APPENDIX I

THE SIMLA MANIFESTO

Simla, October 1, 1838

The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India having, with the concurrence of the Supreme Council, directed the assemblage of a British force for service across the Indus, his Lordship deems it proper to publish the following exposition of the reasons which have led to this important measure.

It is a matter of notoriety that the treaties entered into by the British Government in the year 1832, with the Ameers of Sindh, the Newab of Bhawalpore, and Maharajah Ranjeet Singh, had for their object, by opening the navigation of the Indus, to facilitate the extension of commerce, and to gain for the British nation in Central Asia that legitimate influence which an interchange of benefits would naturally produce.

With a view to invite the aid of the de facto rulers of Afghanistan to the measures necessary for giving full effect to those treaties, Captain Burnes was deputed, towards the close of the year 1836, on a mission to Dost Mahomed Khan, the chief of Caubul. The original objects of that officer's mission were purely of a commercial nature. Whilst Captain Burnes, however, was on his journey to Caubul, information was received by the Governor-General that the troops of Dost
Mahomed Khan had made a sudden and unprovoked attack on those of our ancient ally, Maharajah Runjeet Singh. It was naturally to be apprehended that his Highness the Maharajah would not be slow to avenge the aggression; and it was to be feared that, the flames of war being once kindled in the very regions into which we were endeavouring to extend our commerce, the peaceful and beneficial purposes of the British Government would be altogether frustrated. In order to avert a result so calamitous, the Governor-General resolved on authorizing Captain Burnes to intimate to Dost Mahomed Khan, that if he should evince a disposition to come to just and reasonable terms with the Maharajah, his Lordship would exert his good offices with his Highness for the restoration of an amicable understanding between the two powers. The Maharajah, with the characteristic confidence which he has uniformly placed in the faith and friendship of the British nation, at once assented to the proposition of the Governor-General, to the effect that, in the meantime, hostilities on his part should be suspended.

It subsequently came to the knowledge of the Governor-General that a Persian army was besieging Herat; that intrigues were actively prosecuted throughout Afghanistan, for the purpose of extending Persian influence and authority to the banks of, and even beyond, the Indus; and that the Court of Persia had not only commenced a course of injury and insult to the officers of her Majesty's Mission in the Persian territory, but had afforded evidence of being engaged in designs wholly at variance with the principles and objects of its alliance with Great Britain.
After much time spent by Captain Burnes in fruitless negotiation at Caubul, it appeared that Dost Mahomed Khan, chiefly in consequence of his reliance upon Persian encouragement and assistance, persisted, as respected his misunderstanding with the Sikhs, in urging the most unreasonable pretensions, such as the Governor-General could not, consistently with justice and his regard for the friendship of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, be the channel of submitting to the consideration of his Highness; that he avowed schemes of aggrandisement and ambition injurious to the security and peace of the frontiers of India; and that he openly threatened, in furtherance of those schemes, to call in every foreign aid which he could command. Ultimately he gave his undisguised support to the Persian designs in Afghanistan, of the unfriendly and injurious character of which, as concerned the British power in India, he was well apprised, and by his utter disregard of the views and interests of the British Government, compelled Captain Burnes to leave Caubul without having effected any of the objects of his mission.

It was now evident that no further interference could be exercised by the British Government to bring about a good understanding between the Sikh ruler and Dost Mahomed Khan, and the hostile policy of the latter chief showed too plainly that, so long as Caubul remained under his government, we could never hope that the tranquillity of our neighbourhood would be secured, or that the interests of our Indian Empire would be preserved inviolate.
The Governor-General deems it in this place necessary to revert to the siege of Herat and the conduct of the Persian nation. The siege of that city has now been carried on by the Persian army for many months. The attack upon it was a most unjustifiable and cruel aggression, perpetrated and continued, notwithstanding the solemn and repeated remonstrances of the British Envoy at the Court of Persia, and after every just and becoming offer of accommodation had been made and rejected. The besieged have behaved with a gallantry and fortitude worthy of the justice of their cause; and the Governor-General would yet indulge the hope that their heroism may enable them to maintain a successful defence, until succours shall reach them from British India. In the meantime, the ulterior designs of Persia, affecting the interests of the British Government, have been, by a succession of events, more and more openly manifested. The Governor-General has recently ascertained by an official despatch from Mr M. Neill, Her Majesty's Envoy, that his Excellency has been compelled, by a refusal of his just demands, and by a systematic course of disrespect adopted towards him by the Persian Government, to quit the Court of the Shah, and to make a public declaration of the cessation of all intercourse between the two Governments. The necessity under which Great Britain is placed of regarding the present advance of the Persian arms into Afghanistan as an act of hostility towards herself, has also been officially communicated to the Shah, under the express order of her Majesty's Government.
The Chiefs of Candahar (brothers of Dost Mahomed Khan of Caubul) have avowed their adherence to the Persian policy, with the same full knowledge of its opposition to the rights and interests of the British nation in India, and have been openly assisting in the operations against Herat.

In the crisis of affairs consequent upon the retirement of our Envoy from Caubul, the Governor-General felt the importance of taking immediate measures for arresting the rapid progress of foreign intrigue and aggression towards our own territories.

His attention was naturally drawn at this conjuncture to the position and claims of Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, a monarch who, when in power, had cordially acceded to the measures of united resistance to external enmity, which were at that time judged necessary by the British Government, and who, on his empire being usurped by its present rulers, had found an honourable asylum in the British dominions.

It had been clearly ascertained, from the information furnished by the various officers who have visited Afghanistan, that the Barukzye chiefs, from their disunion and unpopularity, were ill fitted, under any circumstances, to be useful allies to the British Government, and to aid us in our just and necessary measures of national defence. Yet so long as they refrained from proceedings injurious to our interests and security, the British Government acknowledged and respected their authority; but a different policy appeared to be now more than justified by the conduct of those chiefs, and to be
indispensable to our own safety. The welfare of our possessions in the East requires that we should have on our western frontier an ally who is interested in resisting aggression, and establishing tranquillity, in the place of chiefs ranging themselves in subservience to a hostile power, and seeking to promote schemes of conquest and aggrandisement.

