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1. F.O. — E 1677/1477/41 — 29 Mar 29
The copy is not at 104-105 Negag.
The relations bet. Hijaz, Egypt.

P.S. by

[Signature]

PUT BY

3 April

2. F.O. — E/330/49/16 — 23 April 29
Enc. copy extract of enclosed letter, 272—
273 Negag, the relations bet. Egypt and the Hijaz.

[Signature]

P.S. by

[Signature]

3. F.O. — E 3214/1477/01 — 10 July 29
The copy of comms with Cairo regy the relations
between Egypt and the Hijaz.
Randel (36) 5 32/4/14 7/14 — 10 July 29

Please note that this copy is supplied subject to the Public Record Office's terms and conditions and that your use of it may be subject to copyright restrictions. Further information is given in the enclosed 'Terms and Conditions of supply of Public Records' leaflet.

This seems less a matter for the
70, although I agree that you can help,
united with matters concerning
advantages to do so. But King Fuad's
repeated refusal to recognize the king
appears to be induced by religious motives
and I think there is a real danger that
if we press the matter our actions will
be represented as interference in a
question of religious concern.

Reply below that, while the king
agrees that it would be desirable to
persuade King Fuad to agree to the
recognition of the king of this cause to be
arranged, he is disposed to agree with
Lloyd that there is a danger if
the action of hims with matters in
institutions in an unjustifiable interference
in a matter of purely theoretical concern if strong or weak were brought to bear upon King James with matter.

We know now that the Scots continue to

learn the Esopus. We conclude whether King James have made approved with matter whether

be in certain country

Copies

1642/43


dated

1647

It seems not unlikely that the world to be expected to King James if approved

while with County we say largely unimportant favourable, from look on it can be

adverse notice to Egypt !

So proposed.

Copy of your letter to D.O. not

Oxfordshire

6. 7. 29

Sir S. Wilson,

The 1. We ought perhaps this the

so—will to way— it raises a question of

"likely to day"?

I do not think that we (is Colonial
The Office are very closely concerned, so that it matters much to us whether relations between Egypt and the US are renewed or not. On general grounds, it is of course to our interest that inter-state relations should be normal and friendly, all over the Middle East. On the other hand, King Faisal's tendency to intervene in Arabian affairs is one that we are bound to regard with some suspicion. So I do not think that we need take any action objection to a state affairs which - whatever its cause - bears at least the effect of keeping him at arms' length.

I may merely say to the F.O. that we are content to leave the decision...

Signature: [Handwritten]

Date: 17th Jan. 29
To sendel (30) (4and) 23/1/29

J. Lawrence (30) (41c5)

To India Office

23 July 29

The copy of the to (20) (Sendel) may be printed to have a front and engravings. The latter

You may be interested to see the view

taken by the 20.

Mall 317

at

II.

28.2.29

Put by

[Signature]

8. 30. (E 334/1477/21) — 30. 3 - 29

[Signature] dep. 20 268 of 17th August 1929

t. Hon. Rep. Cairo

The File did not approach King Abdul

On the subject of the General

Mainly

Capt. 29

Put by

[Signature]
In any further communication on this subject, please quote No. 3241/14/7/9.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
20th August, 1929

Reference to previous correspondence:

L. O. Act 2 E. 3241/14/7/9/9147/10

Description of Enclosure:

Name and Date | Subject
--- | ---
Mr. Representatives, Cairo | Relation between Egypt and the Negus.
30th Aug. | 29th Aug.
Sir,

In his despatch No. 847 (10/25/21) of June 19th Lord Lloyd suggested that the time had come for considering the advisability of using pressure to secure the recognition of Ibn Sanad by the Egyptian Government and suggested that if His Majesty's Government desired to take the action proposed, a convenient opportunity might be afforded by the visit of King Faud to this country.

3. While I fully share Lord Lloyd's views as to the desirability of securing early recognition of Ibn Sanad by the Egyptian Government, it proved impossible, owing to the exigencies of negotiations on the main Anglo-Egyptian political issue, to approach King Faud on this matter during his recent visit to England. Early in July, however, Mohamed Rezaa informed a member of this department, in the course of a general conversation, that both he and his government were anxious to recognize Ibn Sanad, but that so far he had been unable to persuade King Faud to agree.

