeping beside it before you came and many a time was awakened by the report of his gun fired at thieves and cut throats who were trying to force their way into my house. I have had quite enough of that sort of thing and now you speak of independence for the Arabs and self-government. I shall soon have to re-open my loophole if this comes to pass.

My opinion is this. Please do not leave the country, but govern it yourselves with a firm but just hand. Don't convene a meeting and put the question to it. They might vote for you through fear, but they might possibly combine and say: "We do not want you; leave our country."

If you want to hold a meeting, hold it in a year's time. Since the armistice has been signed, 30 per cent. of the population has crossed over to you. Time is on your side and in a year I reckon 99 per cent. will support you.

Now some amongst the anti-British or pro-Turkish party may recognize the wisdom of placing 'Iraq under British rule. Have a heart to heart talk with them and some will say to you in confidence that they want British rule; but even amongst their friends they won't dare speak their true thoughts. Therefore, I say, decide yourselves and simply announce your decision.

X is trying to be nominated as Amir of 'Iraq, he has even sent me messengers and said he was going to present a madhbah, and he would make it his business to have it signed by all the leading people. This madhbah was to the effect that the Basrah people wanted him as Amir.

He is a great friend of mine, but he is not the man for us, and I answered him that anything in the way of a madhbah would displease the British Government.

What I tell you is, of course, confidential, for if in a meeting I was asked if X would suit as Amir of 'Iraq, I would say yes."

SAYYID HUSAIN KASHANI.

Left to people's will every man would wish to make himself the tyrant. People cannot now do 'self-determine'. You can no more allow the people here as we actually find them to select their own fate then you can allow a child to eat poison at its fancy. Idea of Sharif as a common head ridiculous. People unfit now to 'self-determine'. You can no more allow the people to do so.

Under British control the people will be educated towards self-control.

MESSRS. MIR (JEW) AND GARIBIAN (ARMENIAN).

Jews and Christians are unreservedly relieved at their freedom from the Turk. They are not confident however that the Turk will not return. The introduction of Turkish Law in the country is a feeling of uncertainty about the future, due to the talk of the pro-Turkish party which discusses and advocates the return of the Turk. This party is very small and would comprise only a few hundreds. Of more importance was to the effect that the Basrah people wanted him as Amir.

As for my own wish, I look forward to the day when the Turks have been expelled from the country and the people are to govern themselves.

I would not say this in confidence, for I do not want to be a Turk, but that there was a good chance a year hence that the Turks would return to the country.

Haji 'Isa would not say that there was any chance at all.

Haji 'Isa mentioned that he had joined up with the rest of the pro-British party and that Sir P. Compton was there.

Local feeling greatly affected by the talk of Indian Law here. Mr. Wilson's declaration at Delhi that there would be no Amirs in the country or of vilayets.

There should be a Committee appointed to deal with the question of an Amir. So many of the people are not fit to govern, but they should have a hand in the Government. There should be none, and we should accept the British Government.

G.

I have no idea what Mr. Wilson's declaration at Delhi means. The notion of Indian Law here did not please people. Some have even said that they were afraid of dealing with India in the future.

Ahmad Pasha Al Sani—Haji 'Isa—Mr. Wilson—Mr. Garibian—Shaiikh Khairallah—were against the idea of making a free government in the future or of placing a Turk at the head of the country. But this is none of our concern. The British Government is the only one we can trust. Mr. Wilson is the one who should make the final decision.

Mr. Wilson is the one who should make the final decision. He has said that he would not allow the people to 'self-determine'."
Hajj I'sa.

Some of the pro-Turk party seized on one of President Wilson’s 14 points as indicating that Iraq would remain under Turkish dominion. I myself believe that the British must remain here.

It is impossible to find in Iraq a man qualified to act as Amir. Let there be in each district and in each department an Arab head, but he must have an English adviser. Control must be British. So in time we will learn the art of government and then may be will arise a man fit to act as Amir. I would not say this in public. I tell you my own opinion, but people are ignorant and I would not show my true feelings in a crowd.