After serious and mature deliberation, the Governor-General was satisfied that a pressing necessity, as well as every consideration of policy and justice, warranted us in espousing the cause of Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, whose popularity throughout Afghanistan had been proved on his Lordship by the strong and unanimous testimony of the best authorities. Having arrived at this determination, the Governor-General was further of opinion that it was just and proper, no less from the position of Maharaja Runjeet Singh, than from his undeviating friendship towards the British Government, that His Highness should have the offer of becoming a party to the contemplated operations.

Mr. Macnaghten was accordingly deputed in June last to the Court of His Highness, and the result of his mission has been the conclusion of a triplicate treaty by the British Government, the Maharajah, and Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, whereby his Highness is guaranteed in his present possessions, and has bound himself to co-operate for the restoration of the Shah to the throne of his ancestors. The friends and enemies of any one of the contracting parties have been declared to be the friends and enemies of all.
Various points have been adjusted, which had been the subjects of discussion between the British Government and his Highness the Maharajah, the identity of whose interests with those of the Honourable Company has now been made apparent to all the surrounding States. A guaranteed independence will, upon favourable conditions, be tendered to the Ameers of Sindh, and the integrity of Herat, in the possession of its present ruler, will be fully respected; while by the measures completed, or in progress, it may reasonably be hoped that the general freedom and security of commerce will be promoted; that the name and just influence of the British Government will gain their proper footing among the nations of Central Asia; that tranquillity will be established upon the most important frontier of India; and that a lasting barrier will be raised against hostile intrigue and encroachment.

His Majesty, Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk will enter Afghanistan, surrounded by his own troops, and will be supported against foreign interference and faction's opposition by a British army. The Governor-General confidently hopes that the Shah will be speedily replaced on his throne by his own subjects and adherents; and when once he shall be secured in power, and the independence and integrity of Afghanistan established, the British army will be withdrawn. The Governor-General has been led to these measures by the duty which is imposed upon him of providing for the security of the possession of the British Crown; but, he rejoices that, in the discharge of his
duty, he will be enabled to assist in restoring the union and prosperity of the Afghan people. Throughout the approaching operations, British influence will be sedulously employed to further every measure of general benefit, to reconcile differences, to secure oblivion of injuries, and to put an end to the distractions by which, for so many years, the welfare and happiness of the Afghans have been impaired. Even to the chiefs, whose hostile proceedings have given just cause of offence to the British Government, it will seek to secure liberal and honourable treatment, on their tendering early submission, and ceasing from opposition to that course of measures which may be judged the most suitable for the general advantage of their country.

By order of the Right Hon. Governor-General of India.

W.H. Macnaghten
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General

...
TREATY BETWEEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND HIS HIGHNESS MUHAMMAD YAKUB KHAN, AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, CONCLUDED AT GANDMAK ON THE 26TH MAY 1879

The following Articles of a Treaty for the restoration of peace and amicable relations have been agreed upon between the British Government and His Highness Muhammad Yakub Khan, Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies.

(1) From the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government on the one part and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies and his successors, on the other.

(2) His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies engages, on the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, to publish a full and complete amnesty, absolving all his subjects from any responsibility for intercourse with the British Forces during the War, and to guarantee and protect all persons of whatever degree from any punishment or molestation on that account.

(3) His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies agrees to conduct his relations with Foreign States, in accordance with the advice and wishes of the British Government. His Highness the Amir will enter into no engagements with Foreign States, and will not take up arms
against any Foreign State except with the concurrence of the British Government. On these conditions, the British Government will support the Amir against any foreign aggression with money, arms, or troops, to be employed in whatsoever manner the British Government may judge best for this purpose. Should British troops at any time enter Afghanistan for the purpose of repelling foreign aggression, they will return to their stations in British territory as soon as the object for which they entered had been accomplished.

(4) With a view to the maintenance of the direct and intimate relations now established between the British Government and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and for the better protection of the frontiers of His Highness's dominions, it is agreed that a British Representative shall reside at Kabul, with a suitable escort in a place of residence appropriate to his rank and dignity. It is also agreed that the British Government shall have the right to depute British Agents with suitable escorts to the Afghan frontiers, whenever this may be considered necessary by the British Government in the interests of both States, on the occurrence of any important external fact. His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan may on his part depute an Agent to reside at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and at such other places in British India as may be similarly agreed upon.
(5) His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies guarantees the personal safety and honourable treatment of British Agents within his jurisdiction; and the British Government on its part undertakes that its Agents shall never in any way interfere with the internal administration of His Highness's dominions.

(6) His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies undertakes, on behalf of himself and his successors, to offer no impediment to British Subjects peacefully trading within his dominions so long as they do so with the permission of the British Government, and in accordance with such arrangements as may be mutually agreed upon from time to time between the two Governments.

(7) In order that the passage of trade between the territories of the British Government and of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan may be open and uninterrupted, His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan agrees to use his best endeavours to ensure the protection of traders and to facilitate the transit of goods along the well-known customary roads of Afghanistan. These roads, shall be improved and maintained in such manner as the two Governments may decide to be most expedient for the general convenience of traffic, and under such financial arrangements as may be mutually determined upon between them. The arrangements made for the maintenance and security of the aforesaid roads, for the settlement of the duties to be levied upon merchandize carried over these roads, and for the
general protection and development of trade with, and through the dominions of His Highness, will be stated in a separate Commercial Treaty, to be concluded within one year, due regard being given to the state of the country.

(8) With a view to facilitate communications between the allied Governments and to aid and develop intercourse and commercial relations between the two countries, it is hereby agreed that a line of telegraph from Kurram to Kabul shall be constructed by and at the cost of the British Government, and the Amir of Afghanistan hereby undertakes to provide for the proper protection of this telegraph line.

(9) In consideration of the renewal of a friendly alliance between the two States which has been attested and secured by the foregoing Articles, the British Government restores to His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies the towns of Kandahar and Jalalabad, with all the territory now in possession of the British armies, excepting the districts of Kurram, Pishin, and Sibi. His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its dependencies agrees on his part that the districts of Kurram and Pishin and Sibi, according to the limits defined in the schedule annexed, shall remain under the protection and administrative control of the British Government that is to say, the aforesaid districts shall be treated as assigned districts and shall not be considered as permanently severed from the limits of the Afghan kingdom. The revenues of these districts after
deducting the charges of civil administration shall be paid to His Highness the Amir.

The British Government will retain in its own hands the control of the Khyber and Michni Passes, which lie between the Peshawur and Jellalabad Districts, and of all relations with the independent tribes of the territory directly connected with these Passes.