3. In these circumstances it does not appear possible to take any further action in the matter for the time being; but it is desirable that the question shall not be lost sight of, and, should a suitable opportunity present itself, after Sir F. Lorent's arrival in Egypt, of raising the subject with King Faud, I shall be glad if he will use his discretion in doing so. In any such conversation with His Majesty he will of course bear in mind the importance of avoiding any

R. M. More, Esq., C.M.C.

[Signature]

Oslo, etc., etc., etc,

Saips.
any appearance of British intervention in purely Afghan affairs, and of making it clear that His Majesty's
Government are acting merely as peacemakers between two
states with both of which they are on friendly terms,

I am, with great truth,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(in the absence of the Secretary of State)

(Sd.) G. W. RENDELL.
Forwarded with the compliments of the
Secretary, Political Department, India Office.

India Office,
Whitehall,
London, S.W. 1.

28 JUL 1929
Dear Randal,

In reply to your letter of the 16th July, No. 5232/412/40, on the question of bringing pressure to bear on King Faisal while he is in this country to agree to recognize the Pearl, I am advised to say that the Secretary of State is in agreement with the Foreign Office view on the general question of policy involved, and that he agrees with the view expressed by the Government of India in the correspondence which I enclose that, so long as His Majesty's Government adhere to the rule of common friend and common enemy, there seems little danger that difficulties could be made for us by misrepresenting pressure as unjustifiable interference in a purely Kuwait concern.

I am sending a copy of this letter to HAA.

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) J.G. Laithwaite.
Paraphrase telegram from Secretary of State to Viceroy, Foreign and Political Department, No. 2236, dated 16th July.

Pressure on King Fuad during his approaching visit to recognise Ibn Saud has strongly been recommended by Lord Lloyd. This the Foreign Office favour, and think that, though with much reluctance, Fuad might give way. In view of possibility that mischief might be made for us by him by misrepresenting pressure as unjustifiable interference in a purely Moslem concern, they have, however, consulted me. I cannot think, subject to your observations, that in this Moslem point there is much substance. Effectively to criticise friendly efforts to secure establishment of understanding between two Moslem States would be difficult.

As Fuad arrives on Saturday, I shall be glad if you will telegraph your views urgently.
Paraphrase telegram from Viceroy, Foreign and Political Department, to Secretary of State for India, No. 2245-S, dated 18th July.

Always provided we adhere to role of common friend and peacemaker between two Moslem States, we agree that there is little substance in suggestion that Moslems would take umbrage. To avoid role of patron of a Ruler of the Hejaz, and a Wahabi Ruler at that, is the important thing.

Foregoing refers to your telegram No. 2236, dated 16th July.
I have received your letter No. R.3814/1477/91 of the 10th July about the unsatisfactory relations existing between Egypt and the Hejaz and the suggestion made by Lord Lloyd that pressure should be brought to bear on King Fuad while he is in this country to agree to recognise Ibn Saud. We are desirous of persuading King Fuad to agree to the recognition of Ibn Saud, if this could be arranged, but we are disposed to agree with Lord Lloyd that there is a danger of the action of H.M. Majesty's Government in the matter being represented as an unjustifiable interference in a matter of purely Moslem concern if strong pressure were brought to bear.

G.W. Rendel Esq.,
Dear upon-ring fund-in-the-mate. We are, however, content to leave the decision to the Foreign Office.

I am sending a copy of this to Laithwaite.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. BECKETT.
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.
10th July, 1929.

On 3214/1477/91)

Dear Beckett,

On March 22nd we sent you officially in our printed letter No. 1477/1477/91 a copy of a telegram from the High Commissioner for Egypt regarding the unsatisfactory relations existing between Egypt and the Hejaz and we are to-day sending you under our printed letter No. 3214/1477/91 copies of further correspondence with Cairo on the same subject. You will see that in his despatch No. 547 of June 16, Lord Lloyd strongly recommends that pressure should be brought to bear on King Faisal while he is in this country to agree to recognise Ibn Saud.

Politically we think it desirable as you know, to prove our friendliness to Ibn Saud in some practical way. It is true that the Government of India recently sold him some much needed arms and ammunition, and that we are now doing our best to help him with his Air Force, though it is too early to say whether we shall be able to do

H. Beckett, Esq.
do much for him on the latter point. We feel, however, that the more we can do for Ibn Saud the better, and it would certainly be very useful politically if we could be instrumental in securing his recognition by the King of Egypt. We are inclined to think also that King Fuad might be persuaded to give way on this point, though very reluctantly, if we were to press him seriously.

