



SECRET.

PERSONALITIES
IN
KURDISTAN.



JUNE, 1919.

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PREFACE.

It is recognised that a work of this nature must of necessity be incomplete and often inaccurate. Corrections and additions should be forwarded direct to the Civil Commissioner, Baghdad. It is hoped to print and issue corrections from time to time.

E. J. R.

ABBAS KHAN (Sirdar Rashid).

ABBAS MAHMOUD AGHA (Pizhder).

Has always been in opposition to Babekr Agha, the chief.
 Controls elements of discontent in the tribe and has a following of about
 500 men.
 Supported Shaikh Mahmoud, but committed no overt act against us.
 In continuous opposition to law and order.

ABDUL HAKIM BEG (Dereveri Banda).

Zhor section.
 A robber. At enmity with Shukri and Taufiq of the Zhairi section of
 the same tribe.

ABDUL KERIM AGHA (Zangana).

One of the leading chiefs of the tribe.

ABDUL MAHOMED-I-MAHOMED AMIN (Jaf).

Chief of Haruni section of Jaf, winters at Piwas.

ABDUL QADIR.

President, Council of State, Constantinople.

Uncle of Sayid Taha with whom he is at enmity.

Took lead in representations made by Kurdish Committee in Constantinople to High Commissioner demanding Kurdish independence and freedom from Turkish yoke. Probably not definitely anti-British, but this doubtful. Certainly a man of great influence in Kurdistan.

Stated that if we want country pacified would go there himself and guarantee good results. Asked for British protection for autonomous Kurdish State. May, 1919.

Has not resided in Kurdistan for a great many years.

Shrewd, narrow limits.

Talks French.

Owing to the acts of his father he was exiled by the Turks to Damascus where he is said to have remained 40 years. After the abdication of Sultan Abdul Hamid he returned to Neri, but only remained there three months before going to Constantinople as senator. Two months before the British occupation of Mosul he came there to arrange for repatriation of Kurds. On the approach of British troops he returned to Constantinople.

Vide Sayid Taha.

ABDUL REHMAN (Lieut.).

Late Lieutenant in Turkish Army. Son of the late Saiyid Effendi. By birth a Kurd of Sulaimaniyah, but resident in Baghdad. Pamphlets of a pro-Kurdish, but objectionable nature were addressed to him in April, 1919, from Cairo.

ABDULLAH BEG (Bajlan).

Younger brother of Mustapha Pasha Bajlan and his heir.

ABDULLAH-I-RUSTAM (Jaf).

Leader of Sadani section.

Followers—50 horse 80 foot.

ABDULLAH JEVDET.

Member of Kurdish Committee in Constantinople. High Commissioner thinks he is not working in Turkish interests and is in same boat with Qadir. Educated man, but not much influence in Kurdistan.

ABDULLAH PASHA (of Harir).

Influential man in the Rowanduz district and neighbourhood.
Formerly Muntaserif of Sulaimaniyah under the Turks.
Said to have been a very strong and fine man.
Now very old and doddering, but has much influence still with the Surchi and other tribes in the Dast-i-Harir and Derah.
A very nice and well-educated old man.
His son Said Beg was murdered by Sulaiman Beg in December, 1918.
His grandson Ishmael Beg is an educated youth, but a nonentity.
Owns considerable property in the Dast-i-Harir.

ABDULLAH USMAN (Shuan).

One of Shuan chiefs who joined Shaikh Mahmoud.

ABDUR RAHMAN AGHA (of Shernakh).

Chief of the Shernakh tribe.
Very anti-British and has been associated with all kinds of propaganda against us and Christians. Undoubtedly encouraged the Goyan against us.
Sent letters to various chiefs in Spring, 1919, urging them to a *jihad* and saying the movement had the support of the Turks.

'ADALAH KHANUM (of Halebja).

Widow of Uthman Pasha, Jaf.
Daughter of Mahomed Beg of Sulaimaniyah.
Re-built Halebja and in her husband's time was its virtual ruler.
It was she who persistently destroyed the Turkish telegraph line from Sulaimaniyah to Halebja until the Turks were obliged to abandon it. Still in Halebja and has great influence there.

Assisted considerably the A.P.O., Halebja, during the difficult time at the beginning of Shaikh Mahmud's rising.

Age about 55.

AGHA MIRZA.

Nestorian. Brother of Agha Petros, whom he accompanied on his begging tour round the world. A good fighter, but without the force of character of his brother. About 30 years old.

AGHA PETROS.

A Nestorian from Baz, who has lived for a number of years in Urmiah. He was one of the most influential men in Urmiah. Was accused of a murder a number of years ago and on that account left Baz, and came to Urmiah where he entered the Armenian school.

Then went on begging tour round the world. Got into bad books of Canadian police, where he was known as Dr. Day. From Canada he escaped to London and thence to Persia where he did business under the name of Peter Elbow and Co. Travelled to Rome and got a decoration from the Pope. Returned to Persia wearing uniform of Turkish Ambassador. Arrived in Urmiah 1906 where he married and settled down to business. Appointed Turkish Consul in 1907. At the time of the Persian revolution turned out the Persian Governor and ruled Urmiah in the name of the Turks. On arrival of Russians in 1908, threw over Turks and became clerk in the Russian Consulate and afterwards Intelligence Agent. He was sent on a mission to Petrograd and accompanied the Russian Archimandrite as Mar Shimum's representative.

Speaks Turkish, English and Russian.

Did well during the evacuation of Urmiah.

AHMAD AGHA (Shaikh of Berzan).

Half-witted youth of surprising obstinacy. Owes his present influence entirely to late Shaikh's reputation.

Influence extends over Shirwan Mauzuri, on left bank Zab and to a certain extent Baradost.

Has deadly feud with Zebaris near Akra and in consequence trying to get out of Mosul area into Rowanduz.

Resides at Berzan in Zeb ar Berozh. Doubtful how far his influence extends over Barozhi.

Religious man of some standing and for this reason has a fair amount of influence over tribes other than in his own area. Certain amount of influence right down to Rowanduz.

Is believed to be gradually becoming disliked by most of his supporters.

Largely run by his very unpleasant Mullah.

Age about 20.

P.O., Mosul, says he is now reconciled to living in Mosul.

AHMED AGHA (of Shirwan).

Chief of the Shirwan tribe.

Delightful old man.

Seems to keep his tribe well under control and to be sensible.

Very much of the old country squire type with no education.

Strongly anti-Turk.

Very much influenced by the Shaikh of Berzan or rather supporter of the Shaikh of Berzan with whom he is connected by marriage.

One of the best of the northern chiefs in Rowanduz area.

AHMED HILMI (of Jezireh).

Mufti of Jezireh. Notorious for being instigator of Christian massacres in Jezireh and neighbourhood.

Reported in April, 1919, to be travelling among the tribes urging them to occupy Jezireh in the name of independent Kurdish Government about to be formed, and spreading all kinds of anti-Christian propaganda.

AHMED-I-MAHOMED BEG.

Chief of Tileh Kuh section of Jaf.

Winters at Sar Qal'ah.

AHMED-I-MUSTAPHA (Jaf).

Chief of Karamani, sub-section of Haruni.

Winters at Piwas.

ALI ABDUR RAZAK (Shammar Arab).

Very anti-British and pro-Sherif.

Harsh, rude and objectionable.

ALI AGHA (Omarian).

Reputed robber.
 Chief of Fouqani section of Omarian.
 Controls 27 villages and 1,900 families.
 About 400 modern and 1,500 older rifles.

ALI AKBAR KHAN (Sinjabi).

Was leader of the Sinjabis and paramount chief of all Southern Persian Kurdistan.
 Age 38.
 Well-educated, clever and anti-British.
 Was defeated by us in 1918 and fled to the Turks.
 Now said to be in Teheran.
 At enmity with Sirdar Rashid. Latter helped us against him.
 Cause of ill-feeling said to be Ali Akbar's successes with Sirdar Rashid's wife.

ALI BUTTI (of Mizizak).

Controls the following sections of the Hawairki tribes in the Midad area, Alike, Seyida, Dermamuka, Saliha and Mizazak.
 Could put 2,000 men in the field, of whom 1,000 would be armed with modern small-bore rifles, with 200 to 300 rounds a rifle.
 It is said that if Hajo, who was caught and imprisoned at Kharput in 1914, were to escape, that he would replace Ali Butti.
 Ali Butti is, therefore, too committed to the Turks to run counter to their wishes, but he is not particularly ill-disposed to us and is even anxious to hedge if he can do so safely.
 He appears to have some Robin Hood traits in his character.
 A typical brigand.

ALI-I-AMIN KHAN (Jaf).

Leader of 150 houses of 'Isai section.

ALI KHAN (of Shernakh).

One of the leading men, cousin of Abdur Rahman.

AMANULLAH KHAN (Sinjabi).

Appointed by us chief of the Sinjabis after we had defeated Ali Akbar.

AMIN ALI (son of Bedr Khan).

Stated in April in telegram to Nisibin that he had been appointed by Turks, Wali of Diarbekir. He hoped shortly to take up his duties.

His family is very influential in the Jezireh district, but were all exiled to Constantinople about 20 years ago. It has, however, still retained its influence.

Member of the Kurdish Committee in Constantinople probably not definitely pro-Turkish, and could be induced to favour a British protection over Kurdistan.

AMIR-I-AFSHAR (Jan Shahan).

Chief of the Afshar tribe near Bijar.

Has some influence with the Gulbaghi and Mandumi.

ARIF PASHA.

Member of the Kurdish Committee of Independence in Egypt.

Referred to in letter from Mahomed Saleh Husni to General Sharif Pasha and evidently a man of some importance.

Was formerly not in agreement with Sharif Pasha's aims, but was apparently converted to them by Mahomed Saleh Husni.

ASADULLAH KHAN (Sardar Mansur).

Chief of the Kalkhani. Organised attack on Rashid us Saltanah in September, 1918.

ASADULLAH KHAN (Sinjābi).

Cousin of Sher Khan, and for some time leader of the tribe.

He held the frontier post of Qal'ah Sabzi.

Gave way to Alī Akbar Khan and retired with his brothers to the village of Kharrat in Garsief on the Alwand near Qal'ah Sabzi, but has now returned to the tribe.

AUDISHU KHAN.

A wealthy Nestorian of Gulpashan, Urmiah. Influential man and was thought much of by the Russians.

AURAHAM (Mar).

Cousin of Mar Shim'un. Originally intended for the patriarchate, but Benjamin (murdered) was selected instead of him.

AURAHAM SADA.

A Nestorian of Gawareh in Northern Kurdistan.

AWIMELK.

A Nestorian of Mawana in Tergawar. Comes of a family of fighters. His father Shmuel was murdered at the same time as Mar Shimum by Simko's men, and his grandfather was murdered by the Kurds in 1907.

Baişan was said by the Kurds to be invulnerable. Shmuel was excommunicated for having divorced his wife and married a Kurd.

AZIZ ABBAS AGHA (Dauda).

Leading chief of Dauda.

Lives midway between Tuz and Kifri.

AZIZ HAJI MAHOMED (Jaf).

One of the leaders of Mikaili section of Jaf.

AZIZ-I-HAJJI 'ABDER RAHMAN (Jaf).

Leader of 11 villages of Naoruli section of Jaf in Sharizur.

AZIZ-I-SHASHWAR (Jaf).

One of the leaders of Tarkhani section.
Winters at Sar Qal'ah.

AZIZ SHERIF JALIL (Shuan).

One of the more important Shuan chiefs.
Has a bad reputation and has always been looked upon as a mere brigand.
Joined Shaikh Mahmoud in his rebellion.
His son, Ask, also joined.

BABAN.

See Hamdi Pash, Hasan Beg and Jamil Beg. The Baban family are the founders of Sulaimaniyah, their original home being Darachulan.
After their dispersal by the Turks they spread, one branch settling in Sallahiyah.

BABEKR AGHA (of Pizhder).

An excellent man in every way and his advice always worth listening to.

His authority widely acknowledged among the Mangur and in Persia.
Opposed by Abbas Agha, who leads a section of malcontents and who is a follower of Shaikh Mahmoud.

Kept the tribe steady during S.M.'s trouble.

BAHRAM KHAN (Rashid us Saltane).

BEDR KHAN BEG (of Qai).

Chief of the village of Qai in Tergawar.

BERKHU (Malik).

Nestorian. Malik of Salahbeqan, a section of the Tiari.

DANIEL.

Third son of Malik Ismail of Upper Tiari.
Knows English.
Age 23.

DARVISH SAMIN (Jaf).

One of the leaders of Kamaleh section.

DAWID.

Eldest brother of Mar Shimum.
Quiet man of about 36 years of age.
Good judgment.
Married to Esther, a niece of the Matran.
Largely to blame for the evacuation of Urmiah.

ELIAS (Jacobin Patriarch).

Pro-Turk of Mardin.

Said to have left for Constantinople in April with Fahim Effendi to voice pro-Turkish sentiments.

ESMAIL-I-HAFSE BARAHAT (Alian).

Followers live in hills north of Jezireh—Nisibin road.

EVID (Melik).

Nestorian Malik of Berwar.

Brother of the Bishop of Berwar, Mar Yawalah.

Before the war lived in the village of Duri in Berwar.

FARAJ-I-AMIN-I-ALAK (Jaf).

One of the leaders of Tarkhani section of Jaf.

Residence in winter, Sar Qal'ah.

FARAJ-I-MAHOMED (Jaf).

One of the leaders of Shatiri section.

Winters at Shirwanah.

FARHAH AGHA (Dakhori).

One of the two chiefs of Dakhori tribe.

Other is Shukri Agha.