(10) For the further support of His Highness the Amir in the recovery and maintenance of his legitimate authority, and in consideration of the efficient fulfilment in their entirety of the engagements stipulated by the foregoing Articles, the British Government agrees to pay to His Highness the Amir and to his successors an annual subsidy of six lakhs of Rupees.

Done at Gandamak, this 26th day of May 1879, corresponding with the 4th day of the month of Jamadi-us-sani 1296, A.H.

AMIR MUHAMMAD YAKUB KHAN

N. CAVAGNARI, Major,
Political Officer on Special Duty
Lytton
APPENDIX III

AGREEMENT BETWEEN AMIR ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN, AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, ON THE ONE PART, AND SIR HENRY MORTIMER DURAND, FOREIGN SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE OTHER PART

Whereas certain questions have arisen regarding the frontier of Afghanistan on the side of India, and whereas both His Highness the Amir and the Government of India are desirous of settling these questions by a friendly understanding, and of fixing the limit of their respective spheres of influence, so that for the future there may be no difference of opinion on the subject between the allied Governments, it is hereby agreed as follows:

(1) The eastern and southern frontier of His Highness's dominions, from Wakhan to the Persian border, shall follow the lines shown in the map attached to this agreement.

(2) The Government of India will at no time exercise interference in the territories lying beyond this line on the side of Afghanistan, and His Highness the Amir will at no time exercise interference in the territories lying beyond this line on the side of India.

(3) The British Government thus agrees to His Highness the Amir retaining Asmar and the valley above it, as far as Chanak. His Highness agrees on the other hand that he will at no time exercise interference in Swat, Bajaur or Chitral, including the Arnawai or Bashgal valley. The British Government also agrees to leave to His Highness the Birmal
tract as shown in the detailed map already given to His Highness, who relinquishes his claim to the rest of the Waziri country and Dawar. His Highness also relinquishes his claim to Chageh.

(4) The frontier line will hereafter be laid down in detail and demarcated, wherever this may be practicable and desirable, by joint British and Afghan Commissioners, whose object will be to arrive by mutual understanding at a boundary which shall adhere with the greatest possible exactness to the line shown in the map attached to this agreement, having due regard to the existing local rights of villages adjoining the frontier.

(5) With reference to the question of Chaman, the Amir withdraws his objection to the new British Cantonment and concedes to the British Government the rights purchased by him in the Sirkai Tibrai water. At this part of the frontier, the line will be drawn as follows:

From the crest of the Khwaja Amran range near the peha Kotal, which remains in British territory, the line will run in such a direction as to leave Murgha Chaman and the Sharobo spring to Afghanistan, and to pass half-way between the new Chaman Fort and the Afghan outpost known locally as Lashkar Dand? The line will then pass half-way between the railway station and the hill known as the Mian Baldak, and turning southwards, will rejoin the Khwaja Amran range, leaving the Gwasha Post in British territory, and the road to Shorawak to the west and south of Gwasha in Afghanistan. The British Government will not exercise any interference within half a
mile of the road.

(6) The above articles of agreement are regarded by the Government of India and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan as a full and satisfactory settlement of all the principal differences of opinion which have arisen between them in regard to the frontier, and both the Government of India and His Highness the Amir undertake that any differences of detail, such as those which will have to be considered hereafter by the officers appointed to demarcate the boundary line, shall be settled in a friendly spirit, so as to remove for the future, as far as possible, all causes of doubt and misunderstanding between the two Governments.

(7) Being fully satisfied of His Highness's good will to the British Government, and wishing to see Afghanistan independent and strong, the Government of India will raise no objection to the purchase and import by His Highness of munitions of war, and they will themselves grant him some help in this respect. Further, in order to mark their sense of the friendly spirit in which His Highness the Amir has entered into these negotiations, the Government of India undertake to increase by the sum of six lakhs of rupees a year the subsidy of twelve lakhs now granted to His Highness.

(Sd) H.M. DURAND

Kabul, The 12th November 1893. (Sd) ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN
PRaise be to Allah!

His Majesty Siraj-ul-millat-wa-ud-din Amir Habibullah Khan, Independent King of the State of Afghanistan and its dependencies, on the one part, and the Honourable Mr. Louis William Dane, C.S.I., Foreign Secretary of the Mighty Government of India and Representative of the exalted British Government, on the other part.

His said Majesty does hereby agree to this that, in matters of principle and of subsidiary importance of the Treaty regarding internal and external affairs and of the engagements which His Highness, my late father, that is, Zia-ul-millat-wa-ud-din, who has found mercy, may God enlighten his tomb! concluded and acted upon with the exalted British Government, I also have acted, am acting, and will act upon the same agreement and compact, and I will not contravene them in any dealing or in any promise.

The said Honorable Mr. Louis William Dane does hereby agree to this that as to the very agreement and engagement that the exalted British Government concluded and acted upon with the noble father of His Majesty Siraj-ul-millat-wa-ud-din, that is, His Highness Zia-ul-millat-wa-ud-din, who has found mercy, regarding internal and external affairs and matters of
principle or of subsidiary importance, I confirm them and write that they (the British Government) will not act contrary to those agreements and engagements in any way or at any time.

Made on Tuesday, the 14th day of Muharram-ul-Haram of the year 1323 Hijri, corresponding to the 21st day of March of the year 1905 A.D.

Persian seal of Amir Habibullah Khan

This is correct. I have sealed and signed.

AMIR HABIBULLAH

Louis W. Dane,
Foreign Secretary, representing the Government of India.

...
ARTICLES OF THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT AS AFFECTING AFGHANISTAN

The high contracting parties being animated with a sincere desire to assure the perfect security of their respective frontiers in Central Asia and to maintain there a solid and lasting peace, have decided to conclude a Convention to that effect.

1. His Majesty's Government declare that they have no intention of changing the political status of Afghanistan; His Majesty's Government further engage to exercise their influence in Afghanistan only in a pacific sense and will not themselves take in Afghanistan, and will not encourage Afghanistan to take any measures threatening Russia. The Russia Government on their part declare that they recognize Afghanistan as outside the sphere of Russian influence, and they engage that all their political relations with Afghanistan shall be conducted through the intermediary of His Majesty's Government. They further undertake not to send any agents into Afghanistan.