We propose therefore in the first place to take an early opportunity of sounding the Egyptian Prime Minister confidentially and unofficially on the subject; we have reason to know that so far as he personally is concerned he is in favour of recognition; but before we go any further we should like to know whether you agree with our view on the general question of policy involved, and to hear any observations your department may have to offer. Dealings with King Fuad are sometimes apt to prove unexpectedly complicated, and Lord Lloyd as you will see on page 3 of his despatch, thinks it possible that the King might try to exploit the religious aspect of the question and
and represent us as interfering unjustifiably in a matter of purely Moslem concern.

I am sending a similar letter to Laitwaite at the India Office. We should be very glad to have your views as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

C.W. Field.
THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned papers.

Foreign Office,
19 Jul. 1929

Reference to previous correspondence:
F.O. letter 21/77/14/77/919 Ind 20. No. 1

Description of Enclosure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Date</th>
<th>Subject</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T.D.</td>
<td>Representative Cairo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp;</td>
<td>Despatch No. 1451</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>11th May</td>
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<td>John</td>
<td>Ditto.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Despatch No. 67</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 June</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similar letter sent to India Office.

14-16 July 1929 (c)
With reference to your telegram No. 185 of April 26th, I have to inform Your Lordship that Sheikh Hafid Wahba called at the Foreign Office on May 7th.

2. After some general conversation, the Sheikh remarked that there were two points which he desired to mention: (1) the action of King Fuad in making a donation, or at any rate in ordering a remittance, to Jerusalem of five thousand pounds from funds which should have been devoted to the Holy Places, and (2) the persistent refusal of His Majesty to recognise the new status of Ibn Saud in the Hejaz since his conquest of that country.

3. The first of these points, he said, he had already mentioned to Your Lordship, who had advised him to raise it when he came to England. In reply it was explained to the Sheikh that King Fuad's behaviour in this matter appeared to be a matter of a domestic nature. Hafid Wahba added that one cause of his anxiety was that this action established a bad precedent.

4. With regard to the second point, the Sheikh remarked that there were rumours in Egypt that King Fuad's refusal to recognise was due to the attitude of His Majesty's Government. The Sheikh was reminded of the fact that His Majesty's Government had been one of the first to recognise Ibn Saud as King of the Hejaz, and that it was incredible that such a baseless rumour should find credence. Hafid Wahba
at once replied that neither Ibn Saud nor himself believed it. He then remarked that Your Lordship, the majority of the Egyptian Government, and others were in favour of the recognition of Ibn Saud, and that, in his opinion such recognition might be secured if His Majesty's Government were to take a favourable opportunity to let King Faisal know that they desired it. The Sheikh was informed that this suggestion required consideration.

8. A copy of this despatch is being sent to the Acting British Agent and Consul at Jeddah.

I am etc.,

(Sd) W. Kendall,

[For the Secretary of State]
Sir,

With reference to Sir Austin Chamberlain's

Anglo-Egyptian Treaty (1926/237/51) of the 16th.

attitude and previous correspondence on the subject,

I have the honour to suggest that the time has now

come for seriously considering whether it would not

be advantageous for His Majesty's Government to use

pressure to secure the recognition of the Sudan by

the Egyptian Government.

2. As you are aware, the failure of Egypt to

recognise the Sudan has, for the last three years,

caused a great deal of trouble to all concerned.

The Sudan has naturally been annoyed by this attitude

of Egypt and has finally retaliated by refusing to

admit that the Egyptian Council of Sudan is competent
to perform various functions (among which the most

important are of the material order) usually

performed by a council officially recognised. The Egyptian

Government has always ignored Recommendations, The

Sudan's representative at Cairo, Hafez Wali, has, on

behalf of his masters, frequently invited my assistance

to secure Egyptian recognition of the Sudan, and he has

not taken the matter up in London.

3. I have on various occasions spoken to successive

Egyptian Prime Ministers and Ministers for Foreign

Affairs... 

The Right Honourable

Arthur Henderson, M.P.,

(No., No., No.)
Affairs on the subject are generally found that I was looking at an open door, although such incidents have occasionally influenced responsible Egyptians against recognition, it may be said that despite such slight indications of opinion, the Egyptian Government and most responsible Egyptians have generally been in favour of recognizing Ibn Saud and putting an end to a strained situation which is felt to be militarily disadvantageous to the neighbouring Arab States.

4. However, King Saud, with whom I have also spoken on the subject, has taken an opposite attitude and absolutely opposes recognition of Ibn Saud. His Majesty first based his opposition on the manifold incidents and subsequently on a general disapproval of Wahhabism. He maintains that the Holy Places should not be in control of sectarians whose attitude is disapproved of by Muslims generally. He can satisfy ambitions and his desire to play a part in Arabia are not without influence on His Majesty’s attitude in this question.