FARIS AGHA (Shaikh Bizaini of Serchinar).

All Shaikh Bizaini in Chamchamal appear to follow him.
 He was nominated by Turks as chief of the tribe.
 He is young and said to be capable.
 Joined Shaikh Mahmud.
 At feud with Faris Agha of Palkhana.

FARIS AGHA (Shaikh Bazaini of Palkhana).

Three villages recognise his authority.
 Fat man with red face, pale-blue eyes and a coarse laugh.
 Full of self-importance.
 Formerly lived in a village on the right bank of the Zab, but his cruelty and oppression made him so unpopular that he had to move elsewhere.

FARIS AGHA (Zebar).

Chief of some 50 villages in Zebar.
 Resides at Bira Kapra.
 A good man who keeps his tribe in order.
 Bitter enemy of the Shaikh of Berzan.
 He helped the Turks against the old Shaikh.

FARIS AZIZ (Jaf).

Chief of Rashoburi, sub-section of Mikaili.

FATAH BEG (Jaf Walad Begi).

Known as Jaf Walad Begi though he is independent. Lives in Sar Qalao between Dar-i-Divan, Bamu and Biznan. He is an able fighter and is supported by his 18 sons. Has a castle and village at Sar Qalao and lives mainly by raiding.

FATHULLAH BEG (Pirastini).

Put in as chief of the Pirastini.
Has a permanent and bitter feud with Mahomed Said Beg of Baradost.
A turbulent sort of man, but a good fighting man and might do well.
Friend of Saled Morad Khan.

FATIMAH KHANUM (of Akhoyan).

Resides as a rule at Faqian.
Strong-minded old lady who was put in by Noel as Hakim Dihat.
Better able to cope with the job than most of the local chiefs.
Widow of the late Aziz Agha who ruled the tribes in the neighbourhood with a rod of iron and was much feared and respected.
Acquired much wealth recently, particularly as they managed to keep the Russians out of the majority of their villages.
Has an unmarried daughter who is one of the most desirable "parties" in the country.

FATTAH-I-KAMARAN (Jaf).

One of the chiefs of Rughzadi.
Winters in Sar Qal'ah.

GHAIDAN AGHA (Bajlan).

With Wali Agha chief of the Bin Kudra Bajlan.

GHALIB ALI BEY (Major).

Personal Secretary of General Sharif Pasha (q.v.).
Probably uncle of Mahomed Saleh Husni (q.v.).
Sharif Pasha wishes to send him on a mission to Kurdistan to prepare tribes for Inter-Allied Commission and to explain to them the necessity of good behaviour towards the Allies, particularly Great Britain. Suggested that he should go to Egypt and meet Major Noel there and proceed with him to Aleppo and Western Kurdistan.
Probably will be agent for inducing tribes to ask for Sharif as Emir of Kurdistan.

GHULAM ALI KHAN, SALAR MANSUR (Guran).

Son of Hosein Khan, Mansur ul Mulk and titular head of the Guran tribe. Has little power or influence at the present time and has lost much of his property to other chiefs.

GILYANA (Qasha).

Nestorian, Archdeacon of Tkhuma. Was a favourite of the late Mar Shimum.

HAJI AHMED AGHA (of Avineh).

Chief of the Surgichi and Shaikhan tribes, Midad district.

A man of considerable force of character and enlightenment, who keeps his tribes in excellent order.

He has always submitted to properly constituted authority and when war broke out he assisted Turks to conscript his tribes.

Now his villagers are reduced in numbers, while other tribes which did not help Turks remain strong.

Father of Kiamil Beg (q.v.).

HAJI NAUROZ (of Rowanduz).

Was Mudir at Shaklowa during Turkish times and said to have made a pretty penny out of it.

Very clever and well-educated, but untrustworthy.

Has collected great wealth by intrigue and corruption during the past few years.

Would be good at his job (Mal-Mudir) if well looked after and is too cunning to peculate in such a way as to be found out.

Deeply unpopular with Surchi and other tribes to the south, but popular with some of the others.

Yusuf Beg is married to his daughter.

Owens a lot of house property round Rowanduz.

HAJI SHAIKH ARIF (of Saqiz).

Nephew of Shaikh Ala-ud-din of Avroman.

Belongs to the democratic party of the town.

Brother of Shaikh Rauf.

HAJI YUSUF AGHA (Shernakh).

One of the leading chiefs.

HAMDI PASHA (Baban). ✓

Was in the Turkish service (Mutaserrif of 'Amarah and other posts), but retired on pension many years ago and lives in Baghdad. On the occupation we offered to continue the pension, but he refused, saying he had done nothing to earn it. Fine old gentleman.

HAMID AGHA (Zend).

Known as Hamadi Rash, chief of the Zend tribe. A powerful and capable man. Was imprisoned for four years by the Turks whom he hates.

HAMID BEG (of Halebja).

Leader of the Shaikh Mahmoud party in the town.

HAMID KHAN (Bajlan).

Brother of Majid Khan (q.v.).

HAMU AHMAD MEHE (Dakshuri and Tamini).

Has consistently befriended Christians, and it is due to his assistance and that of Shaikh Mahomed of Tai Arabs that the fanatical party is kept in check in Nisibin area.

Mildly Anglophile.

Chief of Dakshuri and Tamini, about 300 families and 200 rifles, 20 sowars.

HASAN AGHA (of Piran).

Son of Mahomed Amin Agha.

Killed Kaimaqam of Rania in spring, 1918.

In Persia, February, 1919.

It is said that if he returned Piran would accept him as chief.

On the whole thought to be a good man.

HASAN ALI KHAN, AMIR TUMAN (of Qarah Papaq).

Lives at Mahomed Yar in Sulduz. An important chief of the Qarah Papaq.

HASAN BEG (Baban).

Son of Majid Pasha Baban, of Kifri. He was Mamur al Adliyah at Hillah when Baghdad fell and he came in to us. He was in difficult circumstances as he was unable to get at his property at Kifri and was given an allowance by us.

HASAN HAJI QADIR (Jaf).

Chief of Mikaili section of Jaf.

Winters in Kirpachineh.

Following 500 horse, 700 foot.

HORMIZD.

Second brother of Mar Shimum. Was in English school at Van and afterwards went to military academy, Constantinople.

About 30 years of age.

HORMIZD (Melik).

Nestorian Melik of Diz or Dizan, a tribe south-east of Julamerg.
Residence was Chir Chara.

HOSEIN AGHA (Amir Panj).

Head of the Chakhirlu section of the Qara Papaq. Lives at Fahrzad.

HOSEIN KHAN (Avromani).

Age 40.

Son of Reza Quli Beg.

Chief of Rezao section of Avromanis (Takht).

Controls his tribe well, is very intelligent and a sound leader.

Well educated.

Did not join Shaikh Mahmoud.

His two sons are of weak intellect and irresponsible.

HOSEIN KHAN, SIRDAR ZAFAR (Sinjabi).

Younger brother of Ali Akbar Khan.

Is believed to be the wealthiest of the three brothers who have always worked together. Succeeded in getting all his flocks removed before we raided the Sinjabis in April, 1918.

IBRAHIM EFF. (of Wandalair).

Owens a large part of Qara Tepeh.

Is most influential man in the district.

IHSAM UD DIN (of Tawilah).

Naqshbandi family. He and Shaikh Ala-ud-Din are the most influential religious leaders in the Avroman direction.

ISHMAIL AGHA (Simro, Shikak).

The notorious chief of the Shikak Kurds.

Famous brigand and cut throat.

Residence Kotur.

Before the war could command a following of something like 2,000 cavalry and infantry, but probably his following now does not exceed one-tenth of that number. Fought in turn against the Russians, the Turks, and the Armenians.

Murdered Mar Shimum in cold blood. Was defeated by the Jelus in 1917 and his house sacked. Very anti-Persian.

In February, 1919, attended a meeting of Kurdish notabilities with a view to coming to a decision as to turning the Persians out of Azerbaijan. It is not known what the decision arrived at was.

In May, 1919, when a meeting was held of various notables with a view to resisting to the utmost the repatriation of Christians to Urmiah, he is said not to have attended. Shortly after this a bomb was sent him, it is alleged, by a Persian Government official, by post. On opening the parcel the bomb exploded killing 25 and wounding more of his followers. He, thereupon, took action against the Persian Government, seized Salmas and attempted to take Urmiah. The latter movement has, however, so far not been successful.

Is apparently at present protecting Christians who are being massacred by Persians.

Has always been markedly pro-British in his speech.

Relation by marriage of Sayid Taha's with whom he is in close friendship.

ISHU SHAMASHA.

Nestorian. Son of Qambar.

Of Iyal.

Uncle of Mar Shimum.

ISKANDAR.

Nestorian of Mosul.

For many years Turkish Consular Agent at Urmiah.

Related to Agha Petros.

ISMAIL FAZIL PASHA (General).

Turk, who is said to know Kurdistan thoroughly, and have influence with the Milli tribe.

Grand Vizier mentioned to British High Commissioner that he had an idea of sending him to pacify Milli region, by making him do a tour with Shaikh Abdul Qadir's son.

ISMA'IL (Melik).

Nestorian Melik of Upper Tiari. Before the war resided at the village of Chamba on the Greater Zab. Has not much character and is fond of money. He was the most important of the Meliks and took precedence in Mar Shimum's Diwan. Has three sons who are much finer men than their father, Shlemon (married to Romi, second sister of Mar Shimum), Dinkha and Daniel.

IZET-UL-DIN (of Habasbani).

Resides at Kasr.

A man of considerable standing and influence in the Midiat district.

At the head of the combination of tribes opposed to that of Ali Batti.

A fine-looking man of some presence and a good rifle shot.

He has many murders to his credit and countless robberies.

Last year he was out against the Turkish Government, but was smashed and had his castle destroyed. At present hardly knows his own mind.

Dislikes the Turk, but has been worked upon by anti-British propaganda.

Now distrusts us.

IZZAT PASHA (of Kirkuk).

A large landowner in the neighbourhood of Kirkuk. He has a great deal of influence with the tribes of the Kirkuk district and incurred the enmity of the Turks by declining to use it on their behalf.

Has a large house in Baghdad and used to spend a great deal of his time there. Some months before the British occupation his unwillingness to help the Turks led to his retiring to Kirkuk where he was too strong for them to annoy him.

JAFAR-I-SULTAN (Sardar Mu'atazad, Avroman-i-Lahun).

Chief of the Lahun section of the Avromanis.

Fought consistently against the Turks and was given a subsidy to maintain 100 sowars by Colonel Kennion.

He makes himself out to be very pro-British.

Refused to join Shaikh Mahmoud and said to have opposed other Avroman Chiefs doing so.

JAMIL BEG (Baban).

Son of Majid Pasha Baban. Principal notable of Kifri. The Dilo Gakhwar and Gez tribes belonging to the Sallahiyah group follow him.

He is a near relation of Mustapha Pasha, Bajlan. Related also to Saiyid Muhsin Agha of Kifri. Helped us against the Turks.

Age 30.

Well informed and most highly respected man in Kifri area.

JAMIL ROHI EFF. (Saohamdi Agha).

Formerly Lieutenant in Turkish Artillery. Now resident in Baghdad.

In correspondence with Shaikh Mahmoud and probably conspiring with him against us. Associated with an Armenian, named Dr. Mehran.

KAIKHUSRAU KHAN (of Merivan).

Chief of Merivani tribe.

A man of exceptional integrity and reputation.

Could raise about 100 horse and 800 foot.

KAKA ABDULLAH (Jaf).

Chief of Ali Begi, sub-section of Mikaili.

Leader of 200 horse and 400 foot.

KASAB CHIKHA (of Severek).

Of Severek in Vilayat of Diarbekir. Wired in March to the Kurdish Committee in Constantinople saying that he had got 80,000 Kurds and numerous Arabs behind him ready to resist the imposition of any Foreign Government. His figures amazingly exaggerated, as the tribes are not as numerous as he claims, nor do they support him to any great extent.

Chief of the tribe of Karagaj, which can probably raise 12,000 armed men.

Probably the same man who was in the Milice during the Armenian massacres and became rich on account of the part he played.

KARNE PASHA (Mamash).

Chief of the Mamash tribe.

One of the most important men on the roads from Rowanduz to Ushnu and Sauj Bulak.

So far has given himself out to be strongly pro-British.

All travellers on the road to Urmiah get one or two of his sowars to escort them and are then said to be quite safe.

Said to have suffered very heavily from the Russians, but at the same time still seems to have a surprising amount of influence.

Gave great assistance to Sher Jung on his way to Urmiah in spring, 1919, and declared his readiness to do anything to help the British.

Resides near Ushnu and is constantly in Urmiah.

Famous fighting man.

KERIM BEG IBN-I-FATTEH (Jaf).

He and Ali Beg are the two leading chiefs of the Jaf.

Kerim Beg is extraordinarily popular and a great majority of the Jaf seem willing to accept his arbitration in disputes.

In January, 1919, was made temporarily responsible for management of Jaf affairs in the Kifri area and he did well, assisted us against Shaikh Mahmud.

KERIM BEG (Rowanduz).

A filthy little man who owes his position in Rowanduz to Faik Effendi.

Said to have been backed by Yusuf Beg, hence his position.

Has various nasty and degrading diseases.

Was Mudir of Balikh in Turkish times.

Untrustworthy, venal and a liar. Very unpopular with the tribes.

KERIM FATTEH (Hamawand).

One of Shaikh Mahmoud's chief supporters against us.

Description: Medium height, blue eyes, fair heavy moustache, **acqui-**
line nose, heavy fair eyebrows, generally has his face muffled up in wraps.

KERIM-I-QABAD (Jaf).

