

GREAT BRITAIN IN EGYPT



CITADEL AND MOSQUE OF MEHEMET ALI, CAIRO

GREAT BRITAIN IN EGYPT

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TO
THE PEOPLE OF EGYPT
AND TO THOSE BRITISH AND EGYPTIAN OFFICIALS
WHO, BY THEIR COMBINED ENDEAVOURS, HAVE
BROUGHT PROSPERITY TO THE BANKS OF THE NILE

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INTRODUCTION

BELIEVING that it is mainly by a close study of past policies, and especially of past mistakes, that the way can be found to a satisfactory solution of the Egyptian Question, I have endeavoured in the following pages to give a reliable and unprejudiced account of Anglo-Egyptian relations from the days of Ismail Pasha to the present time. Having been enabled to draw upon certain official documents hitherto unpublished, as well as valuable private diaries, letters, and notes of reputable eye-witnesses, both British and Egyptian, I feel that I am in a position to throw some new light upon events which must be taken into consideration in shaping the future relationships of the two countries.

To many I am indebted for generous and valuable help : especially to the Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for permitting me to have access to the archives of the Foreign Office for certain periods covered by the book, and for other valuable facilities ; to Ali Fouad Toulba, English Redacteur to H.M. the King of Egypt, for information regarding the Arabi movement, in which his father, Major-General Toulba Ismet Pasha, took a prominent part ; and to Mr. R. H. Goodsall for placing at my disposal the personal diary of the late Captain Walter Goodsall of the Eastern Telegraph Company, and for permission to reproduce certain photographs taken by him in Egypt. I further have to express my appreciation to Baron Sir Rudolf von Slatin Pasha, to Ibrahim El-Helbaoui Bey, and to Fodlo el-Kassis for substantial assistance in various ways, and to Abdul Rahman Fikry Bey of the Royal Egyptian Legation in London for help in Arabic translations. My grateful thanks are also due to Lord Cromer, to the Dowager Lady Dufferin, and to Mr. A. Forbes Sieveking for their kindness in lending photographs for reproduction ;

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while I am indebted to *The Times* for permission to use their map of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Lastly, I must express my gratitude to General Sir John Maxwell for kindly writing a Foreword, and to my wife for her most valuable help throughout all stages of the manuscript.

London,
June, 1928.

E. W. POLSON NEWMAN,
Major.

FOREWORD

BY

GENERAL THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN G. MAXWELL

P.C., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.

I GLADLY comply with Major Polson Newman's request to write a Foreword for his book, although I do not feel I can claim any special qualifications or can do justice to what I consider an important contribution to Egyptian literature. Since 1882 I have, perhaps, had better opportunities than most, because I was in a very minor way behind the scenes, and therefore knew what was happening. Lord Cromer, Lord Milner, and others of less importance have published books on the so-called Egyptian Problem. Most, if not all, of these have recorded what occurred from the writers' point of view. Major Newman has had the courage to envisage the problem from a different angle, and acknowledges that the Egyptians themselves have some right to their point of view. He has, I think, been successful, and it will repay all those interested in our work in Egypt to study that point of view, for it is, perhaps, more important now than ever it was that we should endeavour to placate Egyptian mentality. It is difficult, because the East and West do not and never will think alike, yet in carrying out our obligations to Egypt it is of importance that we should try to understand their mentality. We may have made many mistakes, but no fair-minded Egyptian can contend that since 1882 the British occupation of and political supremacy in Egypt has not been beneficial. We have, in spite of opposition and obstruction, removed grave abuses and carried through reforms resulting in amelioration of the lot of the fellahin. It is as well to consider that

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because we know that a reform is good it does not always follow that the Egyptian thinks so too. It is like forcing a sweetmeat on a child, whether the child wants it or not : it is no use telling the child it is good, it will cry all the same.

Lord Milner calls Egypt the land of anomalies ; it is surely the land of complexities, too ! This book will give the reader an insight into the curious mentality of the Egyptian and will help him to appreciate the really serious difficulties our administrators have had to contend with ; and they are by no means over yet. The more we sympathize with and try to understand them the easier our task will be.

Major Newman's criticisms are so just and broad-minded that I hope some one will undertake to make a good Arabic translation of this book, so that the Egyptians may learn that the faults are not wholly on our side.

Queen Anne's Mansions.

May 28th, 1928.