2. His Majesty's Government having declared in the Treaty signed at Kabul on the 21st March 1905 that they recognized the Agreement and the engagements concluded with the late Amir Abdur Rahman and that they have no intention of interfering in the internal government of Afghanistan, His
Majesty's Government engage not to annex or to occupy in contravention of that Treaty any portion of Afghanistan or to interfere in the internal administration of the country, provided that the Amir fulfils the engagements already contracted towards His Majesty's Government under the abovementioned Treaty.

3. The Russian and Afghan authorities specially designated for the purpose on the frontier or in the frontier provinces may establish direct reciprocal relations with each other for the settlement of local questions of a non-political character.

4. The British and Russian Government declare that they recognize as regards Afghanistan the principle of equality of treatment in matters concerning commerce and agree that any facilities which may have been, or shall be hereafter obtained for British and British Indian trade and traders shall be equally applied to Russian trade and traders. Should the progress of commerce establish the necessity for commercial agents, the two Governments will agree as to the measures to be taken, due regard being had to the Amir's sovereign rights.

5. The present arrangements will only enter into force from the moment when the British Government has notified to the Russian Government the consent of the Amir to the terms above stipulated.
PROPOSED TREATY BETWEEN THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN
AND GERMAN MISSION

Extracts from Seiler's Shorthand Diary, May 23, 1916


Previous reports summarised. Up till now Amir harping on declared neutrality and traditional friendship with England; undecided; leaning (doubtful) on English party alone. By November our work so far successful that, in spite of complete isolation, tide took a perceptible turn in our favor. On our side came in HVI, brother and successor, and his father-in-law. When toward the end of December we tried to force on a decision, we were asked by Nasr Allah (Nasrullah Khan) whether we had full powers to conclude a treaty. Said no; declared myself ready to draft if he wished. He received promise of German help in money and material so far as actually possible, as also of claims to a subvention proportionate to achievements at the conclusion of peace, provided Afghanistan made preparations for war forthwith. The foregoing has been made by the Amir, after and in spite of every conceivable objection each more impossible than the last (into) the following Treaty draft.

The following Friendship Treaty is concluded between the All-highest God-given Afghan Government and the Highest German Government.
This Treaty and Friendship shall exist for the present and future between the All-highest God-given Afghan Government and the Highest German Government and their revered masters.

1) The Afghan Government postulates her complete independence and political freedom.

2) The German Government takes it upon herself to help the Afghan Government so far as she can do so. Recognises the independence of Afghanistan, and will cause the Austrian and Bulgarian Governments to recognise it on their part.

3) The Afghan Government begins forthwith with the perfecting of her military resources and administration, as also with political relations with the peoples of Persia, India and Russian Turkestan.

4) The German Government is pledged to furnish the Afghan Government as assistance as quickly as possible, gratis and without return, 100,000 rifles of the newest pattern, and 300 guns, small and big, with complete new pattern equipment of the appropriate munitions, and other necessary war material, and a crore fund, i.e. 10 mil. sterling. She takes it upon herself, moreover, to open the way through Persia in order that the German Empire may give the Afghan Kingdom officers, engineers, and other officials, of whom Afghanistan stands in need, and that these may remain officials of the Afghan Kingdom and be honored as such.

5) The Afghan Kingdom lays down categorically that these measures are for this purpose, that when they are taken
she may strengthen herself and will draw benefit from them in time of necessity.

6) The German Government is pledged in the event of Afghanistan having entered into the war or making expeditious preparations of a military or external political character, to enter the lists for the possession of lost and conquered territories and always to defend the Afghan Kingdom with all measures against foreign conquest in the rear of the Afghan Kingdom.

7) The Afghan Government recognises the Embassy Secretary of the German Empire, Herr von Hentig, and sends forthwith her own envoy with limited powers to the Persian capital in order to negotiate there in secrecy with the German, Turkish, and Austrian envoys. As soon as the time is come and he can show openly that he is the deputy of the Afghan Government, he will openly declare himself Minister of Afghanistan; and at the time of the general conclusion of peace a plenipotentiary, qualified for the Conference, will be appointed with plenary powers as Afghanistan's plenipotentiary on behalf of the rights of the Afghan Government.

8) Relating to the Embassy are:
   a) The escort of the Embassy shall not be more than 20 to 30 strong.
   b) It will be permitted to buy up to 20 jaribs of land for the Ambassador's residence and to build the Embassy on it.
   c) If a subject of Afghanistan or some other
Power seeks refuge in the Embassy after the commission of a crime, it is essential that the Embassy should give him no protection.

d) If a subject of the Kingdoms possessing an Embassy in Afghanistan has a lawsuit, the decision shall be pleaded according to Afghan laws, and his Ambassador shall have no concern with it. For various commercial suits and others which have not yet arisen in any form in Afghanistan, the Afghan Government will make new laws.

9) After the general peace a Commercial Treaty will be concluded between the Afghan and German Governments with mutually binding conditions.

10) Both parties shall regard themselves bound when the Afghan envoy in the Persian capital receives news from the German Government that this Treaty has been ratified by the German Government.

True copy of His Majesty's endorsement.

I, on behalf of the Highest Afghan Government, in accordance with the conditions of the above Treaty with the German Government, desire that an alliance shall be concluded.

Signed. Lamp of the Nation and Religion, Kabul, the 18th Rabi-ul-Awal, 1916.

True copy of the endorsement by Captains Niedermayer and von Hentig.
The Afghan Government desires the friendship of the German Government and to conclude a treaty in accordance with this draft. I send this copy of the Afghan Treaty to the German Government. Now that I have seen Afghanistan I recommend one to the German Government, and I hope that she will accept this Friendship Treaty.

APPENDIX VII

SKETCH OF AL JANUD-AL-RABANIA (ARMY OF GOD)

Moslem Salvation Army (Troops of Liberation)

Object: Union of Islamic Countries

Real Centre:

Generals Head-quarters-Medina

Secondary Centres: Offg. General's Head quarters; Constantinople, Teheran, Kabul.

Third-Class Centres: Headquarters of Lieutenant-General-Islamic countries which are under the influence of the infidels

Spheres of influence:
Constantinople, Europe, Africa,
Teheran-Central Asia
Kabul and India.