Leader of Pishdari, sub-section of Gelali.

Followers—50 horse and 200 foot.

KHALIL BEG (of Mahalami).

Titular head of the tribe.

Resides at Kafr Howar.

His uncle, Khalaf Beg, was recently executed by the Turks, but never-
theless appears Turkophile.

Considers it immaterial whether he is under the Turks or the Sherif as
both are Islamic.

KHAMU (Melik).

Nestorian Melik of Jelu. Was a man of substance before the war.

KHAMU (Melik).

Melik of Baz. Has two sons, both young.

KHANANISHU (Mar).

The Nestorian Matran, next in importance to Mar Shimum.

An old man and very timid. Before the war was the tool of the Shaikh of Neri whom he much feared and would do nothing without his consent.

His successor is Yosip Qasha, a youth of about 22, and not a great improvement on his uncle, the Matran.

KHELEDA ISU (Goyan).

An important chief of Goyan tribe.

KHOSHABA (Melik).

Nestorian Melik of Lower Tiari.

Before the war in the pay of American missionaries and on that account was treated with suspicion by the old Nestorians.

Has the reputation of being a brave man and a first-class fighter.

KHULUSI.

A Sulaimaniyah Kurd, who has been about 20 years in Constantinople.

Supposed to have passed through Mosul on the way to Sulaimaniyah with letters from Kurdish National Committee.

Is potentially dangerous.

Reported to be in Sulaimaniyah during Shaikh Mahmoud's rising.

Age about 45.

KHURSHID (of Gezh).

Son of Mahomed Mustapha.

Leading Rais of Gezh.

Resides at Yalghuz Alghaj.

A charming personality, an efficient and popular rais, who has given great assistance to the Government.

KHURSHID BEG (Dilo).

One of the two chiefs of the Dilo Kurds in the Khaniqin district, the other being Mahmud Beg. Khurshid was at feud with Mahmud and fled to Kangarabad near Kifri.

KHURSHID BEG (of Girmamak).

Put in by Noel as Hakim Dihah of Derah and Dast-i-Harir.
Not much of a success. Is a rich man with no tribal backing.
Has a permanent feud with the Girdi.

KHURSHID BEG (of Punianish).

Commanded the Hamidiah Cavalry under Turks.
Chief of the Punianish tribe which formerly consisted of 30,000 families.
Seems a man of position and authority (Noel).
Major Noel arranged for him to go to his country and see how land lay, but did not go.
Finally arranged for him to settle in the neighbourhood of Amadia and for P.O., Mosul, to give him such subsistence allowance as necessary for his tribe until definite settlement made.

KHUSRAU KHAN, AMIR TUMAN.

Of Chiyanah. Governor of Sudduz. An important chief of the Qarah Papaq.

KIAMIL BEG (of Avineh).

Son of Haji Ahmed Agha.
Educated as an engineer in Switzerland.
When war broke out returned, joined Turkish army, and served as liaison officer with the Germans.
An ardent Kurdish nationalist actuated by genuine patriotism (Noel).
Distinctly level-headed and sensible.
Though strongly in favour of Kurdish independence supports the idea of a British mandate.

KIAMIL BEG (of Kushab).

Grandson of Badr Khan.

When latter went to Constantinople, family went with him and were mostly given Government employ.

Kiamil was not in Government service though he lived at Constantinople.

Suggested by Colonel Pike as possibly useful for getting Armenians to negotiate with Kurds in February, 1918, at Kushab.

KURDAH-I-ISAH (Jaf).

Leader of Badakhi section.

MAHMUD AGHA (Shaikh Bizaini, of Sardiq).

Of Sardiq, on the right bank of the Lesser Zab.

Seven or eight villages recognise his authority.

A very old man with a white beard and short of stature.

In character, ambitious and grasping, but fully capable of controlling anyone put under his authority.

Not to be confused with Mahmud Agha of Mirzika Uliya of same tribe in the Shuan Dagh.

MAHMUD AGHA (Shaikh Bizaini, of Mirzika Uliya).

In Shuan Dagh. Six villages recognise his authority.

An extremely weak man with a haggard look.

Will do anything he is told.

Son of the great Haji Yusuf Agha and would have succeeded him as chief if he had any character.

MAHMUD KHAN (Dizeli).

Of Avroman. Rezao family.

Leader of Dizeli section of Avromanis.

Notorious scoundrel and freebooter.

Leads from 300 to 400 horse.

Joined Shaikh Mahmud in his rebellion, but left him early and returned to Persia with much money, horses and loot.

MAHMUD BEG (of Milli).

Son of Ibrahim Pasha.

Controls the whole Milli confederacy.

Turks have made great efforts to win him over, but no results so far; on the other hand Kurds are not sure of him.

Appeared to Major Noel to be inclined to accept British protection, but with a good deal of misgiving.

Apparently a man who does not know his own mind.

MAHMUD KHAN (Merivani).

Of Kharisaman.

Brother of Kaikhusran.

He is better educated and more of a diplomatist than his brother whom he assists in running the tribe.

Involved in Shaikh Mahmud rising.

MAHMUD-I-MAHOMED (Jaf).

Chief of Shatiri section of Jaf.

Winters in Shirwaneh.

MAHMUD PASHA (Jaf).

Senior of the three brothers of the former Begzadah family (the other two Uthman Pasha and Mahomed Ali Beg being dead) of the Jaf and chief of the largest section of the Pushtamala. He formerly accompanied the tribe on all its wanderings and used to be regarded as the principal chief. Owns much land round Khaniqin. He had a definite policy of centralisation and ruthlessly exterminated a rebellious section. He was detained for some time in Mosul by the Turks in 1911. He was turned out by the tribe in 1911, and he and his family have now little influence with them. The tribe have had no natural leader since then, but we have recently put in Ali Beg as chief.

MAHOMED ALI KHAN (Amir Panj).

Of Mahomed Shah. Head of the Shams ud Dinlu section of the Qarah Papaq. Came with the Assyrians on the evacuation of Urmiah.

Has numerous testimonials of good service with the Russians.

Very intelligent and anti-Turk.

Was Governor of Sakiz during the Turkish occupation.

MAHOMED BEG (Suramiri).

Capable man of good character. Lives in the Suramiri villages of Aliawa plain. Was employed as a road-guard with 30 men.

MAHOMED HABIB (Telebani).

Son of Shaikh Ali.
 Connection of Shaikh Hamid.
 Assisted us against Shaikh Mahmoud.

MAHOMED HASSAN-I-MAHOMED PIR WAIS (Jaf).

Leading chief of Tarkhani section of Jaf.
 Residence in winter Sar Qal'ah.

MAHOMED-I-SULTAN AHMED.

Leader of Yezdan Bakhshi section. Sedentary in Shemiran and Gulambar.

MAHOMED KERIM AGHA (Zangana).

One of the leading chiefs.
 Belongs to the Ibrahim Khanji section where he is almost universally obeyed except by a faction of evil-doers and malcontents.
 Joined Shaikh Mahmud against us.

MAHOMED KHAN. FATH AL SALTANEH (Ahmadavand).

Chief of the small Ahmadavand Buhtui tribe which has its headquarters near Kermansbah, and winters on the frontier between Baghchah and Dar-i-Baru.

MAHOMED-I-AMIN-I-MAHMUD (Jaf).

Leader of Amaleh section (followers of Begzadah family).
Strength: 30 horse and 60 foot.
Winters at Kani Chaqal.

MAHOMED-I-FARAJ AKHEH (Jaf).

One of the leading men of Shatiri section.
Winters at Shirwaneh.

MAHOMED-I-FARAJ-I-BABAJAN (Jaf).

One of the leaders of Rughzadi.

MAHOMED KHURSHID (Dauda).

Owens seven villages, three hours' distant from Tuz.
Can raise 25 horse and 150 foot.

MAHOMED SAID BEG (Baradost).

A dear old gentleman.
Very fierce and hot-tempered.
Very anti-Turk.
Chief of the Baradost tribe, but actually only controls his own section of it.

Has a bitter feud with Saleh Morad Khan, of the Pirastini, and with Fathullah Beg, of the Pirastini. This results in continuous fights. None of Mahomed Said Beg's family for several generations have died in bed. All have been killed in blood-feuds and fights with the Turks.

He appears to be an honest and straightforward man and says exactly what he thinks.

Has a bitter feud with Tahir Agha Herki and the Herki villages under Babok in the north of Rowandok.

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MAHOMED SALEH HUSNI.

Son of Husni Pasha.

Son-in-law of General Sharif Pasha (q.v.), and manager of his estates, and those of his wife, the Princess Emina Hanem, in Egypt.

Has estates in Egypt and Basrah.

Late Lieutenant in the Turkish Army.

It is said that at the beginning of the war he is the man who, while staying with his father-in-law, General Sharif in Paris, killed a Turk, who had been sent by the C.U.P. to kill General Sharif. For this he had been sentenced to death by the C.U.P.

Apparently a member of the Committee of Kurdish Independence in Alexandria. In May, 1919, wrote to General Sharif Pasha with regard to Kurdish affairs and pointing out steps which he proposed taking to have Sharif Pasha nominated as Emir of Kurdistan. In close touch with Arif Pasha, also in Egypt.

Probably nephew of Ghalib Bey (q.v.).

MAHOMED, SHAIKH (Telabani).

Only representative of the Telebani family at present in Khaniqin.

Lives at Khidri in Bin Kudra. Served as an intermediary between us.

And the rest of the family under Shaikh Hamid at Gil, and Shaikh Wahab at Qarabulaq.

MAHOMED TALIB (Jaf).

One of the leaders of Shatiri section.

Winters at Shirwaneh.

MAJD US SALTANEH (of Urmiah).

A native of Urmiah who owns several large villages in the Urmiah plain and in Baradost, west of Urmiah. He was friendly to Europeans and gave useful information to the British Consul at Tabriz, where he stayed for several months. His property was administered by an English merchant, Mr. Stevens, of Tabriz. Early in 1906, Majd us Sultaneh went to live in Tiflis, but returned to Urmiah for a short time at the time of the revolution in 1908. In the summer of 1908, he led an expedition against the Begzadah Kurds, but was defeated. Shortly afterwards he returned to Tiflis. Joined the Turks and in July, 1918, was at Mianduab with 100 tribesmen and a small force of Turks. It was he who was largely responsible for the attack on the rear of the Christian refugees from Urmiah in August, 1918.

Reported afterwards to have returned to Urmiah.

MAJID BEG (Bajlan).

Nephew of Mustapha Pasha Bajlan.

MAJID BEG (Jaf Begzadah).

Son of Uthman Pasha, second of the three brothers of the old ruling family of the Jaf tribe. He succeeded his father on his death. Lives at Halebja. Majid and his brother have pro-Persian leanings. Stepson of Adelah Khanum.

MAJID KHAN (Avromani).

Age 28.

Brother of Hosein Khan whom he assists.

A strong self-willed man of little education, but a good leader.

MAJID KHAN (Bajlan).

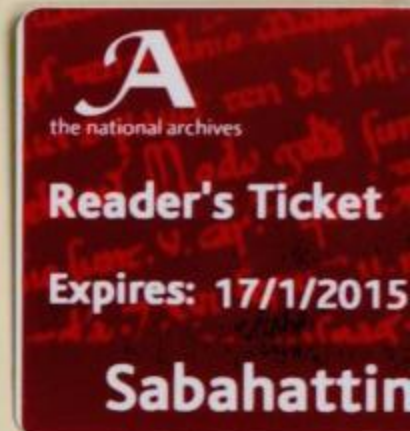
Brother of Kerim Khan Bajlan, and succeeded him in the chieftainship of the Jumur section of the Bajlan. Their father, Aziz Khan, of Kuretu, had raised the family to importance, but Majid Khan is poor and little more than a powerful village headman. He has two brothers, Parviz and Hamid. A bitter enemy of the Turks who have killed several of his brothers. Was very helpful to the Russians in collecting supplies. On bad terms with the Sinjabi faction. Parviz was with the Turks.

MEHRAN (Doctor).

An Armenian, resident in Baghdad, said to be conspiring with Shaikh Mahmoud against us.

MUHI ED DIN (Dilo).

One of the leading chiefs.



MUHSIN AGHA SAYID (of Kifri).

Head of the Tilishani family. His brother Saiyid Hosain was killed by the Turks. He has influence with the tribes, but is not a strong man. Related to Jamil Beg (Baban).

MUHTASHAM US SULTAN, MIRZA HASAN KHAN.

Born 1863.

For a long time Persian foreign office official.

Has held various cabinet posts since 1910, latterly as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Appointed Governor-General of Tabriz in 1917.

Is one of the most corrupt of Persian officials.

Looked upon as pro-German.

MULLAH AZZAD EFF.

Leading divine in Rowanduz.

Owens considerable property in the Dast-i-Harir.

Has a well-deserved reputation for meanness.

Political intriguer.

Probably supporter of Shaikh Mahmoud in Rowanduz district, but this not proved.

Lays claim to have great influence with the Surchi and other tribes in Southern Rowanduz, but has little really.

MURAD WAIS-I-MAHMUD (Jaf).

Chief of Bashki section.

Winters in Sar Qal'ah.

MUSHI, JOHN.

Nestorian, educated in the U.S.A.

Editor of Syriac newspaper, "Kokhwa"

MUSTAPHA-I-QADIR (Jaf).

Leader of Sufiawand section of Jaf.

MUSTAPHA PASHA (Bajlan).

Head of the Bajlan tribe or rather family.

An elderly man of harsh determined character who went to the length of sacrificing his estates and property to his Anglophile sentiments during the war.

Formerly in the Turkish Civil Service and Governor at various times of Aziziyah and Bedrah.