APPENDIX I

EXTRACTS FROM LORD DUFFERIN'S SCHEME¹ AND ARABI'S MEMORANDUM

LORD DUFFERIN'S SCHEME FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF EGYPT

February 6th, 1883.

It ought to be no difficult task to endow the Egyptian people with good government. On the contrary, there are many circumstances which indicate the present moment as propitious for the inauguration of a new era.

ARABI'S MEMORANDUM ON EGYPTIAN REFORM

November 25th, 1882.

Although I am in a prison and in the hands of my enemies, I am comparatively little anxious about my present state of humiliation, and I do not think only of what may happen to me in the future. As I have from the very first only sought to ensure the freedom of my country, my constant concern even now is about its happiness, and its rescue from certain venomous and powerful vipers with which it is struggling. One of the greatest of Egypt's difficulties and dangers comes from the usurers and money-lenders, who have sucked the very blood of the peasants, and ill-treat the natives whom they despoil, and whose hardly acquired gains they carry away by handfuls. Another of the lamentations of Egypt is on account of the foreigners, who fill the highest posts, receive the largest salaries, and leave no room anywhere for the natives of the country. The non-Egyptian Moslems who surround the Government on every side seek to keep the Egyptian in the lowest state

¹ Egypt No. 6 (1883).

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of degradation and ignorance, in order that they may always continue to oppress and tyrannize over the free inhabitants of the country, without themselves possessing any real superiority of knowledge, natural talents, or civilization. These, then, are the enemies of progress, always striving, even as serpents, to tear to pieces the body of a defenceless people, who tried in vain to escape from their relentless grasp, and who can now only hope for succour from the champions of truth and liberty amongst the English nation, which, in the past, set herself before the world as the constant defender of every worthy cause.

As a consequence, responsibilities have been imposed upon us. Europe and the Egyptian people, whom we have undertaken to rescue from anarchy, have alike a right to require that our intervention should be beneficent and its results enduring; that it should obviate all danger of future perturbations, and that it should leave established on sure foundations the principles of justice, liberty and public happiness.

I have thus tried to describe in a few words some of the more violent symptoms of the chronic disease under which Egypt is suffering, in order that a wise physician may find an appropriate remedy for it. Now the English nation has taken upon itself spontaneously the special care of Egyptian affairs, which is verily a task of great responsibility before the civilized world, and before the history of this critical age. It consequently behoves the wise men amongst them to devise carefully the means of coping most effectually with the disease. My knowledge of the real state of affairs in my country, and my ardent desire to promote its happiness, have induced me, therefore, even in captivity and surrounded with trouble, to make a few remarks by way of appeal to the calm reflection

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Her actual rulers are still supplied, indeed, from a foreign stock, but the progenitor of the race was one of the most illustrious men of the present century, who proved his right to found a dynasty by emancipating those he ruled from the arbitrary thralldom of an imperious suzerain. His successors have carried the liberation of their adopted country still further, and the Prince now sitting on the Khedivial throne represents, at all events, the principle of autonomous Government, of hereditary succession, and commercial independence.

I would press upon Her Majesty's Government a more generous policy—such a policy as is implied by the creation, within certain prudent limits, of representative institutions, of municipal and communal self-government, and of a political existence untrammelled by external importunity, though aided, indeed, as it must be for a time, by sympathetic advice and assistance. Indeed, no middle course is possible. The Valley of the Nile could not be administered with any prospect of success from London. An attempt upon our part to engage in such an undertaking would

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and impartial judgment of the champions of right in England.

1st. The ruler of Egypt must be an Egyptian, well acquainted with the country, popular amongst the Egyptians, of sufficient influence to impose his authority by moral force, and wholly unconnected with the recent events. The present Khedivial family could give us, I believe, such a ruler, but he must fulfil all the above conditions. If England really desires it she can find such a man. The Sultan of the Osmanlis can never hope to regain his ancient hold over the minds of the Egyptians. He encouraged us in our search for freedom, approved our resistance to invasion (all this, it now appears, from selfish motives), and at last deserted us in our misfortunes. Turkey has never done good to Egypt. The further interference of the Sultan with her internal affairs can only be for the evil of that country.

2nd. The Government of Egypt ought to be a Constitutional one. There should be a Council of Ministers, each of whom must be responsible for his acts towards the whole Cabinet, and the Ministry, as a body, to be responsible to the country.

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at once render us objects of hatred and suspicion to its inhabitants.