There are ten designations:

1. Patrons: There will be three patrons of al

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<tr>
<th>Salar</th>
<th>No. of subordinates</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Power to spend monthly</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. General</td>
<td>Commander of all</td>
<td>£ 200</td>
<td>£ 1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lt. General Offg. Salar and Naib Salar</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>£ 50-40</td>
<td>£ 500-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mani Salar</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>£ 20</td>
<td>£ 60</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Zabit (Colonel)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>£ 10</td>
<td>£ 20</td>
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<td>7. Naib Zabit (Lt. Col.)</td>
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Office holders of the Al-Janud-al-Rabania:

a) Patrons

1. H.M. The Sultan, the Caliph of the Muslims
2. Sultan Ahmad Shah Qajar of Persia
3. Amir Habibullah Khan of Kabul

b) Field Marshals

1. Envar Pasha
2. Turkish heirapparent
3. Prime Minister of Turkey
4. Abbass Hilmi Pasha
5. Sherif of Mecca
6. Naib ul-Sultana of Kabul (Nasrullah Khan)
7. Muinul Saltana of Kabul (Inayatullah Khan)
8. Nizam of Hyderabad
9. The ruler of Bhopal
10. Nawab of Rampur
11. Nawab of Bahawalpur

c) Generals of Salars

Sultan ul-Ulema Mahmud-ul-Hasan

The officiating Salar of Kabul, Obeidullah

Note: An Assistant Commander at a Secondary Centre will be styled officiating Commander.
Naib Salars of Lieutenant Generals

1. Maulana Mubayaddin Khan
2. Maulana Chulam Mohd. of Bahawalpur
3. Maulana A. Rahim
4. Maulana Taj Mohd. Sindh
5. Maulavi Haisan Ahmad Madani
6. Maulavi Hamdullah (Haji Sahib of Turangzai)
7. Dr. Ansari
8. Haji A. Razak
9. Mullah Sahib of Babara
10. Kohistan Mullah
11. Jan Sahib of Bajaur
12. Maulavi Ibrahim Kamavi
13. Maulavi M. Mian
14. Haji Sayed Ahmad Ambethvi
15. Sheik Abdul Aziz Saweesh
16. Maulavi Abdul Karim
17. Maulavi Abdul Aziz Rahimabadi
18. Maulavi Abdul Rahim Azimabadi
19. Maulavi Abdullah Ghazi Puri
20. Nawab Zamir-ud-din Ahmad
21. Maulavi Abdul Bari
22. Abdul Kalam Azad
23. Mohammad Ali
24. Shaukat Ali
25. Zafar Ali
26. Hasrat Mohani
27. Maulavi Abdul Qadir Qasuri
28. Maulavi Barakatullah Bhopali
29. Pir Asadullah Shah Sindhi

e) Muni Salar (Major General)
Maulavi Saif-ur-Rahman Sahib
Maulavi M. Hasan Moradabadi
Maulavi Abdul Ansari
Mir Siraj-ud-din Bahawalpuri
Pach Mullah Abdul Khaliq
Maulavi Mohd. Ali Qasuri
Maulavi Bashir, Vakil Rais Mujahiddin
Sheikh Ibrahim Sindhi
Sayed Suleman Nadavi
Imadi
Ghulam Husain
Azad Subhani
Kazim Bey
Khushi Mohammad
Maulavi Sanaullah
Maulavi Abdul Bari Muhajir, Vakil of Provincial Government of India

f) Zabit (Colonel)
Sheik Abdul Qadir Muhajir
Shujaullah Muhajir, Naib Vakil of the Provincial Government of India
Maulavi Abdul Aziz, Vakil of the Deputation of Hazbullah to Yaghistan

Maulavi Fazal Rabi
Maulavi Abdul Haq, Lahore
Mian Fazl Ullah
Sadr-ud-din
Maulavi Abdullah, Sindhi
Maulvi Abu Mohammad Ahmad Lahori
Maulvi Ahmad Ali, Naib Nazim, Nizarat-ul-Marif
Sheik Abdul Rahim Sindhi
Maulavi Mohd. Sadiq Sindhi
Maulavi Aziz Gul
Khawaja Abdul Hai
Qazi Zia-ud-din, M.A.
Maulvi Ibrahim Sialkoti
Abdul Rashid B.A.
Maulavi Zahur Mohd.
Maulavi Mohd. Mobin
Maulavi Mohd. Yusuf Gangohi
Maulvi Rashid Ahmad Ansari
Maulvi Sayed Abdul Salam Faruqi
Haji Ahmad Jan Saharanpuri

g) Naib Zabit (Lieutenant-Colonel)
Fazl-i-Mahmud
Mohd Hasan, B.A.
Sheikh Abdullah, B.A. Muhajir
Zafar Hasan, B.A. Muhajir
Allah Nawaz Khan, B.A. Muhajir
Rahmat Ali B.A. Muhajir
Abdul Hamid B.A. Muhajir
Haji Shah Bakhsh Sindhi
Maulvi Abdul Qadir Dinapuri
Maulvi Chulam Nabi

h) Major
Shah Nawaz
Abdul Rahman
Abdul Haq
Mohammad Ali, Sindhi
Habibulleh

i) Captain
Mohammad Salim
Karim Bakhsh

j) Lieutenant
Nadir Shah

1. Summary of Solk Letter L/P&S/10/633, IOLR.
Statement showing the subsidy due and payments made to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan during 1916-1917.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Due date</th>
<th>Amount Due</th>
<th>Government and treasury as authorising payment</th>
<th>Amount paid</th>
<th>Balance after each transaction</th>
<th>Name of payers</th>
<th>Month in which paid</th>
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<td>8,96,810.12.4</td>
<td>Foreign Dept. No. - Karachi 98F $/3.4.16 and teleg. No. 273 $/11.4.16.</td>
<td>1,00,000.00 C.C</td>
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<td>Ditto 246F D/29.6.16</td>
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Ditto 46/DD/2.1.17 Bombay 2,00,000.c.c 16,73,464.3.10

Balance on 31.3.17 19,23,464.3.10

Opening Balance Rs.8,96,810.12.4

Dues for 1916-17 Rs.18,50,000.c.c

Payments during 1916-17 Rs.27,46,210.12.4

Balance on 31.3.17 Rs.8,23,346.9.6

Add increased (unclaimed) on 29.10.15 Rs.2,00,000.c.c

Total Balance on 31.3.17 Rs.23,23,464.3.10


Sg/- Mohd. Ghafar
Comptroller, India Treasuries.
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<th>Place of Residence</th>
<th>Total No. of Muhajarin</th>
<th>Place of Death</th>
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</table>
APPENDIX IX

PROCLAMATION BY AMIR AMANULLA KHAN

(undated)

(Translation)

In the name of God, most merciful and compassionate.