5. King Saud’s recent manoeuvres in connection with the Yemen (see correspondence ending with my despatch No. 497 of June 5th) are not without bearing on the question now under consideration. It would be most unwise if, owing to King Saud’s initiative, friendly relations were established between Egypt and the Yemen while Ibn Saud remains unrecognized by the Egyptian Government. Obviously it would be no use making any representations to the Egyptian Government, the Ministers have too many difficulties with the King to go out of
their way to quarrel with him over a matter of no
direct significance as regards their own political
fortunes. It would be necessary to take the matter
up direct with King Faisal, and probably strong rep-
resentations would be required, for His Majesty is
exceedingly obstinate in this matter. He might also
make mischief for us by misrepresenting any such action
as unjustifiable interference in a purely neutral
concerns.

6. The Saudi's present attitude towards His Majesty's
Government and Iraq is, I understand, on the whole
unsatisfactory. He is evidently anxious to keep on
friendly terms with us, but he has frequently complained
that in return for his persistent friendliness in the
face of great difficulties he has recently got from us
little more than expressions of neutrality. It is un-
desirable that he should be left under this impression,
for he might be tempted to turn for assistance to the
Bolsheviks, who are displaying considerable activity
in Arabia. I would invite in this connection a reference
to my despatch No. 466 of June 6th, regarding the
mission of Shabik Araban to the Saudi. It would seem,
therefore, that anything we can do to help the Saudi
at the present moment would be politically advantageous,
and I think it likely, moreover, that the High Commis-
sioner for Iraq would endorse my view. If the Saudi sees
that we can be useful as well as friendable, he will
perhaps be inclined to attach more importance to the
maintenance of a long friendship. There is no doubt
that .......
that his recognition by Egypt will give him much naval satisfaction, and if it were obtained through our good offices, it would most advantageously regard our influence over him.

7. If it is desired to take any action in this case, I would suggest that the next convenient opportunity would be when King Fawzi is in London. His Majesty would probably listen more patiently to representations made to him at a moment when he would be anxious to create a good impression.

I have the honour to be,
with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

[Signature]
In any further communication on this subject, please quote and address—
No. 7F 191/2, but to—

THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for the colonies and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copy of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
25th April, 1929.

Reference to previous correspondence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Date</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extract from enclosure to Hansard dispatch No. 412 of 31st March</td>
<td>Relations between Egypt and the Hejaz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similar letter sent to 14-2529 1/30 (2)
18. The approach of the Mecca Pilgrimage has reminded the Press that Ibn Saud is still unrecognised by Egypt. The "Mokattam" of March 14th considered that Wahabi influence in Hejaz politics was at the root of the estrangement, and suggested that the expedition of Ibrahim Pasha still rankled with the Najdis. Sheikh Hafez Wahba told the "Balagh" on March 16th that it was an exaggeration to say that relations between Egypt and the Hejaz were strained. He could not resist pointing out, however, that Egypt had recognised the new kingdom of Albania, while a country to which 15,000 Egyptian pilgrims journeyed every year went without recognition. The "Balagh" of March 18th recommended the recognition of the Hejaz, independently of any settlement of the Mahmal question.
THE Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to [Name]
and, by direction of the Secretary of State, transmits herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

Foreign Office,
22nd June, 1939

Reference to previous correspondence:

Telegram No. 104, 19th June

Telegram No. 98, 21st June

Similar letter sent to [Name]
Relations between Hejaz and Egypt are getting worse owing to King of Egypt's refusal to recognise Ibn Saud. The latter retaliated by refusing to admit official status of Egyptian consul especially in connexion with service of judicial documents unless Egypt would accord similar status to the Hejaz agent in Cairo whom Egyptian government ignore. Finally Hafiz Wahba proposed question of formal status should be left in abeyance until atmosphere became clearer but that meanwhile Egyptian consul in Jeddah and Hejaz representative in Cairo should be allowed to treat with Hejaz and Egyptian authorities on all the usual matters without having the status formally conferred. This offer recognised by Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs as reasonable has been rejected by the King of Egypt who now persists in withdrawing acting Egyptian consul from Jeddah on the ground that he may be exposed to an affront in view of present strained relations. Ministry of Foreign Affairs states withdrawal will be effected unobtrusively e.g. acting consul will be transferred elsewhere and not replaced consulate being left in the care of an archivist.

Addressed to Foreign Office No. 104; repeated to Jeddah.