Though hitherto Eastern society has only been held together by the coercive forces of absolutism, it must be remembered that, on the one hand, the Mahomedan religion is essentially democratic; and, on the other, that the primitive idea of the elders of the land assembling in council round their chief has never altogether faded out of the traditions of the people. Even the elective principle has been to some degree preserved amongst their village communities. If, therefore, we found ourselves upon what already exists, and endeavour to expand it to such proportions as may seem commensurate with the needs and aptitudes of the country, we may succeed in creating a vitalized and self-existent organism, instinct with evolutionary force. In order to obtain our ends, we must lay the foundation broad and deep.

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SYNOPSIS OF PROPOSED EGYPTIAN INSTITUTIONS

1. *The Village Constituency.*—Composed of representatives of each circumscription, chosen by manhood suffrage, who are the depositaries of the village vote.

2. *The Provincial Councils.*—(Varying in number from four to eight members.)—Chosen by the spokesmen of the villages.

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3rd. There should be an *Elective Chamber* and a *Council of Notables* (or "old men"). All laws and legislative measures should be submitted to them, and they must be allowed full liberty of discussion and criticism. Elections must be free, as in civilized countries. For five years those Chambers might only have a consultative voice, and during that time the Government might not be bound to always act on their advice. I fully believe by that time the Egyptians would learn to deserve more extended powers.

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3. *The Legislative Council.*—Consisting of twenty-six members, of whom twelve are nominated by the Khedive on the advice of his Ministers, and sixteen are elected by the Provincial Councils.

4. *The General Assembly.*—Of eighty members: eight Ministers, twenty-six members of the Legislative Council, forty-six delegates elected by the spokesmen of the villages.

5. *Eight Ministers.*—Responsible to the Khedive.

6. His Highness the Khedive.

It may be objected that the foregoing machinery does not really embody the Parliamentary principle in the true acceptation of the term, both the Council of Legislation and the General Assembly being consultative rather than law-making bodies; but few people would be prepared to maintain that Egypt is yet ripe for pure popular government.

4th. The proceedings of the two Assemblies to be public, and inserted in Arabic and French papers—this would accustom the natives to take part in their own affairs, and prepare them for political life. At the expiration of five years, powers of Assembly to be definitely fixed according to what experience may suggest—and these Ministers would be wholly responsible to the Chamber.

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5th. Political laws ought to be made, determining the powers and special privileges of the ruler, the duties of Ministers—no act of the ruler to be valid unless approved by the Cabinet, or by the special Minister whom it may concern. The ruler shall have no direct communications with Foreign Representatives or their Governments except through his Minister for Foreign Affairs.

There is no doubt that the fact of foreigners in Egypt being exempt from taxation to which its inhabitants are subject is extremely galling to the native mind. The removal of so glaring an injustice would do much towards suppressing the very general feeling that the philanthropy of foreign Governments towards the Egyptians becomes paralysed the moment the pecuniary interests of their own subjects are affected.

The chief requirement of Egypt is justice. A pure, cheap, and simple system of justice will prove more beneficial to the country than the largest Constitutional privileges. The structure of society in the East is so simple that, provided the taxes are righteously assessed, it does not require much law-making to make the people happy; but the most elaborate legislation would fail to do so if the laws invented for them were not equitably enforced.

At this moment there is no real justice in this country. What passes under that name is a mockery, both as regards

6th. Perfect equality between all the inhabitants of Egypt; no difference to be made between foreigners and natives with regard to general treatment, to the payment of taxes, and so on.

7th. A thorough reform of judicial administration being accomplished, a uniform body of laws should be applied in all the Courts of Justice in Egypt; those laws ought to be in accordance with the customs and nature of the inhabitants; the execution and proper carrying out of the law to be accurately watched over, in order to leave no room for undue influence, and the old system of observing the law apparently and evading it in reality.

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the tribunals themselves, and the *corpus juris* they pretend to administer.

It is evident that all our efforts to provide Egypt with appropriate administrative machinery will be in vain unless we can depend upon the various parts of which that machinery is composed performing with efficiency the duties allotted to them. Nor have the Egyptian people a right to complain that the Departments are unduly crowded with foreign officials if it is impossible to find native employes possessing the necessary education and other qualifications for occupying the posts now, through sheer necessities of the case, entrusted to strangers. If this grievance, and it is undoubtedly a legitimate one, is to be got rid of, it can only be by the Egyptian Government taking in hand, in an energetic and conscientious manner, the education of the rising generation.