He has an exhaustive knowledge of the Arabs as well as the Kurds of these districts.

He is a Kurd to the backbone and is a great authority on the history of the Southern Kurdish families.

He has always been anti-Turk and has at various times been in rebellion and exile.

Has a great reputation for dashing bravery in tribal fighting.

He married into the Baban family.

Resides in Khaniqin.

NAIF BEG (Miran).

Son of Mustapha Pasha of Miran in Jezireh Qaza.

Appears a sensible individual.

Massacred 900 Christians at Faishkhabur under Turkish orders.

Now apprehensive that we will retaliate.

Major Noel thinks he has his tribe well in hand and that he will come into line and give no trouble if terms given him not too onerous.

NAJM UD DIN (of Biara).

One of Naqshbandi Shaikhs of Avroman.

With Shaikh Ala-ud-Din, religious head of the Kurds of the Avroman district.

NAQSHBANDI SHAIKHS.

Religious heads of all Kurdistan Sunnis of the Shafi' denomination to which most of Persian Kurdistan Sunni tribes belong.

They wield enormous influence in Persian Kurdistan and on the Perso-Turkish border tribes. Shaikh Hisamuddin is the senior Shaikh now. Shaikh Arif (Priest) represents the Shaikh's interests in Senneh, Kurdistan.

Sh. Muhammad Bahaal Din.	{	SH. HISAMUDDIN of NAUSUD near HALABJA. (شيخ حمام الدين)
		Sh. Sadiq (شيخ صادق)
HAZRAT SHAIKH 'USMAN SURAJ AL DIN. (حضرت شيخ عثمان الدين)	{	Sh. Ja'far (جعفر)
		Sh. Mazhar (ظاهر)
Sh. 'Umar Ziya al Din.	{	SH. 'ALAUDDIN (of DORU near Rezao). (شيخ علاء الدين)
		Sh. Mohiuddin (محي الدين)
Sh. 'Abdul Rahman.	{	Sh. Jamil (جميل)

Saifi's of the Sunni Mahomedan religion are of two denominations, (a) Naqshbandis or Bokharais, (b) Qadiris.

The Naqshbandis follow the teachings of Shah Naqshband (*alias* Shah Bokharai), a Khalifah who succeeded the 12 Imams, and the present Shaikhs are his direct descendants.

The Qadiris follow the precepts of Hazrat Ghaus Shaikh Abdul Qadir whose Tomb is in Baghdad.

Shaikh Hisamuddin lives in Nausud, but also has a residence at Baghikon near Halabja. He controls large estates and charitable funds.

Shaikh Alauddin lives in Doro near Rezao and has great influence over the Rezao Avromani tribes.

Shaikh Nuruddin lives in Biyara. He is only 19 and is the least important at present.

NEESAN (Mr.).

A Nestorian, educated in U.S.A., and for 30 years employed by the Archbishop of Canterbury's Mission in Urmiah.

Speaks English and is said to be reliable.

NEUMAN.

German, formerly employed as Captain of the Persian motor boat on Lake Urmiah. Married Rakhi, a Nestorian of Urmiah.

NIMROD.

Cousin of Mar Shimum and brother of Mar Auraham.
An intriguer.

OSMAN (of Jezireh).

Rais Baladiyah. Leading figure in anti-British movement in Jezireh-
neighbourhood.

OSMAN AGHA (of Goyan).

Most powerful of the Goyan chiefs.
Owns two large villages and 600 houses. Some 400 rifles.

PARVIZ KHAN (Bajlan).

Brother of Majid Khan. Lives at Ali Agha on the Kuretu river on the
road to the Chiah Surkh oilfields. Like his cousin, Qadir Agha, he is a
bad character and professional brigand.

PERU BEG (Herki).

One of the chiefs of the Herki, who in summer occupy pasturage in
Tergawar.

POPINA.

Nestorian of Mar Bishu.
Uncle of Mar Shimum.
Speaks French.

QADIR AGHA (Bajlan).

Cousin of Majid and Parviz. Lives at Saiyid Mustapha near Parviz.

Makes a business of harbouring horse and cattle thieves and is in league with the Taishai section of the Guran, who are noted brigands.

QADIR AGHA (Tilishani).

A younger brother of Saiyid Muhsin.

Age 24.

Very able.

QADIR BEG (Khushnao).

Mirmahmali section.

Son of Mustafa Beg and half-brother of late chief, Miran-i-baz Beg.

Said to be on friendly terms with Shaikh Mahmoud, February, 1919.

Appointed Hakim-i-Shar, Shaklowa.

Most powerful man of Khushnao.

Opposed by Rashid Beg.

QADIR-I-SALIH (Jaf).

Leader of Shaikh Ismaili section.

Sedentary in Sharizur.

RAFAEL KHAN.

Nestorian of the Baranduz district, Urmiah plain.

SAYID AHMED KHANIQA. ✓

A religious leader who is held in great veneration by a number of tribes in the Kirkuk-Koi area.

Has influence with the Kakai although latter are Ali Illahi.

Pro-British and helped us with his influence during Shaikh Mahmoud's rising.

Properties on Zab at Malha and at Gauk Tepeh.

Headquarters in Kirkuk.

SAYID AHMED. ✓

Relation of Shaikh Mahmoud.

Sent by him to meet General Sharif Pasha as delegate from Southern Kurdistan, with a view to putting South Kurdish views before Peace Conference.

Stopped in Egypt owing to Shaikh Mahmoud's rebellion.

Accompanied by Rashid Zaki Beg.

SAYID MAHOMED HABIB (Talebani).

Supposed to be strongly pro-British.

Supported us against Shaikh Mahmoud.

Threatened by the latter with attack if he failed to join him.

SAYID MUHSIN AGHA (of Sada).

Senior member of the family, but has little authority.

SAYID QADIR AGHA (of Sada).

At enmity with Sayid Muhsin Agha.

Although possessing more common sense than latter is incapable and too weak-minded to be of use to Government.

RAFAT BEG (Dauda).

One of the leading chiefs.

RAMAZAN BAKHSHEH (Jaf).

Chief of Shuankara, sub-section of Mikaili.

Following: 100 horse and 200 foot.

RASHID BEG (of Berwar).

Accused of being great massacer of Christians.

Tyaris made accusations against him in April, 1919.

Political Officer, Mosul, saw him on April 23rd, 1919, and favourably impressed.

He considers him straight.

In favour of return of Nestorians to his district.

Influential man.

RASHID USMAN (Shuan).

One of the Shuan chiefs, who joined Shaikh Mahmoud.

RASHID US SULTANEH (Qara Papaq).

Of Nagadah in Sulduz.

Chief of the Qarah Papaq.

Assisted the Christians at Urmiah during their retirement, and came with Agha Petros to meet our mission.

A dapper little man of about 55.

RASHID ZAKI BEG (of Sulaimaniyah).

Sent by Shaikh Mahmoud with Saiyid Ahmed as delegate to meet Sharif Pasha with a view to putting south Kurdish views before Peace Conference.

Stopped in Egypt owing to Shaikh Mahmoud's rebellion.

RIZA AGHA (Jaf).

Leader of Gelali section.

Followers: 500 horse and 1,000 foot.

RUSTAM-I-MAHOMED (Jaf)

Chief of Rukhzadi section.

Winters in Sar Qal'ah.

Following: 300 horse and 500 foot.

SALEH-I-KAKEH KHAN (Jaf).

Chief of Ismael, sub-section of Rughzadi.

Winters in Sar Qal'ah.

SALEH BEG (Miryusuf).

Chief of Miryusufi.

Pleasant man with a reputation for common sense.

Opposed by Khidr Beg.

SALEH MORAD KHAN (Rowandok).

Said to be a professional freebooter.

Caught and sent to Mosul, but escaped between Erbil and Mosul.

Returned and gave some trouble.

Tried to catch him, but failed and he got away to the hills after killing a gendarme. Possible that he is a maligned man and the original reports of his wickedness were due to Yusuf Beg and Mahomed Said Beg with both of whom he has a violent feud.

Gets assistance from Babok Herki and others and could probably thus raise 100 well-armed men.

SARDAR RASHID, ABBAS KHAN.

Wali Zadah. Most important of the descendants of the Walis of Ardalan.

Supported the Russians during their occupation of Kurdistan.

Was for a short time Governor of Persian Kurdistan under them, but was not a success. Raised 2,000 sowars and helped us in our attack on the Sinjabis in 1918. In 1919, backed the Governor of Sennah, and led an army against the Gulbaghis and Mandumis.

His great ambition is undoubtedly to be made Governor of Kurdistan (Persian) and is probably one of the most suitable for the post.

He is pro-British and hopes for our support in this project.

Violent enemy of Ali Akbar Khan Sinjabi on account of latter's successes with his wife.

SAWAR AGHA (of Bilbas).

Piran section.

Appointed Mudir, Bilbas, on December 31st, 1918.

Said to be unsatisfactory and an irresponsible child.

Proposed to replace him by Hassan Agha on January 20th, 1919.

SAYID ABDULLAH (Qaradakhli).

Son of Shaikh Saiyid, who was killed at the fight on the Bazian pass, and nephew of Shaikh Mahmoud. Strong supporter of Shaikh Mahmoud.

After the latter's defeat said to have retired with the Shaikh's family to Penjevin.

SAYID RUSTAM.

Chief of Ali Illahi sect. Lives at village of Tutshami (generally called Saiyid Rustam) in the Guran country.

A man of great influence with tribes.

SAYID TAHA (of Neri).

Titular head of the family of Shaikhs of Neri, Shemsdinan.

Son of Shaikh Sadiq and grandson of Shaikh Obeidullah.

In 1881, Shaikh Obeidullah could command 30,000 men. These he led in a revolt against the Persian Government and endeavoured to carve out an independent principality for himself, only narrowly failing. He was afterwards interned at Constantinople till his death, his eldest son Shaikh Abdul Qadir accompanying him.

Abdul Qadir remained in Constantinople and became a member of the house of representatives under the new regime. He is now a prominent member of the pro-Kurdish Committee working in favour of an independent Kurdistan in Constantinople. He is on bad terms with Sayid Taha.

Shaikh Sadiq, younger son of Obeidullah, remained in Kurdistan and on the departure of his father was recognised as head of the tribe. He was a great oppressor of Christians and murdered the prelate, Gabriel, in 1895. He was said to be the greatest smuggler of tobacco in the world and had a banking account in England (National and Provincial Bank). Built a palace at Neri and another at Kartuna. Died in 1907.

Sayid Taha is a large stout man of about 28 years, but looks older. Wears European clothes. Pleasant looking and very nice to meet. Before the war was in close touch with the Russians and was at one time an honoured guest of the Consul. He states that even in these days he was working for a Kurdish State and recognised that this could only be organised under Russian protection, the latter having shown themselves as far more capable of keeping order than the Persians. There were even rumours in those days that he had become a Christian and his religious views are very broad-minded although he does not drink or smoke. When the troubles in Urmiah started all the Germans in Urmiah fled to him for protection and were well received. He has recently had a varied career having been imprisoned for long periods by both Turks and Russians. Undoubtedly his power has diminished to a considerable extent for his palace at Neri has been destroyed and Shemsdinan laid waste by the Russians, while half his followers have been dispersed or killed. On the other hand this is equally true of the rest of Kurdistan, and such as remain are better armed than before. Part of his father's following too are under the influence of Shaikh Qadir, with whom he is on bad terms. There is no doubt, however, that his influence is still very great and that he can practically control the country between Bashkala, Rowanduz, Ushnu and Urmiah, and he is regarded almost universally in Kurdistan with the highest religious veneration. Ishmael Agha (Simko), chief of the Shekak, is nearly related to him by marriage and they are close friends. Sayid Taha possesses considerable properties in the Urmiah plain and from his family traditions is anti-Persian, and his interests are largely bound up with those of the Kurds in Azerbaijan.

It is very difficult to estimate his character. Dr. Wigram puts him down as a blackguard of the worst type. He has not, however, met him personally and his opinion is, doubtless, founded on very biassed Christian evidence. On his visit to Rowanduz and Baghdad in May, 1919, he certainly created a favourable impression and was outwardly, at least, most unassuming and ready to help. If this was a pose, it was an extraordinarily well-acted one. He has great breadth of views, is well educated and intelligent. Talks Kurdish, Persian, Turkish and some Russian. He found great difficulty, however, in voicing any constructive ideas for future policy. The great obstacle to using him in Kurdistan will probably be his close connection with the anti-Persian movement in Azerbaijan and his close relations with the Kurds there.

SAYID UMR AGHA (Sada Family of Jabbari).

Most capable member of the Sada family.
Generally referred to as answering for the family.
Has a lot of influence.

SHAIKH 'ALA-UD-DIN (of Doro, Naqshbandi).

A very influential man in both Persian and Turkish Kurdistan, particularly in Avroman and Merivan.

Principal Shaikh of the Naqshbandi family after Hisam-ud-Din; lives at Doro, near Rezao.

SHAIKH ALI (of Barzinja).

Strong adherent of Shaikh Mahmoud, whom he helped against us during the rebellion.

All the Shaikhs of Barzinja were implicated.

Man of considerable influence in his district.

SHAIKH ARIF (of Saqiz).

See Hajji Shaikh Arif.

SHAIKH GHARIB.

Brother-in-law of Shaikh Mahmoud and one of his most active assistants during his rebellion.

Taken prisoner at Bazian Pass.

SHAIKH HAMID (Talebani).

Is intensely anti-Turk and during the war resisted all demands by them for assistance and supplies against us.

He has a very great influence over all the tribes of Southern Kurdistan and is regarded as the principal religious leader in the locality.