O high-minded nation!

O courageous army!

This weak creature of the Creator of the Universe, viz., your Amir, Amir Amanulla, gives you joyful tidings, that thank. God - again thank God - the Government of this great nation of ours and the sacred soil of our beloved country have in a very admirable way remained peaceful and safe from the horrors of such a disturbance as was calculated to make our enemies - near and far - happy and joyful and our friends much concerned. And this by the grace of God.

Listen, the facts are as follows:

You have already been informed by proclamations, firmans and notices of the details of what has happened.

The happy news now is this. The bold and courageous army of our Government at Jalalabad displayed the greatest sense of honour and courage in the discharge of all their obligations. On Thursday the 25th Jamadi-ul-Awal 1337 Hijra (27th February 1919), all the officers and soldiers who had accompanied His late Majesty, my father, the martyr, assembled
on the parade ground of the cantonment at Jalalabad, swore allegiance to me with the band playing, a salute of guns and great rejoicings. Thereafter they arrested and imprisoned all persons who were entrusted with the safeguarding of His late Majesty and who were on special duty in the Royal bedroom at the time of the assassination and demanded their being called to account and punished by my uncle, who, without any religious or worldly right, had acted as usurper and declared himself as Amir. Since no false claimant can establish his illegal claim, my uncle, who had no right, voluntarily abdicated the Amirship and recognised me as Amir. The deeds of his allegiance and those of my brothers, Sardars Inayatullah Khan and Hayatulla Khan and other members of the Royal family have been received by me. Copies of these are herewith sent for your perusal and information.

O high-minded nation of Afghanistan! Let us offer thousands of thanks and praises most humbly to the imperishable God of the Earth and Heavens with our burning hearts and bleeding eyes that He has saved our sublime Government from the horrors of commotion and confusion and has inspired our Islamic Government with more strength, power and freedom. Please do not for a moment think that this King of yours expresses his thankfulness for his success in securing the throne. No, I express my thankfulness to God for safeguarding peace and prosperity of yourselves, my beloved nation, for saving the Muslims of the great nation of my beloved country.
Afghanistan at these perilous and hazardous times from various troubles and misfortunes and their painful consequences and for giving us a new lease of life.

O courageous army of the Government of Afghanistan! I offer thousands of thanks and endless praise to God, the Most Holy - Glory be to Him - that your soul-consuming bullets and your heart piercing steel spearheads which were kept ready for the protection of the honour of the faith and nation of our country have by the grace of God been prevented from being used for our self-destruction and against each other. Understand it well and carefully realise that this is due to the special favour and mercy of God Almighty and the spiritual blessings of the Prophet which have been showered on our Government and nation. It is the eternal will of the unchangeable Creator - Exalted be His Glory - that all hardship and oppression may be removed from the heads of your nation; and that Afghanistan may be protected from the mischief of enemies of the faith and the country.

O nation with a nice sense of honour.

O brave army.

While my great nation were putting the Crown of the Kingdom on my head, I declared to you with a loud voice that I would accept the Crown and throne only on the condition that you should all co-operate with me in my thoughts and ideas. These I explained to you at the time and I repeat here a summary thereof:
Firstly that the Government of Afghanistan should be internally and externally independent and free, that is to say, that all rights of Government that are possessed by other independent Powers of the world should be possessed in their entirety by Afghanistan.

Secondly that you should unite with me with all your force in avenging the unlawful assassination of my late father, the martyr, who was spiritually a father to all of you.

Thirdly that the nation should be free, that is to say, that no individual should be oppressed and subjected to any highhandedness or tyranny by any other individual. Of course obedience to the sacred law of Muhammad and Civil and Military laws is looked upon as a glorious honour for which we, the great nation of Afghanistan, are by disposition and nature well-known.

I would not accept your Crown except on these conditions. All of you, members of the high minded strong nation, accepted these conditions with enthusiasm and acclamation, and I also put that great supreme crown on my head with extreme honour and with determined resolution and purpose thus putting my head under the heavy weight of "imamat and amarat" (religious leadership and rulership). I hope that you, my faithful prudent and high-minded nation, will pray to the Creator of the Earth and the Heavens to favour me with strength to be successful in my undertaking and in doing all that may be necessary for your welfare and prosperity; and that you will
operate with me manfully in the execution of my thoughts and ideas. O nation! at present I abolish at the outset the system of "begar" (impressed labour) in the country. Henceforward no labour will be impressed and not a single individual will be employed by force from among you on making roads, working on public works, tree cutting, etc., and by the grace of God our sublime Government will adopt such measures of reform as may prove serviceable and useful to the country and nation so that the Government and nation of Afghanistan may make a name and gain great renown in the civilized world and take its proper place among the civilized Powers of the world.

For the rest I pray to God for His favours and mercy and seek His help for the welfare and prosperity of you Muslims and all mankind. From God I seek guidance and the completion of my wishes.

(Seal of Amir Amanulla)
APPENDIX X

THE TREATY OF PEACE OF AUGUST 8, 1919

The following articles for the restoration of peace have been agreed upon by the British Government and the Afghan Government:

(1) From the date of the signing of this Treaty there shall be peace between the British Government, on the one part, and the Government of Afghanistan on the other.

(2) In view of the circumstances which have brought about the present war between the British Government and the Government of Afghanistan, the British Government, to mark their displeasure, withdraw the privilege enjoyed by former Amirs of importing arms, ammunition and warlike munitions through India to Afghanistan.

(3) The arrears of the late Amir's subsidy are furthermore confiscated, and no subsidy is granted to the present Amir.

(4) At the same time, the British Government are desirous of the re-establishment of the old friendship, that has so long existed between Afghanistan and Great Britain, provided they have guarantees that the Afghan Government are, on their part, sincerely anxious to regain the friendship of the British Government. The British Government are prepared, therefore, provided the Afghan Government prove
this by their acts and conduct, to receive another Afghan mission after six months, for the discussion and settlement of matters of common interest to the two Governments, and the re-establishment of the old friendship on a satisfactory basis.