Hajj I'sa would not say what other people’s opinions were, but he suggested that there was a good deal of talk of "Kafir" rule.

Hajj I'sa mentioned to Assistant Political Officer that Mosul must be joined up with the rest of Iraq for commercial reasons. Also said he would very much like Sir P. Cox to be the head of the country until the Arabs and more especially the tribes are educated enough to take an Arab Amir and accept his Government.

G. A. Marine (Catholic).

Local feeling greatly improved. Pleased over compensation. Introduction of Indian Law here did harm and promise of introduction of Turkish Laws has pleased people. Some say this last means return of Turks. President Wilson’s declaration against annexation and indemnity caused some people here to think that Turke will certainly be re-instated in the Baghdad Vilayet, while some said the whole of Iraq would go back to them. People dealing with India have never thought that the Basrah Division—so far as Qurnah—would return to Turkey. The working class people connected with government labour are so impressed with the idea of Government’s strength and with work accomplished that they firmly believe the British will remain. As for my own fellows when after the armistice I told them the Turks would not return, they seemed genuinely thankful. Most land-owners do not want to think that Turks will certainly be re-instated in the Baghdad Vilayet, while some said the whole of Iraq would go back to them. People dealing with India have never thought that the Basrah Division—so far as Qurnah—would return to Turkey. The working class people connected with government labour are so impressed with the idea of Government’s strength and with work accomplished that they firmly believe the British will remain.

There is a Court of Appeal in Basrah. This would give popular satisfaction.

Shaikh Ahmad Al Bashai’yan.

He says the general idea is that Iraq will be granted independence under the British Government with an Arab Amir. Some people say Saiyid Talib will be Amir—an impossible idea—and some that he will be chosen in Baghdad. The people would like an Amir, but they could not select one. The people would vote for British control of an Arab Administration, Arab meaning all local classes. There should be Arab officials with British advisers. If no suitable man can be found in Iraq for post of Amir, there should be a choice, and we should have only a British Governor. 'Iraq includes and should include Mosul.
I am a Mudir and I carry on all right under a British Officer. Leave me free and see what I'll do! The idea of an Amir is impossible. You dare not entrust the country to any Amir, and an Amir without power would be useless. Every Sheikh would like to be a tyrant. My son's great-great-great grandson will perhaps make a just ruler.

SULAIMAN FAIZI.

Sulaiman Faizi is for an independent 'Iraq under British guidance. He thinks it impossible to find an Amir in 'Iraq, but likes the idea and thinks it would do to put in one of the Sharif's family.

'UMAR BEG THE PLEADER (KURD).

Frankly, to expect the people either of Baghdad or Basrah to govern themselves, is quite impossible. The idea of having one Amir for the whole country from Mosul to Basrah is also out of the question. Mosul differs from Baghdad and Basrah, in that its population has a large proportion of Kurds and in my opinion a union of Mosul with the rest of 'Iraq under an Arab ruler would have no chance of success. I am from Kirkuk and know that part, although I have lost touch with it. That is what I'll do! The people would not entrust the country to any Amir, and an Amir without power would be useless. Every Sheikh would like to be a tyrant. My son's great-great-great grandson will perhaps make a just ruler.

AGHA 'ABBAS AND 'ABDUL WAHAB.

When the present pro-Turks are told definitely that the Turks will not return they will ask for complete independence. They do not want the British at any price. These people would be about 60 per cent. of the whole population. Of the better-class Muhammadas only 30 per cent. would ask for British control according to Agha 'Abbas. 'Abdul Wahab disagrees and says 70 per cent. would ask for British control. Agha 'Abbas accepts this view as correct, doubt about the Turks' return dispelled. They know well they cannot rule themselves. There is no unity. One thing is certain: the people want nothing to do with the Sharif. Were there a fit man available they would like an Amir; but there is none such. He must be from 'Iraq; English Officers should control and train Arabs to rule, appointing as many Arabs as possible. There should be no Indian officers.