He is noted for his personal courage, honesty and adherence to pledges. He has become very wealthy in the last few years by his foresight in attracting peasant Kurds to his lands by fair and generous treatment and by protection. His property of Gil contains a valuable oil field. Though his family is originally a religious one, its members have lost the priestly taint and are noted raiders and fighters.

Residence at Gil.

SHAIKH MAHMOUD (Qaradaghli, Birzinja family).

Paramount chief of the Sulaimaniyah tribes and regarded with great religious veneration.

Son of Shaikh Sayid, who was regarded almost as a saint in Sulaimaniyah and was murdered in Mosul in January, 1909. The tribal group controlled by Shaikh Mahmoud was a very powerful one and he defied the Turkish Government with impunity for a long time. The family of the Qaradaghli Shaikhs is one which has representatives in every part of the Qarah Dagh and the Sulaimaniyah district. All recognise Mahmoud as chief. The Turks tried several times to break the power of the family; their efforts culminated in the murder of Shaikh Sa'id. This action induced in the family and adherent tribes a violent hatred of the Ottoman Government.

Shaikh Mahmoud was seized and imprisoned by the Turks after our occupation of Kirkuk in May, 1918. He was subsequently released and appointed Governor by the Turks. We had intended appointing him Governor on our occupation of Kirkuk, but the return of the Turks prevented the appointment being made. When we re-occupied Kirkuk he came in to us and was finally appointed head of the Kurdish confederacy in December, 1918.

In Spring, 1919, it was found that his intrigue and ambition were becoming a source of great danger and that he was endeavouring to extend his authority far beyond his intended sphere. Steps were, therefore, taken to reduce his influence and gradually as the benefits of British administration became more obvious his power waned. As a last resource he organised a rising in Sulaimaniyah against us in June, 1919. This was at first successful as there were no troops to cope with it, and he imprisoned the Political Officers in Sulaimaniyah and seized the Government and Treasury. His adherents soon began to leave him, however, and on the advance of a force he was completely defeated, wounded and taken prisoner at the Bizian Pass. His brother-in-law, Shaikh Gharib, was also taken prisoner. His brother, Shaikh Qadir, supported him and is still at large.

Shaikh Mahmoud is a man of overweening ambition, considerable cunning, but of no real brain power. He is a tyrant and probably personally disliked even by his own followers.

Appearance: Medium height, heavy lower lip. Passionate appearance, dark eyes and moustache.

Age about 35.

SHAIKH MAHOMED (Tai Arabs).

Controls tribes well.

Controls 2,000 families with about 1,500 rifles.

More than a match for any Kurdish tribe in the vicinity.

Markedly pro-Christian and has done much to protect Christians.

SHAIKH MAHOMED AGHA (of Balikh).

Hakim Dihat of Balikh.

Strong man and tries to be progressive, but greedy.

Hot tempered, but able to preserve order.

Of Mukhri descent.

Lives at Walash and owns a lot of property and many fertile villages.

SHAIKH MAHOMED-I-MARAN (Alian Kurds).

Chief of Alian. Other leading chief is Esmail-i-Hafse, Barahat.

Owens allegiance of 20 villages.

SHAIKH MOHI-UD-DIN (of Kanikowa).

Relation of the Qarahdaghli Saiyids.

Son of Shaikh Hassan.

Owens two villages, Kanikowa and Marola, and can turn out 25 sowars and 70 foot.

Seems a pleasant individual with force of character.

Has a great fighting reputation.

Formerly had a feud with the Hamawand, but there has been peace for some time.

Assisted Shaikh Mahmoud in his rebellion and was one of his chief propagandists.

SHAIKH NAJIB (of Qarah Dagh).

The biggest personage in the Qarah Dagh after Shaikh Mahmoud.

Well-reputed amongst the people. Appointed temporary Governor of the Qarah Dagh after Shaikh Mahmoud's defeat.

SHAIKH QADIR (Qaradaghli).

Brother of Shaikh Mahmoud, whom he assisted actively against us.

A man of considerable influence.

SHAIKH RAUF (Naqshbandi).

Of Saqiz. Nephew of Ala-ud-Din, of Avroman, and brother of Shaikh Arif. Has greater influence than his brother.

A man of great influence with the surrounding tribes.
Said to be pro-British.

SHAIKH SAIDA (of Jigri and Qarah Hassan).

Son of Shaikh Ali Kanikowa.

Chief of a large number of non-tribal villages in Qarah Hassan.

A resolute headstrong chief who is feared by all.

Has a blood feud with the Hamawand.

Recently killed his step-brother and carried off his wife.

Resides at Jigri.

Cousin of Shaikh Muhi-ud-Din.

Assisted Shaikh Mahmoud against us.

SHAIKH SAYID NURI (of Brifkhan).

Of Brifkhan, near Dohok.

Titular head of all the Kurdish tribes in Jezireh, Zakho and Amadia districts. A man of great religious influence.

In March, 1919, received letters from Abdur Rahman which practically amounted to a declaration of a *jihad*. These he sent on to the Political Officer, Mosul.

SHAIKH WAHAB (Telebani).

Of Qarabala. Son of Hamid Khan, Telebani. Pro-British.

SHARIF PASHA (General).

Residing Paris, December, 1914.

Offered his services to Mesopotamia to win over Kurds.

Offer refused in 1914.

By birth Jaf of Sulaimaniyah, but absent from boyhood.

Speaks French.

Well spoken of in South Kurdistan 11/18.

Strong opponent of young Turkish party.

Offered himself as Emir or ruler of Kurdistan, June, 1919.

SHUKRI (Dereveri Banda).

One of the two chiefs of Zhaiari section of tribe. Other is Taufiq.
At feud with Abdul Hakim Beg of Zhor section of the tribe.

SHUKRI AGHA (Dakhori).

One of the two chiefs of Dakhori Kurds.
The other is Farhah Agha.

SIMKO (Shikak).

See Ishmail Agha.

SULEIMAN AGHA (of Shernakh).

Son of Tatar Agha.
One of the leading chiefs.

SULEIMAN NAZIE.

Best known as the notorious ex-Wali of Mosul.

Had a most unsavoury reputation in the town. Was associated with various acts of oppression in Constantinople, and Editor of the newspaper "El Hadithah."

Associated with the "Eastern Vilayats Defence Committee" which is working for the promotion of Turkish interests in Kurdistan.

SUREYA BEG (son of Bedr Khan).

Now in Egypt.

Military attaché to High Commissioner says that he knows him and he has always been pro-British and worked for us.

TAHIR BEG (Begzadah).

Brother of Majid Pasha.

TAMAR KHAN (of Shernakh).

A leading man. Nephew of Ali Khan.

TAUFIQ BEN YUSUF (of Sert).

Arrived at Aleppo in March, 1919, wearing uniform of Turkish officers.
Reported to have taken part in the Armenian massacres at Sert in 1915.
Said to be a prominent member of C.U.P.

TAUFIQ (Dereveri Banda).

Son of Esa Hamu. With Shukri, chief of Zhaiari section. At feud with Zhor section of same tribe.

TAUFIQ AGHA (Shaikh Bizaini).

Of Qazrauk, in the Qaza of Chamchamal.
Would apparently have been made chief of the tribe by the Turks, but for fact that he had several murders to his credit and refused to come in when sent for.
He is said to be capable.

WASI BEG (Dilo).

One of the leading chiefs.

YUSUF BEG (Naodasht).

A nasty man, who owes his position in Rowanduz district to Paik Effendi, Major Noel's interpreter. A cunning man, very avaricious, who has made a lot of money during the war by backing the winner.

An intriguer of a bad type.

He is married to Haji Nauroz's daughter.

Deeply unpopular with most of the tribes in the district.

ZAKI BEY.

Mutasserif of Mardin.

Turk.

Doing his best to help Christians, but opposed by bulk of officials.

PERSONALITIES IN KURDISTAN.

Additions & Corrections.

July, 1919.

ABDUL QADIR BASH HAJI KOZI (of Mardin).

Member of Kurdish Committee of Mardin. Lately canvassing the Tai Arabs with anti-British propaganda.

ABDUL RAHIM PASHA YUSUF (of Zerkilli tribe).

Grandson of Sayid Pasha.

In Damascus.

Pro-Turk and against the Arab Government.

ABDUL RAZAQ SHATANA (of Mardin).

Member of Kurdish Committee of Mardin. Lately canvassing Tai Arabs with anti-British propaganda.

AHMED BEY IBN HAJI SULAIMAN PASHA.

Member of the Kurdish Committee of Mardin.

AHMED PASHA (of Dizai).

Is more a merchant than a tribal chief. He is locally reputed to be a millionaire. The guile which won his money is also responsible for his influence with his tribesmen. He has a keen intellect and an unusually vivacious manner, is said to have no rival in money affairs, but to have no particular interest in agriculture. Unlike Ibrahim Agha he did not allow tribal fighting to interfere with money making. He supplied the funds when necessary, but sent out his sons to do the fighting. Influence in the tribe is evenly divided between him and Ibrahim Agha. What he lacks in tribal connections he makes up in gold. He has the reputation of being rather stingy.

ALI RAMMO.

Reported by S.S.O., Mosul, to be the chief man feared by the Christian between Jezireh and Mardin after Ali Butti.

Said to be able to raise 5,000 armed men, but this doubtless very exaggerated.

DJEVDET (Doctor).

Member of Itilaf Committee at Diarbekir. Close friend of the infamous ex-Wali, Rashid.

FARHAN AGHA (Dakhori).

Chief of the Dakhori.
Stupid and unintelligent.

FUAD EFFENDI (Gurjiye).

Member of the Kurdish Committee of Mardin.

HAJI ABDUL LATIF (of Amadia).

Influential man whose sister married the Shaikh of Berzan. A supporter of Moosa Beg of Berwar against Rashid Beg and Shaikh Baha-ud-Din.

HABIB AGHA (of Reikan).

Chief of the Reikan tribe. Has a permanent feud with Situ of Oramar from whom the tribe suffered much during the war. His influence does not extend throughout the whole of his tribe.

HAJI ABDUR RAHMAN EL KAWAZ.

Leader of the Ittihad Committee at Mardin.

HAJI PIR DAOUD (of Dizai).

Has not so much influence with the tribe as either Ibrahim Agha or Ahmed Pasha, but politically cannot be ignored. He is a straightforward and vigorous personality of no particular ability. Said to be a good landlord and liked by his fellahs. His influence is chiefly derived through the large number of villages which he controls either himself or through his relations.

HAJI YUSUF AGHA (of Shernakh).

One of the chiefs of the Shernakh. Sent a letter to Mahmud Ali at Zakho in May, 1919, in which he asked latter to secure safety of any men of Shernakh who entered Zakho.

Anti-British. Chief of three villages and 70 families.

HAKKI EFFENDI.

Secretary of the Ittihad Committee at Diarbekir.

HAMID PASHA AJIL YAKIN.

A Kurdish leader in Damascus.

IBRAHIM BAIZ AGHA (of Dizai).

A most charming old man. Very hospitable with delightful manners. Commonly acknowledged to be the best tribal leader of the Dizai and at the same time has a sound practical knowledge of agriculture in which he takes a keen interest. He is much liked and respected by all the Dizai and would command paramount influence if he was not handicapped by his comparative poverty. He used to be very active in inter-tribal fighting and maintained a large number of armed retainers for the purpose, hence his poverty. He is old and rather deaf, but his brain is very active.

KERIM (of Nerva).

One of the two chiefs of the Nerva tribe. Little more than a Mukhtar.

KHERED JELEBI (of Mardin).

Rais Baladiyah of Mardin. Member of Kurdish Committee. Canvassing Tai Arabs in April, 1919, with anti-British propaganda.

MAHMUD AGHA (of Barwar).

Son of Hassan Agha. One of the chiefs of Barwar Zhairi. Young and feeble-minded.

MAHOMED ALI INSARI (Shaikh).

Member of the Kurdish Committee at Mardin. Said to have great influence over the surrounding tribes as a religious leader.

MAHMUD PASHA (Bonzo).

In Damascus.

Of Shaikh Hania tribe. Has considerable religious influence and is head of a fairly numerous tribal settlement.

Was formerly anti-Arab and may, not improbably, return to this attitude.

MAHOMED EFFENDI (Milli Zadeh).

Member of the Kurdish Committee of Mardin.

MAHOMED (Mosuli).

One of the leaders of the Ittihad Committee at Diarbekir.

MAHOMED SALEH AGHA (of Barwar).

One of the chiefs of Barwar Zhairi. A bad character but weak. Has not much influence.

MAHOMED SALEH EFFENDI (of Amadia).

One of the leading men of Amadia town. Comes of a good old family and has much influence with the tribes. Allied to Haji Shaban Agha and Bait Mufti. Has an eternal feud against Haji Abdul Latif, whose sister married the Shaikh of Berzan. Supporter of Shaikh Baha-ud-Din and Rashid Beg of Barwar.

MAMDOUK BEY.

Formerly Commissioner of Police at Mardin.

Said to have made L.T. 50,000 by squeezing Armenians previous to massacring them.

Now at Diarbekir, conducting anti-British propaganda under guise of Kurdish national movement.

MOOSA BEG (of Barwar).

Direct descendant of former chiefs of Barwari Bala. Rival of Rashid Beg whose grandfather was put in as chief by the Turks over the head of Moosa Beg's ancestors. He is very jealous of Rashid Beg.

MUSTAPHA BEG (Milli Zadeh).

Member of the Kurdish Committee of Mardin.

MUSTAPHA PASHA (Shamdin).

A Kurdish leader in Damascus.

NA'MAN AGHA (of Barwar).