But there are other radical reforms which will have to be inaugurated before the Civil Service of Egypt can become either efficient or economical. Unfortunately, the introduction of these will occasion much dissatisfaction, and may inflict some individual hardship.

In his Report of the 18th September last, transmitted to your Lordship by Sir Edward Malet, Mr. Fitzgerald has shown that the number of employes in the service of the Egyptian Government is ridiculously in excess of the public needs.

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8th. Special care to be taken of national education, and the diffusion of knowledge to all parts of the country—and more particularly the knowledge of the laws and institutions of the land, in order to increase the number of those who are able to apply the laws.

9th. The unnecessary European employes to be dismissed, and only such of them to be kept as may be really useful and necessary; their salaries to be fixed in accordance with the resources of the country, and a proportion to be observed between their salaries and those allowed to natives, in order to avoid jealousy and discontent by undue partiality.

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Nevertheless, it is very desirable that the European staff should be considerably reduced, especially where it has been duplicated for political reasons.

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There is no service in Egypt of which the people have more just reason to complain than that by which the cadastral survey of the country has been conducted, and it is not surprising that it attracted the attention of the Chamber of Notables.

The cost has been excessive, the results small; and the service has been crowded with European employes, whose technical knowledge has not always been of a high order.

I now proceed to call your Lordship's attention to one of the most distressing subjects connected with the present social condition of this country. It is a question of recent growth, namely, the encumbered condition of a considerable proportion of the fellaheen lands, especially in the Delta.

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Unfortunately, the 5,000,000*l.* of mortgage debt above referred to does not by any means represent the whole of the fellah's indebtedness. I am told, on good authority, that he owes at least another 3,000,000*l.* or 4,000,000*l.* to the village usurer, who holds his bond, and is able to sell him up with the same sinister expedition as the mortgagee.

10th. Natives ought not to be kept back from employment, and from occupying any official post, so long as they possess the necessary qualities; persons excluded from Government functions on account of their association with the late events ought also to be allowed to compete for employment, if they are capable enough to do so.

11th. Special attention ought to be paid to the question of usury, and the means of preventing usurers from employing the most unfair means to despoil the nation.

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Having thus satisfied the moral requirements of Egypt by providing her with domestic security, freedom, and justice, we may now turn to consider her material needs. The wealth of Egypt springs from the soil, whose fertility is entirely dependent upon irrigation. Year after year the Nile conveys in its affluent waters richer treasures than did ever the fabled Pactolus.

At the present moment we are labouring in the interests of the world at large. The desideratum of everyone is an Egypt peaceful, prosperous and contented, able to pay its debts, capable of maintaining order along the Canal, and offering no excuse in the troubled conditions of its affairs for interference from outside. France, Turkey, every European Power must be as anxious as ourselves for the attainment of these results, nor can they be jealous of the means we take to secure them.

The very fact of our having endowed the country with representative institutions is a proof of our disinterestedness.

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12th. Care must be taken of the irrigation works and other means of fertilizing the soil. These have been greatly neglected, and they touch the very life of Egypt.

13th. All the foregoing measures under existing circumstances must be adopted and carried out under the supervision and direction of Directors specially appointed by the British Government for a certain time, until those reforms have produced their effect, and the Egyptians become capable of conducting their own affairs.

If these reforms are carefully studied and carried out, the Egyptian people will see the end of the long and painful disease under which it has been labouring, through the wisdom of its medical advisers, and England will have accomplished her task in a manner which will reflect great honour upon her.

(Signed) AHMED ARABI THE
EGYPTIAN.

APPENDIX II

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1922.

Whereas His Majesty's Government, in accordance with their declared intentions, desire forthwith to recognize Egypt as an independent sovereign State; and

Whereas the relations between His Majesty's Government and Egypt are of vital interest to the British Empire;

The following principles are hereby declared:

1. The British Protectorate over Egypt is terminated, and Egypt is declared to be an independent sovereign State.

2. So soon as the Government of His Highness shall pass an Act of Indemnity with application to all inhabitants of Egypt, martial law as proclaimed on the 2nd November, 1914, shall be withdrawn.