(5) The Afghan Government accept the Indo-Afghan frontier accepted by the late Amir. They further agreed to the early demarcation by a British Commission of the undemarcated portion of the line west of the Khyber, where the recent Afghan aggression took place, and to accept such boundary as the British Commission may lay down. The British troops on this side will remain in their positions until such demarcation has been effected.
APPENDIX  XI

(1) THE 'MAXIMUM', OR 'EXCLUSIVE' DRAFT TREATY

Preamble - Purpose of Treaty is stated to be 'the strengthening of ties of friendship'.


3. Diplomatic representation in Kabul and London, but Afghan Minister in London would ordinarily conduct diplomatic relations with Secretary of State for India.


6. Exclusion of Consulates of any Third Power from East and South Afghanistan; and in India, from the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, and Dera Ghazi Khan.

7,8,9,10. Certain concessions as to free importation of arms to Afghanistan, and exemption from customs duties of goods imported to Afghanistan.
11. Establishment of Afghan Trade Agencies at Peshawar, Quetta, and Parachinar, with agreement for establishment of British Trade Agencies in Afghanistan as might be subsequently arranged.

12. Postal facilities.

13. Reciprocal supply of information regarding major operations intended against Frontier Tribes, the concern of either party with the welfare of the Tribes within the border of the other being admitted. Interchange of visits by Frontier Officers.

14. Undertaking by Afghan Government to abstain from interference with tribes on British side of Frontier, to prevent intrigues against and raids on British territory, and to punish raiders.

Undertaking by British Government to prevent persons in British territory from taking action obnoxious to Afghan Government, and to abstain from interference with persons on Afghan side of Frontier.

Undertaking by both parties to abstain from political propaganda in territories of the other.

15. Reciprocal declaration that neither party has concluded, or intends to conclude with Third Power any agreement directed against the other. Undertaking to exchange views before concluding with Third Power any agreement which affects the mutual interests of the Parties.

16. Grant of annual subsidy of 40 lakhs of rupees to
Afghanistan, with a single gift of telegraph material sufficient for a double line from Landi Kotal to Herat via Kabul and Kandahar.

17. Saving obligations under Covenant of League of Nations or Convention on freedom of transit.

(2) THE 'PIS ALLER' DRAFT TREATY

Preamble as in Treaty (1).

1. Certification by British Government of internal and external independence of Afghanistan.

2,3,4,5,6. As in Treaty (1).

7,8,9,10. As in Treaty (1) except that free importation of arms will be dependent on signature by Afghanistan of Arms Traffic Convention.

11,12. As in Treaty (1).

13. As in Treaty (1) but containing neither admission of reciprocal interest in tribes, nor provision for exchange of visits by Frontier Officers.

14. As in Treaty (1).

15. As in Treaty (1), but without provision for exchange of views before conclusion of any agreement affecting mutual interests.

16. Grant of annual subsidy of 25 lakhs of rupees with single gift of telegraph material sufficient for a double line from Landi Kotal to Kandahar via Kabu.

17. As in Treaty (1).
(3) THE 'MINIMUM' OR 'GENTLEMANLY' TREATY (as finally signed)

Preamble - purpose of Treaty is stated to be 'the establishment of neighbourly relations'.

1. Reciprocal certification of internal and external independence.

2. As in Treaty (2).

3. As in Treaty (2), but without proviso regarding dealings with India Office.

4. As in Treaty (2).

5, 6, 7. Correspond, with minor modification to clauses 7, 8, 9, 10 of Treaty (2).


9, 10. As in Treaty (2) Clause 12.


...
AGREEMENT BETWEEN RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN, FEBRUARY 1921

With a view to strengthening friendly relations between Russia and Afghanistan and confirming the actual independence of Afghanistan, the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic of the one part, and the Sovereign State of Afghanistan of the other part, have decided to conclude the present treaty, for which purpose there have been appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

For the Government of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic: Georgy Vasilievich Chicherin, Lyov Mihailovich Karahan, and for the Government of the Sovereign State of Afghanistan: Muhamad Wali Khan, Mirza Muhammad Khan, and Gulyam Sadik Khan.¹

The above-named plenipotentiaries, after mutual presentation of their credentials, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed as follows:

1. The High Contracting Parties, recognising their mutual independence and binding themselves to respect it, now mutually enter into regular diplomatic relations.

2. The High Contracting Parties bind themselves not to enter into any military or political agreement with a

¹ Ghulam Sadiq Khan
third State which might prejudice one of the Contracting Parties.

3. The Legation and Consulates of the High Contracting Parties shall mutually and equally enjoy diplomatic privileges in accordance with the uses of International Law.

Note I - There shall be included in that category -

a) The right to hoist the State flag.

b) Personal inviolability of registered members of Legations and Consulates.

c) Inviolability of diplomatic correspondence and of persons fulfilling the duties of couriers with every kind of mutual assistance in these matters.

d) Communication by telephone, wireless and telegraph, in accordance with the privileges of diplomatic representatives.

e) Exterritoriality of premises occupied by Legations and Consulates, but without the right of giving asylum to persons who are officially recognised by their Local Government as having broken the laws of the country.

Note II - The Military Attaches of both Contracting Parties shall be attached to their Legations on the basis of equality as regards the above.

4. The High Contracting Parties mutually agree to the opening of five consulates of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic on Afghan territory and of seven consulates of Afghanistan on Russian territory, of which five shall be
within the boundaries of Russian Central Asia.

Note - In addition to the above, the opening of further consulates and consular points in Russia and Afghanistan shall be arranged in each particular case by special agreement between the High Contracting Parties.

5. Russian consulates shall be established at Herat, Meimen, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kandahar and Ghazni, Afghan consulates shall be established as follows: A Consulate-General at Tashkend and consulates at Petrograd, Kazan, Samarkand, Merv and Krasnovodsk.

Note - The manner and time of the actual opening of the Russian consulates in Afghanistan and of the Afghan consulates in Russia shall be defined by special agreement between the two contracting Parties.

6. Russia agrees to the free and untaxed transit through her territory of all kinds of goods purchased by Afghanistan either in Russia herself, through State organizations, or from abroad.

7. The High Contracting Parties recognise and accept the freedom of Eastern nations on the basis of independence and in accordance with the general wish of each nation.