Least disreputable of the chiefs of the Zhairi section of the Barwar tribe. Possesses little influence outside his own villages.

QADIR BEY.

A leader of the Ittihad Committee at Mardin.

RASHID BEG (of Barwar).

Chief of Barwar-i-Bala.

Son of Tatar Khan Beg.

His grandfather was made Rais of the Barwar-i-Bala through the influence of his relations with the Wali of Mosul, the leadership of the tribe having been held previously by the ancestors of Moosa Beg. Rashid Beg traces his descent from the Abbaside refugees from Baghdad who took up their residence near Van. He ruled his tribe rather by diplomacy than by force. He could probably raise from three to five hundred men.

He is clever and calculating and his one aim in life is to remain sole ruler of his tribe.

He is willing to protect the Nestorians of his district so long as they are content to remain his feudal vassals. He was mixed up in the massacre of Christians in Amadia district, but it is probable that most of his killing was done in fair fight when the Tiari invaded his country, but the Christian refugees bear great enmity to him.

Moosa Beg is his chief rival. Rashid Beg is not very popular with the other chiefs of his tribe who are very jealous of his power.

RIFAAT, Doctor (of Mardin).

Member of the Kurdish Committee of Mardin.

SA'AUD (of Nerva).

One of the two leading men of the Nerva tribe. Little more than a Mukhtar.

SHAIKH ALA-UD-DIN (of Amadia).

Son of Shaikh Selim.

Brother of Shaikh Baha-ud-Din (q.v.).

Father of Shaikh Raouf (q.v.), who is a very virile personality with much influence over the tribes of Amadia district.

SHAIKH BAHA-UD-DIN (of Amadia).

Son of Shaikh Selim.

Of the Naqshbandi Takeyeh at Bamwani village. This family of Shaikhs has a branch living in Mosul. Shaikh Baha-ud-Din has much influence with the Amadia tribes. He is "Rubani." He is an old man disliking trouble and though respected has not the power of energy. His brother, Ala-ud-Din, is still alive and is the father of a very virile personality, Shaikh Raouf, who has considerable influence over the Amadia tribes.

SHAIKH RAOUF (of Amadia).

Son of Shaikh Ala-ud-Din (q.v.).

He is a very virile personality and has much influence over the tribes of Amadia district. He is an evil man with a pleasant tongue.

SUREYA BEY BEDR KHAN.

Is the son of Emin Bey Bedr Khan, and grandson of the celebrated Bedr Khan Bey Bin Abdullah, hereditary chief of the Boti tribe of Kurds in Jezireh, who exercised a paramount influence over a large number of neighbouring Kurdish tribes. Bedr Khan Bey had become a practically independent prince, but about 70 years ago he was defeated and exiled by the Turks, and most of his family were brought as hostages to Constantinople. There they were kept under close supervision, but some of them entered the Turkish service, notably Abudrrezzak Bey, who became a Chamberlain to Sultan Abdul Hamid and Ali Shamil Pasha, who commanded the Turkish Division at Scutari, Constantinople.

Twelve years ago, as the result of a personal quarrel, Redvan Pasha, the Governor of Constantinople, was murdered by Kurd retainers of Abdurrazzak Bey and Ali Shamil Pasha, and by the Sultan's orders all the members of the Bedr Khan family, with their dependents, were exiled to Tripoli of Africa and other distant parts of the Empire. Sureya Bey, then eighteen years of age, was sent to Syria, where he remained for three years. The Turkish revolution of 1908 was followed by a general amnesty, and Sureya Bey returned to Constantinople, where he occupied himself with Kurdish national propaganda and journalism, joining the "Entente Liberale" party, which favoured decentralisation and the rights of the minor nationalities of the Empire. He eventually accepted the post of Mudir (Sub-Governor) at Bournabat near Smyrna, where many of the Smyrna English reside, and he maintained very friendly relations with the members of the British Colony there.

When the present Union and Progress Government came into power during the Balkan war by the murder of Nazim Pasha, Sureya Bey's Kurdish proclivities brought him into bad odour with the Government. Talaat Bey, then Minister of the Interior, made him tempting proposals of advancement if he would join the C.U.P. party, with the alternative of dismissal if he refused. Sureya Bey chose the latter alternative, and shortly afterwards found it advisable to escape to Egypt, from the persecution of the Unionists.

In Egypt, Sureya Bey was associated with Colonel Sadik Bey and other members of the "Entente Liberale" party, and he was in constant touch with officers of the Intelligence Branch, who felt no doubt of his sincerity of attachment to the Allied cause and of his uncompromising hostility to the C.U.P. in Turkey.

TAHIR AGHA (of Barwar).

Son of Hassan Agha.

One of the chiefs of Barwar.

A highway man who was caught and imprisoned in Mosul Jail, but escaped in February, 1919. An outlaw wanted for murder.

ZUBAID (son of Bedr Khan).

Son of Bedr Khan.

Now in Damascus. Not a strong personality. A hunchback.

Duplicate for O.S.

MEMORANDUM.

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'IRAQI-PERSIAN BORDER. by Mr. JEBB.

INTRODUCTORY.

Incidents on the Iraqi-Persian border-the majority, it is true, trivial enough have been so frequent during the last year, and have gone so far to prejudice good relations between Iraq and her neighbour, that it may be of use to compile a detailed summary, by means of which fresh incidents may be rapidly compared to former ones in the same district without reference to diverse, and often slightly confusing dossiers. It is proposed for the sake of convenience, to divide up the frontier into districts, beginning from the North, and to give the essential points of all incidents which have occurred in these districts during the course of (roughly) the last year and a half. It is not intended to make these districts (marked "A" to "F" on the accompanying sketch map, and referred to under these letters in the summary) correspond to any real political or geographical divisions; though it may be found that in one or two instances this is the case. Some such division of the frontier, whether arbitrary or not, would seem however to be clearly necessary if various Frontier Commissioners are to be appointed; and it is partly for this reason, and partly owing to the fact that numerous incidents have followed each other in quick succession in certain restricted areas that a geographical, as opposed to a chronological method has been adopted in the compilation of the summary which follows.

For purposes of reference an index of names, giving the number of the paragraph in which they figure, is also attached. This list is intended to include all persons on both sides of the border who have recently figured in frontier incidents

Dated
July 11th 1926

(A)—(SIMKO).*

RAID BY PERSIAN TROOPS ON THE BOLI AND BOBOLI TRIBES.

In September 1925, as the result of an affray between a Kurdish ('Iraqi) peasant and a Persian frontier guard in the course of which a Persian soldier was killed, Persian forces, aided by a section of the Piran tribe, crossed the 'Iraq border near Khaneh and deported 16 members of the Boli and Boboli tribes, together with 590 sheep, the property of one Khider Agha son of Ahmad Pasha. As a result of this action, Sheikh Muhammad Agha of Walash despatched a certain Sheikh Ulla-ud-din of Rayat with T £ 100 to the Persian military responsible for the deportation, and succeeded, by presenting them with this sum, in obtaining the release of the 16 tribesmen. The sheep, however, were retained.

On this case being reported to Tehran His Majesty's Minister requested the Minister for Foreign Affairs to cause immediate instructions to be issued for the return of the sheep to Khider Agha without delay, since compensation had been paid for the murdered soldiers, and to regard the affair as closed. It was further pointed out that the matter was urgent, as there was a likelihood of snow blocking the passes.

Early in January the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that an answer had been received to the enquiries which he had made of the Ministry of War to the effect that, according to information received from the Army of the West, the incident complained of had never taken place. This curt denial of the truth of the original report was, very naturally, taken exception to by the Acting High Commissioner for 'Iraq, who caused sworn statements in regard to the incident to be obtained from Khider Agha himself and from four members of the Boli tribe. These statements were (on May 13th) submitted to the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the request that a fresh investigation might be set on foot; and at the same time a private letter was sent to Davood Khan Meftah pointing out that it seemed hardly sufficient for the military authorities to meet an official complaint of the 'Iraq Government with a blank negative unsupported by proof. No reply to this communication has as yet been received.

*Ismail Agha (Simetqu), the celebrated Kurdish chieftain, has not been much in evidence during the last year and a half. It is however always possible that he may come to the fore again and cause the Persian and even the 'Iraq Governments as much trouble as Sheikh Mahmoud of Suleimanieh further South.

(B)—SHEIKH MAHMOUD.

Although a detailed account of the activities of Sheikh Mahmoud of Suleimanieh is hardly relevant to this summary, some mention should be made of the state of that section of the frontier in which he has for long defied both the 'Iraq and Persian Governments, and in which his personality undoubtedly dominates.

The summer of 1925 was occupied by the 'Iraq Government in an attempt to subdue and if possible capture Sheikh Mahmoud. A force left Halabja early in June, and Persian co-operation was requested, in case, as seemed probable, the Sheikh escaped over the border. This as a matter of fact occurred almost immediately, Sheikh Mahmoud proceeding to travel from place to place in the Merivan and Avroman districts of Persia. The Persian Government, in spite of assurances that they wished to co-operate in any action against Sheikh Mahmoud were, in point of fact, hardly in a position to do so, and in any case did not take any steps to put their assurances into effect. Sheikh Mahmoud, accompanied by some Persian tribesmen, returned to 'Iraq in August, but soon recrossed the frontier into Persia, where he seems to have been joined by his ally, Mahmoud Khan Dizli, and at one moment by the mad Qajar Prince, Salar-ed-Dowleh. During this period many requests for the co-operation of the Persian Government were received from His Majesty's High Commissioner for 'Iraq and at the end of September the Prime Minister (Reza Khan) definitely stated that a force would be able to proceed to the Merivan country in twenty five days time. It does indeed seem to have been true that the Prime Minister ordered the General Officer Commanding Western Army to employ a column of the North Western Division (consisting of about 1000 infantry and 800 cavalry) which had been sent to assist in the operations against the Lurs, for the disarmament of the Kurdish tribes to the North-west of Kermanshah: but the disarmament process was not really under taken until the approach of winter had made serious operations almost impossible. The lateness of the season was also responsible for the fact that the visit of the Air Officer Commanding to Tehran in October, while establishing personal touch between the two Governments, did not result in that close co-operation between the military on both sides of the frontier which was essential if the Sheikh was to be dealt with successfully.

Early in 1926 it transpired, as the result of a visit paid to Sheikh Mahmoud in 'Iraq territory by a Persian Officer, that negotiations had been in progress between the Persian authorities and the Sheikh, who was alleged to have been told that, whenever he took refuge in Persia, he could live in peace there provided that he surrendered his arms and resided at some distance from the frontier. Some doubt of the genuineness of these instructions was occasioned by the receipt of a letter from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs indignantly asserting that the meeting of the Persian Officer and Sheikh Mahmoud had taken place, not in 'Iraq, but in Persian territory; and a protest was made by His Majesty's Minister against the apparent disregard of instructions which this fact seemed to reveal.

Quite lately operations were undertaken by 'Iraq in order to prevent Sheikh Mahmoud from levying taxes on the Jaf tribe who, with the approach of summer, were moving up into Persia, and thus replenishing his treasury. The column thus employed was attacked by Sheikh Mahmoud, supported by a considerable number of Persian tribesmen, but succeeded in beating him off. A British flying officer and a mechanic were however made prisoners by the tribesmen and taken into Persia. Strong representations are being made to the Persian Government in order to obtain their release: but it is at least doubtful whether, in present circumstances any Persian troops will be sent to Kurdistan.

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(C).—JAAFAR SULTAN.

In the earlier part of the present year Jaafar Sultan was engaged in manifesting, largely on the advice of His Majesty's Acting High Commissioner for 'Iraq, a precarious loyalty to the Persian Government. It was repeatedly impressed upon him that only as a result of loyalty could he count on the support of the Government of 'Iraq, in which country a considerable part of his property lay. Trickery however on the part of a Persian Officer, who failed to hand over, as stipulated, a seized caravan after Jaafar Sultan had surrendered some of his arms, together with an intercepted letter from the Persian Officer Commanding ordering the employment of duplicity when dealing with the Kurds, increased his suspicions of the Central Government; and in April he broke loose and attacked and routed the Persian garrison in Juanrud, which fell back on Ruansar. By this action he forfeited such claim as he had on the good offices of the 'Iraq and His Majesty's Governments. It would appear, however, that temporarily at any rate, he has reasserted his influence in his district, and successfully resisted the centralizing policy of the Persian Government. No punitive measures have at all events been taken against him recently.

2.—MIGRATION TO 'IRAQ, OF SECTIONS OF THE WALAD BEGI, QUBAIDI, AND BABAJANI.

The Acting High Commissioner for 'Iraq learnt during the course of December 1925, that the Qaimmaqam of Halabja had received overtures from certain Persian tribes known as the Walad Begi, Qubaidi and Babajani who were desirous of settling in the Qaza of Halabja, within 'Iraq territory. On receipt of this information, Mr. Bourdillon immediately gave his advice to the effect that the local authorities should do everything possible to discourage these tribes from crossing the frontier. If they insisted on taking refuge in 'Iraq, they should be disarmed and required to live at a distance of not less than thirty miles from the frontier. Later however it seems that these tribes did in fact cross the border and settled themselves in 'Iraq. The Qaimmaqam, finding himself thus in the presence of an accomplished fact, felt compelled to acquiesce. When this was reported to Baghdad the 'Iraq Government, in view of the great difficulties attendant upon the use of force for their repatriation, gave orders that the local authorities should warn the tribes that they would be severely dealt with in the event of disorderly conduct, and at the same time issued instructions that the first opportunity should be taken of sending them back over the border into Persia.