3. The following matters are absolutely reserved to the discretion of His Majesty's Government until such time as it may be possible by free discussion and friendly accommodation on both sides to conclude agreements in regard thereto between His Majesty's Government and the Government of Egypt:

(a) The security of the communications of the British Empire in Egypt;

(b) The defence of Egypt against all foreign aggression or interference, direct or indirect;

(c) The protection of foreign interests in Egypt and the protection of minorities;

(d) The Sudan.

Pending the conclusion of such agreements the *status quo* in all these matters shall remain intact.

In the covering communication from Lord Allenby to Sultan Fuad "the creation of a Parliament with right to control the policy and administration of a constitutionally responsible Government" was pronounced to be a matter for His Highness and the Egyptian people to determine; and it was also declared that there was "no obstacle to the re-establishment forthwith of an Egyptian Ministry for Foreign Affairs which will prepare the way for the creation of the diplomatic and consular representation of Egypt."

APPENDIX III

THE DRAFT TREATY OF 1927-28

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the King of Egypt,

Being anxious to consolidate the friendship and to maintain and perpetuate the relations of good understanding between their respective countries,

And considering that in order to secure this object it is desirable to give precision to the relationship between the two countries by resolving and defining the outstanding questions at issue which formed the subject of the reservations which His Britannic Majesty's Government considered it necessary to make on the occasion of the declaration of the 28th February, 1922,

Being anxious to eliminate the possibility of interference in the internal administration of Egypt,

And considering that these objects will best be achieved by the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and alliance, which in their common interest will provide for effective co-operation in the joint task of ensuring the defence and independence of Egypt ;

Have agreed to conclude a treaty for this purpose, and have appointed as plenipotentiaries :

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India : for Great Britain and Northern Ireland : The Right Honourable The Lord Lloyd, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O., Member of His Most Honourable Privy Council ;

His Majesty the King of Egypt : His Excellency Abdel Khalek Sarwat Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers ;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :—

ARTICLE I.

An alliance is established between the high contracting parties in consecration of their friendship, their cordial understanding and their good relations.

ARTICLE 2.

His Majesty the King of Egypt undertakes not to adopt in foreign countries an attitude incompatible with the alliance or liable to create difficulties for His Britannic Majesty ; not to oppose in

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foreign countries the policy followed by His Britannic Majesty and not to conclude with a foreign Power any agreement which might be prejudicial to British interests.

ARTICLE 3.

If, by reason of any attack or act of aggression whatsoever, His Majesty the King of Egypt should be involved in war for the defence of his territory or for the protection of the interests of his country, His Britannic Majesty will, subject always to the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, come immediately to his aid in the capacity of belligerent.

ARTICLE 4.

Should circumstances arise likely to imperil the good relations between His Majesty the King of Egypt and a foreign Power or threaten the lives or property of foreigners in Egypt, His Majesty will at once consult with His Britannic Majesty with a view to the adoption of the measures best calculated to solve the difficulty.

ARTICLE 5.

In view of the co-operation between the two armies as contemplated in Article 3, the Egyptian Government pledge themselves to carry out the instruction and training of the Egyptian army in accordance with the methods of the British army; should the Egyptian Government deem it necessary to have recourse to the services of foreign officers or instructors, they will choose them from among British subjects.

ARTICLE 6.

In the event of His Britannic Majesty being menaced with or engaged in war, even though such war should in no way affect the rights and interests of Egypt, His Majesty the King of Egypt undertakes to furnish to His Britannic Majesty in Egyptian territory all the facilities and assistance in his power, including the use of his ports, aerodromes and all means of communication.

ARTICLE 7.

In order to facilitate and secure to His Britannic Majesty the protection of the lines of communication of the British Empire, and pending the conclusion at some future date of an agreement by which His Britannic Majesty entrusts His Majesty the King of Egypt with the task of ensuring this protection, His Majesty the King of Egypt authorizes His Britannic Majesty to maintain upon Egyptian territory such armed forces as His Britannic Majesty's Government consider necessary for this purpose. The presence of these forces shall not constitute in any manner an occupation and will in no way prejudice the sovereign rights of Egypt.

APPENDIX III

After a period of ten years from the coming into force of the present treaty, the high contracting parties will reconsider, in the light of their experience of the operation of the provisions of the present treaty, the question of the localities in which the said forces are to be stationed. Should no agreement be reached on this point, the question may be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations. Should the decision of the League of Nations be adverse to the claims of the Egyptian Government, the question can, at their request and under the same conditions, be reinvestigated at intervals of five years from the date of the League's decision.