Subsequently (on June 29th 1926) a complaint was made by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs that members of these tribes were in the habit of coming over into Persia by night and causing trouble there. Davood Khan Meftah stated that they were not prevented from so doing by the 'Iraq authorities, and complained that, although the matter had been referred to the Qaimmaqam of Khaniqin, nothing had so far been done. He instanced a recent case in which Muhammad Salih Beg Qubaidi, followed by fifty men, crossed over into Persia and after a fight with Ahmad Beg lasting several hours forced fifteen Qubaidi families to accompany him back to 'Iraq. One of Ahmad Beg's servants was moreover killed during the course of the skirmish.

(D) — KHANIQIN AREA

Note.—The brigandage and general insecurity on the Kasr-i-Shirin-Khaniqin section of the main Baghdad road and in neighbouring districts began at the end of July, 1925 and continued during the winter and early spring. Efforts were made during the winter to cope with the situation by the appointment of frontier commissioners; but the Persian Government persisted in complaining of a lack of activity in subordinate Iraq officials. Real improvement seems to have coincided with the establishment of excellent relations between Hidayatullah Khan (who had temporarily replaced the Persian Frontier Commissioner, Major Nasrullah) and the Adviser to the Iraq Ministry of the Interior, Major Edmonds.

1.—MAJID QADIR AGHA AND HIS GANG.

This man and his confederates are connected with three different cases, namely an attack on a Persian mail cart last August, an attack on a motor car belonging to an American lady, Mrs. Quehring, and an attack on the Mail lorry of the Pahlavi Bank on January 24th of the present year. It also seems probable that they were responsible for the hold up of a lorry driven by an Englishman named Stevenson near Kasr-i-Shirin in July 1925, and for the robbery of his effects. The first three of these cases were vigorously pursued by the Iraq authorities, though their efforts were at first hampered by the refusal of Major Nasrullah, the Persian Frontier Commissioner, to supply them with the relevant dossiers. At first therefore they were inclined to think that insufficient evidence was forthcoming to justify the arrest of Majid Qadir Agha; but later, on receiving from all sides affirmations of his guilt, they placed him under arrest and eventually tried him under the Tribal Criminal and Civil Disputes Regulation, with the result that he and his confederate, Shahul the Jew, were found to be guilty of being accessory to the three offences mentioned above, and sentenced in the case of Majid Qadir Agha to a period of three years rigorous imprisonment, and in that of Shahul to seven months imprisonment. In addition, five elders of Majid Qadir Agha's village were fined fifty rupees and sentenced to one month's imprisonment each, while the families of four of those accused of actually perpetrating the crimes were sentenced to expulsion under the Residence Law. (This expulsion order was however suspended pending proof that the accused men were in fact Persian and not Iraqi subjects). It has unfortunately not yet proved possible to arrest the ten men actually accused of committing the three offences, namely

Muhammad Khan Kashki.
 Latif Teyani.
 Karim Khayat.
 Thamas Nehriji.
 Kadkhuda Kaka Ali Qalkhani
 Muhammad Khachan.
 Ali Diras.
 Seyyid Faraj Qalkhani.
 Qahriman Qalkhani and Ali Reza Muhammad Saleh.

but energetic search is being made for them, and it is hoped that they will eventually be arrested. Finally, the village of Majid Qadir Agha has been ordered to pay compensation for the looted articles.

2.—CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SINJABI AND THE IRAQ FRONTIER GUARD.

This complaint on the part of the Persian authorities refers to an encounter between the Iraq police and the Sinjabis (a Persian tribe) during the course of which the former lost two horses killed. As the result of a conference between Major Edmonds and Hidayatullah Khan, it was agreed that a joint commission should investigate this affair, Hidayatullah Khan undertaking, in the event of the Sinjabi complaint proving to be false, to punish the Sinjabi and drop all claims arising out of the incident, Major Edmonds undertaking for his part that, should the Persian claim prove to be justified, disciplinary action would be taken against the culpable parties and the Rupees three hundred taken from Salar Zaffar (a Sinjabi Chief) on account of the two horses killed would be restored to him. The joint commission visited the scene of the incident and reported that it had, in fact, taken place within Persian territory. The three hundred Rupees were consequently restored, and disciplinary action taken against the Iraq officials responsible for the transgression of the Persian boundary.

(E) — MANDALI AREA

1.—TRANSGRESSIONS OF THE FRONTIER.

In January 1925 a Persian Officer, accompanied by a number of soldiers from the Persian forces in Pusht-i-Kuh visited Mandali for the purpose of obtaining supplies and demanded the Assistance of the Qaimmaqam in securing the return of certain deserters. Later (in April) another officer and several soldiers arrived in Mandali, where they were disarmed by the local authorities, but given back their arms on condition that they recrossed the frontier immediately. In April a troop of Persian cavalry conveyed a letter to Ali Quli Khan, one of the sons of the Vali of Pusht-i-Kuh, who was then at Imam Reza in 'Iraq territory, while in May two instances occurred of armed Persian soldiers visiting Ali Gharbi for the purpose of posting letters.

2.—BRIGANDAGE NEAR MANDALI.

During the course of 1925 several outrages were committed in the neighbourhood of Mandali by robber bands operating from bases in Saumar and Pusht-i-Kuh. Some of these outrages were the work of Persians and some of 'Iraqis who had fled over the Persian border. Three cases (a to c) in which Persians, and two (d and e) in which 'Iraqis were the aggressors are outlined below :—

- (a) Shakur ibn Jaafar, an 'Iraqi, was attacked on February 15th, 1925, at a place called Jebel Kottri by three Kalhurs, who demanded money and shot him dead when he refused to deliver any.
- (b) Four 'Iraqis, named Hassan ibn Sadiq, Gholam ibn Hussain, Jamshir ibn Rashid and Ilias ibn 'Aziz of the Qarawolous tribe were, while coming from Naft Khaneh on October 14th, 1925, attacked and relieved of their property by a band of Lur outlaws lead by Mama Zaman and Sultan Muhammad. The police at Naft Khaneh pursued the outlaws up the Jebel Qarya and killed one, but were unable to recover any of the stolen property.
- (c) Juma' ibn Said Jassem, Muhammad ibn Asad Baga and Fattah ibn Karim, of Mandali, were attacked by eight Lurs while coming from Saumer. The 'Iraq police came up as the incident was occurring, firing started, and Fattah ibn Karim was shot by the bandits, who succeeded in making good their escape, though Rupees twenty worth of loot was recovered. The local 'Iraq authorities wrote to the Governor of Luristan who asked that the victims might be sent to him in order to identify the bandits. The plaintiffs however refused to go.
- (d) Several 'Iraqi camelmen, whose beasts had been seized by the Persian military, were coming back to 'Iraq (without their camels) down the Saumar valley on December 29th, 1924, when they were attacked by a band of outlaws near Kottri who relieved them of Rupees 294 in property and cash, and subsequently fled over the border. The names of these robbers, who were mostly of the 'Iraqi Beni Wais tribe, are as follows :—

Muhammad al Ahmad (Al Sawaleh tribe.)
 Redhs Muhammad al Ahmad.
 Zaidan ibn Khalat al Bargouth.
 Nudawi Jassem ibn Muhammad.

- (e) A caravan coming from Saumar was attacked near Nawuank on October 16th, 1925, by a band of six 'Iraqi outlaws under the leadership of one Nasrullah of the Qarawolous. The caravan was rescued by the police, but during the firing one of the mares belonging to it was killed. The band apparently made of.

Note.—The situation in the Saumer district has recently been aggravated by the formation during the month of May of the present year of a band of fugitive 'Iraqi Arabs under the leadership of a certain Muhsin ibn Abjal. This band, which consists of

Muhsin ibn Abjal of the Beni Wais.
 Rahaim ibn Abjal " "
 Hamid ibn Rabie " "
 Mahal ibn Hassan al Malek " "
 Nasrulla " "
 Mut'ib ibn Naj'ah of the Beni Rabi'ah
 Zaid ibn Khalef al Bargouth of the Nada
 Abd ibn Jowad al Haza of the Agba.

has committed outrages during the month of May details of which are expected shortly.

(F).—KHUZESTAN AREA.

1.—RAIDS BY THE HAWAIZAH TRIBE NEAR 'AMARAH.

In February 1925 a raid was made by Wadi al Mahawi of the Beni Salib Section of this tribe on the Nawafil of 'Iraq, and a certain amount of money taken. A somewhat similar raid occurred in the following June, when a party of 30 horse-men under one Sharganti al 'Assad made a descent on 'Iraq territory and penetrated as far as Qara Tappah, carrying off 150 camels belonging to a certain Ghali al 'Abd al 'Aziz of the Muntafiq. The camels were subsequently restored, but the Minister for Foreign Affairs was requested to cause the offenders to be punished.

2.—TRANSGRESSION OF THE FRONTIER NEAR DUWARIJ.

In March 1925 a Persian Government official with twenty soldiers crossed the frontier near Duwarij and stayed at the fort of Falih al Bunaiyan, stating that he had come to inspect boundaries. A protest made to the Prime Minister resulted in a qualified apology for this incident. It was alleged that the troops had crossed the frontier in ignorance, the boundary marks not being visible.

3.—SEIZURE OF SHEEP NEAR QURNAH.

In May, 1925, a certain Hussain ibn Bani of Zubair, a trader in sheep, is said to have purchased 185 head of sheep in Qurnah. While bringing these down to Basra for sale he was stopped at a place called Kut Suwaidi, some five miles West of the border, by Persian soldiers, who had come over the frontier in three cars. The soldiers seized the sheep and drove them off in the direction of Mohammerah. It appeared that the Persian Customs authorities were convinced that the sheep were being smuggled into 'Iraq in order to escape export duty. This may or may not have been the case; but it seems probable that the frontier was transgressed in order to effect the seizure, in spite of the declaration of the local Persian Customs Administrator that no transgression had taken place. At all events, the sheep were sold in Mohammerah, and it does not appear that the 'Iraq authorities were successful in obtaining any compensation.

4.—INCIDENTS ARISING OUT OF THE REBELLION AT MOHAMMERAH.

Though it is unnecessary here to trace the causes of the Arab Revolt at Mohammerah in July 1925, or to dwell on the reasons which induced the Persian Government at one time to consider that the outbreak was inspired by sympathizers with the Sheikh of Mohammerah at Basra and elsewhere, and even to accuse the 'Iraq Government of aiding and abetting the rebels, it may perhaps be well, for the sake of completeness, to outline the actual cases of transgression which occurred as a result of the efforts of the Persian military to pursue and round up the flying Arabs.

- (a) The island of Umm Khasasif was invaded by a party of about twelve Persian soldiers armed with machine guns on July 27th. The soldiers fired on the villagers, causing some casualties, and retaliatory measures by armed Arabs were only prevented by the action of the local Mudir. Eventually, on representations being made by the 'Iraq authorities, the troops were withdrawn and the Officer Commanding Khuzestan apologized.
- (b) A Persian gun-boat (operating from Persian territorial waters) bombarded the 'Iraq village of Buwarin, killing a cow. It subsequently transpired that this fire was directed against Arabs who were crossing the stream.
- (c) Several instances occurred in the days following the revolt of interference by Persian troops with boats or bellams crossing the Shatt el Arab from Persia to 'Iraq. In some cases such boats were seized and forced to return while in mid-stream, this constituting a violation of the frontier, which by the terms of a Turco-Persian Convention had been defined as running along the low water mark of the Shatt on the Persian shore.
- (d) On August 15th Persian troops crossed over to the Umm Khasasif bank of the Shatt and fired from boats on insurgents on the opposite bank near Failyah.

It is noteworthy that a proposal for a Joint Commission to investigate all cases connected with the pursuit of fugitive Arabs was mooted and eventually approved in principle by the Government of 'Iraq. It does not seem however that this Commission was actually instituted.

With regard to the numerous complaints made by the Persian Government that the 'Iraq authorities were harbouring rebels and refusing to surrender them on demand, it is only necessary to point out that (1) the 'Iraq Criminal Code did not at that time provide for the prosecution in 'Iraq of persons accused of offences committed outside the country (2) the refugees were accused of political offences only, and were thus in the event of their being Persian subjects-not capable of being extradited under the terms of the Provisional Extradition Agreement.

5.—INCIDENT AT QAMISEH.

- (a) On December 6th 1925 a Persian sentry at Qamiseh (near Mohammerah) fired at a man who failed to answer his challenge and was in return shot dead, the murderer escaping over the canal which here forms the border between Persia and Iraq. Subsequent investigations failed to bring the criminal to light; but the incident was closed on the local Persian Officer Commanding stating that in his opinion the Iraq authorities had done their best and that he attached no political significance to the occurrence.
- (b) At the end of January 1926 complaints were received from the Persian Government of periodical sniping by Iraqi Arabs across the border in the neighbourhood of Qamiseh. Later reports however revealed the fact that the affair was merely the result of an intrigue between Persian troops and local landowners in order to discredit other landowners and obtain possession of their properties. Some chiefs of the Al Farhan fired a few rounds at a Persian post, and then told the garrison that Arabs were attacking and offered their assistance. All the persons involved were Persian subjects.

6.—RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MUTASSARIF OF AMARAH AND THE GOVERNOR OF DIZFUL.

Letters addressed by the Mutassarif of Amarah to the Governor of Dizful concerning the claim for looted timber on the part of a certain Abbas ibn Dawwa arising out of the Huwaizah raid mentioned in the first part of paragraph F. I. above remained unanswered, as did several other communications on similar matters of minor importance. The matter was referred to the Persian Minister of War, but Abdullah Khan Tehmaspi fell shortly after, and it is probable that nothing was done. If not typical, such cases of lack of co-operation are at least common.

7.—SHEIKHS FALIH AND MUFTIN.

In December 1925, Sheikh Falih al Bunaiyan of the Beni Lam, who had been dispossessed of the lands which he farmed in Iraq owing his mismanagement of them, crossed the Persian border near Duwarij, and made overtures to the Governor of Dizful, with the result that the estate of Duwarij was made over to him. He was in addition provided with a number of Persian troops and a subordinate Government official to assist him in the collection of revenue (though it appears that this semi-official position was later taken away from him). In requesting that the attention of the Persian Government should be drawn to this matter, the Acting High Commissioner for Iraq stated that Falih was reported to be attempting to seduce shepherds from their allegiance to Sheikh Muftin to whom had been allotted the Iraq estate of Duwarij which had been vacated by Falih. Mr. Bourdillon added that the presence of Sheikh Falih on the frontier was clearly a cause of disquietude, and expressed the wish that if possible, in this and in similar cases, the Persian Government should follow the example of Iraq and not allow refugees to live in the vicinity of the frontier, where their presence was very likely to lead to trouble.

Representations to this effect were made to the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs but no answer, beyond a formal acknowledgment, was received; the next development was the expected outbreak of hostilities between Sheikhs Falih and Muftin. Each party seems to have accused the other of being the aggressor; but the balance of probability seems to incline towards Falih. However, the Persian Government made specific accusations against Muftin, to the effect that he had carried off 5000 cattle and some carpets from Falih and killed four men.

In any case, the moral is that refugees should be removed from the neighbourhood of the frontier.

8.—TRANSGRESSION OF THE FRONTIER NEAR QITA'A.

In January 1926, a Persian soldier and policeman entered the village of Qita'a in Iraq and arrested a certain Towaini bin Bedir, taking him under escort to Abadan on account of a suit filed against him in a Persian Court.

9.—SHEIKH MAHODAR.

As the result of an affray which occurred in May, 1926, some twenty miles to the west of Ahwaz, when a small detachment of Persian troops which had been sent to collect taxes was attacked and cut to pieces by Arabs, Sheikh Mahodar of the Ayesha tribe crossed over into Iraq and settled near Kutaiban, south-east of Harthan on the Shatt. Later he was removed to Basra under the Tribal Dispute Regulations. The Governor of Mohammerah issued at the time a proclamation calling on all tribesmen to arrest Sheikh Mahodar if possible, and it is expected that the Persian Government will apply for his extradition.

CONCLUSION.

It is hardly possible to arrive at more than one conclusion after a perusal of the foregoing incidents, and that is the necessity of co-operation between the local authorities on both sides of the border. This is no doubt easier said than done; and it may well be that Oriental suspicion on the Persian side will take some time to remove and occasion disappointment at lack of response to straight and fair dealing, such as was recently employed by the Iraq authorities in regard to the series of incidents near Khaniqin. At the same time, it can hardly be doubted that this last policy is the one to pursue; and if it were possible to cause Persian Frontier Commissioners of the same ability and character as Hidayatullah Khan (see paragraph D. note) to be appointed for other sections of the frontier and to create Iraqi opposite numbers for them, it seems very probable that the large majority of frontier incidents would be successfully liquidated without any reference to higher authorities, and strain on good relations which is thereby sometimes entailed. In the present chaotic and headless state of the Persian Ministry of War it is perhaps unlikely that such Commissioners will be appointed on the Persian side; but it is to be hoped that some such arrangement will not long be delayed.

It may very naturally be held that any durable solution of frontier difficulties depends on the conclusion between Iraq and Persia of a Treaty similar to that recently signed between Iraq and Turkey. Such a Treaty would be the natural consequence of formal recognition of the Iraq state by Persia. This recognition, however, has been so long delayed, and may with such probability be delayed even longer, that it may perhaps eventually be found desirable to endeavour to conclude a Provisional Frontier Agreement, similar to the Provisional Extradition Agreement, of which mention has already been made, and which is, on the whole, working satisfactorily.

(Signed) GLADWYN JEBB.

July 11th, 1926.

TURKEY

U. S. S. R.

CASPIAN SEA

TABRIZ

URUMIA

PAHLEVI

RESHT

SAUJBUQA

RAYAT

ROWANDUZ

KHANEH SIMKO

A.

MOSUL

SULAIMANIYAH SHAIKH MAHMUD

B.

TEHRAN

MERIVAN AVROMAN

HALABJA

JA'AFAR SULTAN

C. HAMADAN

JOYANRUD RUANSAR

HAUSH QURA

ZUNAB QASRE SHIRIN

KHANAQIN

KERMANSHAH D.

NAFT KHANEH

SAOMAR

MANDALI

BAGHDAD

E.

IMAM RIZA

ALI GHARBI

DIZFUL

QARA TAPPE

DUWARIJ

SHUSTER

AMARAH

F.

KHUSESTAN

ZUBAIR

AHWAZ

QURNAH

FELLAHIEH

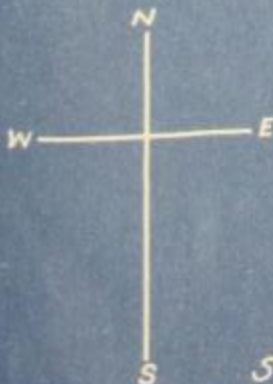
BASRA

MUKHAMMERAH

ABADAN

UMIN KHALASIA

PERSIAN GULF



SCALE

200 Miles

Miles 100

50

0

100

W. H. H. H.

- Abbas ibn Dawwa F. 6 ...
 Abd ibn Jowad al Haza E. 2 note ...
 Ahmad Beg C. ...
 Ahmad Pasha A. ...
 Al Farhan tribe F. b. 5 ...
 Ali Diraz D. ...
 Ali Quli Khan E. 1 ...
 Ali Reza Muhammad Saleh D. 1 ...
 Ayesha tribe F. 9 ...
 Babajani tribe C. ...
 Beni Wais tribe E. 2 d. E. 2 note ...
 Boli and Boboli tribes A ...
 Fali al Bunaiyan F. 2 and 7 ...
 Fattah ibn Karim E. 2 c ...
 Ghali al Abd al Aziz F. 1 ...
 Gholam ibn Hussain E. 2 b. ...
 Hamid ibn Rabie E. 2 note ...
 Hassan D. 6 ...
 Hassan ibn Sadiq E. 2 b. ...
 Hawaizah tribe F. 1 ...
 Hidayatollah Khan D. note, 2 and 7 ...
 Hussain ibn Bani F. 3 ...
 Ilias ibn Aziz E. 2 b. ...
 Ismail Agha A. note ...
 Ismail Kalantar D. 6 and 8 ...
 Jaf tribe B. ...
 Jaafar Sultan C. ...
 Jamshir ibn Rasnid E. 2 b. ...
 Jehangir al Kalkhani D. 4 ...
 Juma' ibn Said Jassem E. 2 c. ...
 Kadkhuda Kaka Ali Qalkhani D. 1 ...
 Kaka Khan Kalthur D. 5 ...
 Karim Khayyat D. 1 ...
 Khider Agha A. ...
 Latif Teyani D. 1 ...
 Mahal ibn Hassan al Malek E. 2 note ...
 Majid Qadir Agha D. 1 ...
 Mama Zaman E. 2 b. ...
 Muhammad al Ahmad E. 2 d. ...
 Muhammad ibn As'ad Baga E. 2 c ...
 Muhammad Khachan D. 1 ...
 Muhammad Khan Dizli B. ...
 Muhammad Khan Kashki D. 1 ...
 Muhammad Salih Beg Qubaidi C. ...
 Muhsin ibn Ahjal E. 2 note ...
 Muntafiq tribe F. 1. ...
 Mut'ib ibn Naj'ah E. 2 note ...
 Nasrulla (Beni Wais) E. 2 note ...
 Nasrulla (Major) D. 1 ...
 Nasrulla (Qarawolous) E. 2 c. ...
 Nudawi Jassem ibn Muhammad E. 2 d. ...
 Piran tribe A. ...
 Qarawolous tribe E. 2 b. and c. ...
 Qahriman Qalkhani D. 1 ...
 Qubaidi tribe C. ...
 Quehring (Mrs.) D. 1 ...
 Redhs Muhammad al Ahmad E. 2 d. ...
 Reza Khan Nairizi D. 4 ...
 Ruhaim ibn Abjal E. 2 note ...
 Salar ed Dowleh A. ...
 Salar Zaffar D. 2 and 3 ...
 Seyyid Faraj Qalkhani D. 1 ...
 Shahul the Jew D. 1 ...
 Shakur ibn Jaafar E. 2 a. ...
 Shargunti al 'Assad F. 1 ...
 Sheikh Mahodar F. 9 ...
 Sheikh Mahmoud of Suleimanieh B. ...
 Sheikh Muhammad Agha A. ...
 Sheikh Muftin F. 7 ...
 Sheikh Ulla-ud-din A. ...
 "Simko" A. note ...
 Sinjabi D. 2 and 3 ...
 Stevenson (Mr.) D. 1 ...
 Sultan Muhammad E. 2 b. ...
 Towaini bin Bedir F. 8 ...
 Tahmas Nehriji D. 1 ...
 Vahab Khidr Arab D. 6 ...
 Vahabi Qadir Ibrahim D. 6 ...
 Wadi al Mahawi F. 1 ...
 Walad Begi C. ...
 Zaid (an) ibn Khalef al Bargouth ...
 E. 2 e. and E. 2 note ...

3.—SEIZURE OF TWO FLOCKS OF SHEEP BELONGING TO SALAR ZAFFAR OF THE SINJABI BY THE 'IRAQ POLICE.

The 'Iraqi "Koda ma'amur" (collector of grasing tax) with a party of police rounded up flocks, said to have numbered 817 head, and to have been found grazing in 'Iraq territory, 200 of these sheep were detained as security until the owners had paid the full "koda" tax of Rupees 409/8. It was decided to refer this case also to the joint commission; with the result that it was eventually shown that one of the flocks, numbering 360 head, was seized on the Persian side of the border, while the other was seized in 'Iraq territory. Instructions were therefore given to the local authorities to return to the owners of the first flock through the Persian Boundary Commissioner the sum of Rupees 180 collected from them on account of "Koda", and disciplinary action has been taken against those 'Iraqi officials responsible for this collection.

4.—EMIGRATION OF TRIBAL CHIEFS SUCH AS REZA KHAN NAIRIZI AND JEHANGIR AL QALKHANI WHO WERE ACCUSED OF CRIMES BY THE PERSIAN AUTHORITIES.

At first the 'Iraq authorities were inclined to think that these cases had best be dealt with by compelling the tribal chiefs to live at some distance from the frontier; but later they met the wishes of the Persian Frontier Commissioner to the extent of expelling Jenhangir al Qalkhani. (It should be noted that this man was forced to quit 'Iraq territory, and did not, as he apparently maintains, leave of his own accord). The case of Reza Khan Nairizi, who was accused of carrying off some 400 sheep settled by "fasl" (tribal customs) and the damage assessed at Rupees 1,664. Of this sum Rupees 1,000 was recoverable from the tribesmen who crossed over into 'Iraq with Reza Khan Nairizi, and Rupees 664 by the Persian authorities from the tribesmen implicated who had remained at Zuhab in Persian territory.

5.—SEIZURE OF A FLOCK OF SHEEP BY THE 'IRAQ POLICE FROM KAKA KHAN KALHUR.

This case was reported by Major Edmonds, but does not seem at any time to have been the subject of an official complaint on the part of the Persian Government. The circumstances were that the 'Iraq Police trespassed across the Persian Frontier and seized a flock of 1034 sheep, of which 128 were detained as security for the payment of a "koda" tax of Rupees 500. As soon as this case came to the notice of the higher 'Iraq officials immediate orders were given for the repayment to Kaka Khan Kalhur of the sum collected, and for disciplinary action to be taken against the 'Iraqi police responsible for the transgression.

6.—MURDER OF TWO PERSIAN SOLDIERS NEAR KASR-I-SHIRIN.

The Persian authorities contend that these murders (which took place in December 1925) were committed by servants of an 'Iraqi called Ismail Kalantar, named

Vahabi Qadir Ibrabim,
Vahab Khidr Arab and Hasan.

These men have been arrested, but no evidence against them has so far been forthcoming. The enquiry is however still being pursued.

7.—SEIZURE OF AN 'IRAQI CARAVAN BY PERSIAN CUSTOMS OFFICIAL NEAR HAUSH QURA.

In January of this year Persian Customs Officials (on what pretext is not known) penetrated some distance into 'Iraq territory and impounded the goods of an 'Iraqi caravan near a place called Haush Qura. The matter was referred to a joint commission, consisting of Hidayatullah Khan and the Qaimmaqam of Khaniqin, who visited the scene of the incident and reported that it had in fact taken place in 'Iraq. It was therefore expected that the Persian Customs Administration would at once surrender the goods seized, and possibly deal appropriately with those of its employees who had been responsible for a transgression of the frontier; and an unfortunate impression was created by the refusal of the Persian Customs to hand over the goods unless suitable deduction was made for customs dues. It has however been pointed out to the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs that, whatever grounds of complaint the Persian Customs may have had against the caravan, there is absolutely no justification for the charge of customs dues on goods seized on 'Iraq soil, and the attention of the Administrator-General of the Persian Customs has also been drawn to this point. It is therefore hoped that the Customs will withdraw their demand, surrender the goods, and acknowledge that they acted in an illegal manner.

8.—ROBBERY FROM THE MAIN ROAD OF SOME WOODEN TELEGRAPH POLES.

These poles were traced by the Persian military to the village of Ismail Kalantar; but the incident was closed by the discovery by the 'Iraq authorities that this village was in Persian territory.