ARTICLE 8.

In view of the friendship between the two countries and of the alliance established by this treaty, the Egyptian Government when engaging the services of foreign officials will as a rule give preference to British subjects.

Nationals of other Powers will only be engaged if no British subjects possessing the necessary qualifications and fulfilling the requisite conditions are available.

ARTICLE 9.

His Britannic Majesty undertakes to use all his influence with the Powers possessing capitulatory rights in Egypt to obtain the modification of the capitulatory régime now existing in Egypt so as to make it conform more closely with the spirit of the times and with the present state of Egypt.

ARTICLE 10.

His Britannic Majesty will use his good offices for the admission of Egypt to the League of Nations, and will support the request which Egypt will present to this effect. Egypt for her part declares herself ready to accept the conditions prescribed for admission to the League.

ARTICLE 11.

In view of the special relations created between the high contracting parties by the alliance, His Britannic Majesty will be represented at the Court of His Majesty the King of Egypt by an Ambassador, duly accredited, to whom His Majesty the King of Egypt will grant precedence over all other foreign representatives.

ARTICLE 12.

Nothing in the present treaty is intended to or shall in any way prejudice the rights and obligations which devolve or may devolve upon either of the high contracting parties under the Covenant of the League of Nations.

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ARTICLE 13.

The arrangements for carrying certain provisions of the present treaty into effect form the annex hereto, which shall have the same validity and duration as the treaty.

ARTICLE 14.

The high contracting parties, although convinced that by reason of the precise definitions laid down above as to the nature of the relations between the two countries no misunderstanding is to be anticipated between them, agree, nevertheless, in their anxiety to maintain their good relations, that any disagreement on the subject of the application or of the interpretation of these provisions which they are unable to settle by direct negotiation shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Cairo, in duplicate, the day of .

ANNEX.

I

(a) In default of previous agreement between the high contracting parties to the contrary, British personnel on the existing scale shall be maintained in the Egyptian army with their present functions and on the conditions of the existing contracts during the period of ten years provided for in Article 7 of the treaty.

(b) The Egyptian Government will not cause the personnel of the Egyptian army to be trained abroad elsewhere than in Great Britain. The Government of His Britannic Majesty for their part undertake to receive any mission which the Egyptian Government may send to Great Britain for this purpose.

(c) The armament employed by the Egyptian army shall not differ in type from that of the British army. His Britannic Majesty's Government undertake to use their good offices, whenever so desired by the Egyptian Government, to facilitate its supply from Great Britain.

(d) The privileges and immunities at present enjoyed by the British forces in Egypt shall continue. The Egyptian Government will continue to place at the disposal of the said forces, free of charge, the land and buildings at present occupied by them until such time as an alteration is made, in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 7 of the treaty, in the localities in which the said forces are stationed. When any such alteration is made, the land and buildings vacated shall revert to the Egyptian Government, who

APPENDIX III

will provide, free of charge, in the localities to which the forces are transferred, equivalent accommodation to that provided by the land and buildings vacated.

(c) Unless the high contracting parties shall previously have agreed to the contrary, the Egyptian Government will prohibit the passage of aircraft over the territory situated on either side of the Suez Canal, and within 20 kilom. of it. This prohibition will not, however, apply to the forces of the high contracting parties or to services already established under existing agreements.

II

(a) The Egyptian Government, in agreement with His Britannic Majesty's Government, will appoint a financial adviser. When it shall be so desired, the powers at present exercised by the Commissioners of the Debt shall be conferred upon him. He will be kept informed of all legislative proposals of such a nature that, to be applicable to foreigners, they would require in present circumstances the consent of the capitulatory Powers. He shall be at the disposal of the Egyptian Government for all other matters in regard to which they may wish to consult him.

(b) Having regard to future changes in the judicial organization as envisaged in Article 9 of the treaty, the Egyptian Government will name, in agreement with His Britannic Majesty's Government, a judicial adviser. He shall be kept informed of all matters concerning the administration of justice in which foreigners are concerned, and will be at the disposal of the Egyptian Government for all other matters in regard to which they may wish to consult him.

(c) Until the coming into force, as the result of agreements between Egypt and the Powers concerned, of the reform of the capitulatory system contemplated in Article 9 of the treaty, the Egyptian Government will not modify, except in agreement with His Britannic Majesty's Government, the number, status and functions of the British officials engaged at the moment in the public security and police services.

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