8. In confirmation of Clause VII of the present treaty, the High Contracting Parties accept the actual independence and freedom of Bokhara and Khiva, whatever may be the form of their government, in accordance with the wishes of their peoples.
9. The fulfilment of and in accordance with the promise of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, expressed by Lenin as its head to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Sovereign State of Afghanistan, Russia agrees to hand over to Afghanistan the frontier districts which belonged to the latter in the last century, observing the principles of justice and self-determination of the population inhabiting the same. The manner in which such self-determination and will of the majority of the regular local population shall be expressed shall be settled by a special treaty between the two States through the intermediary of Plenipotentiaries of both parties.

10. In order to strengthen friendly relations between the High Contracting Parties, the Government of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic agrees to give to Afghanistan financial and other assistance.

11. The present treaty is drawn up in the Russian and Persian languages; both texts are accounted authentic.

12. The present treaty shall come into force upon its ratification by the Government of the High Contracting Parties. The exchange of ratifications shall take place at Kabul, in witness whereof the plenipotentiaries of both parties have signed the present treaty and set their seals thereto.

Drawn up in Moscow on the 28th day of February 1921.

Supplementary Clauses

In amplification of Clause 10 of the present treaty, the Government of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet
Republic gives the following assistance to the Sovereign State of Afghanistan:

1) A yearly free subsidy to the extent of one million gold or silver roubles in coin or bullion.
2) Construction of the Kushk - Herat-Kandahar - Kabul telegraph line.
3) In addition to this, the Government of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic expresses its readiness to place at the disposal of the Afghan Government technical and other specialists.

The Government of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic shall afford this assistance to the Government of the Sovereign State of Afghanistan within two months after the coming into force of the present treaty.

The present supplementary clause shall have the same legal validity as the other clauses of the present treaty.

Moscow, this 28th day of February 1921.
TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AFGHANISTAN

Preamble

The British Government and the Government of Afghanistan, with a view to the establishment of neighbourly relations between them, have agreed to the Articles written hereunder, whereunto the undersigned, duly authorised to that effect, have set their seals:

1. The British Government and the Government of Afghanistan mutually certify and respect, each with regard to the other, all rights of internal and external independence.

2. The two High Contracting Parties mutually accept the Indo-Afghan Frontier, as accepted by the Afghan Government under Article V of the treaty concluded at Rawalpindi on the 8th August 1919, corresponding to the 11th Ziqada, 1337 Hijra, and also the boundary west of the Khyber laid down by the British Commission in the months of August and September 1919, pursuant to the said Article, and shown on the map attached to this treaty by a black chain line; subject only to the realignment set forth in Schedule I annexed, which has been agreed upon in order to include within the boundaries of Afghanistan the place known as Torkham, and the whole bed of the Kabul river between Shilman Khwala Banda and Palosai, and which is shown on the said map by a red chain line. The
British Government agrees that the Afghan authorities shall be permitted to draw water in reasonable quantities through, a pipe, which shall be provided by the British Government from Landi Khana for the use of Afghan subjects at Tor Kham, and the Government of Afghanistan agrees that British Officers and tribesmen living on the British side of the boundary shall be permitted, without let or hindrance, to use the aforesaid portion of the Kabul river for purposes of navigation, and that all existing rights of irrigation from the aforesaid portion of the river shall be continued to British subjects.

3. The British Government agrees that a Minister from His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan shall be received at the Royal Court of London, like the Envoys of all other Powers, and to permit the establishment of an Afghan Legation in London, and the Government of Afghanistan likewise agrees to receive in Kabul a Minister from His Britannic Majesty the Emperor of India, and to permit the establishment of a British Legation at Kabul.

Each party shall have the right of appointing a Military Attache to its Legation.

4. The Government of Afghanistan agrees to the establishment of British Consulates at Kandahar and Jalalabad, and the British Government agrees to the establishment of an Afghan Consul-General at the headquarters of the Government of India, and three Afghan Consulates at Calcutta, Karachi and Bombay. In the event of the Afghan Government desiring at any time
to appoint Consular officers in any British territories other than India, a separate agreement shall be drawn up to provide for such appointments, if they are approved by the British Government.

5. The two High Contracting Parties mutually guarantee the personal safety and honourable treatment each of the representatives of the other, whether Minister, Consul-General, or Consuls, within their own boundaries, and they agree that the said representatives shall be subject in the discharge of their duties to the provisions set forth in the second Schedule annexed to this treaty. The British Government further agrees that the Minister, Consul-General, and Consuls of Afghanistan shall, within the territorial limits within which they are permitted to reside or to exercise their functions, notwithstanding the provisions of the said Schedule, receive and enjoy any rights or privileges which are or may hereafter be granted to or enjoyed by the Minister, Consul-General, or Consuls of any other Government in the countries in which the places of residence of the said Minister, Consul-General and Consuls of Afghanistan are fixed; and the Government of Afghanistan likewise agrees that the Minister and Consuls of Great Britain shall, within the territorial limits within which they are permitted to reside or to exercise their functions, notwithstanding the provisions of the said Schedule, receive and enjoy any rights or privileges which are or may hereafter be granted to or enjoyed by the Minister or Consuls of any other Government,
in the countries in which the places of residence of the said
Minister and Consuls of Great Britain are fixed.

6. As it is for the benefit of the British Government
and the Government of Afghanistan that the Government of
Afghanistan shall be strong and prosperous, the British Govern-
ment agrees that whatever quantity of material is required
for the strength and welfare of Afghanistan, such as all
kinds of factory machinery, engines and materials and
instruments for telegraph, telephones, etc., which Afghanistan
may be able to buy from Britain or the British dominions or
from other countries of the world, shall ordinarily be
imported without let or hindrance by Afghanistan into its own
territories from the ports of the British Isles and British
India. Similarly the Government of Afghanistan agrees that
every kind of goods, the export of which is not against the
internal law of the Government of Afghanistan, and which may
in the judgment of the Government of Afghanistan be in excess
of the internal needs and requirements of Afghanistan, and is
required by the British Government, can be purchased and
exported to India with the permission of the Government of
Afghanistan. With regard to arms and munitions, the British
Government agrees that as long as it is assured that the
intentions of the Government of Afghanistan are friendly, and
that there is no immediate danger to India from such importation
in Afghanistan, permission shall be given without let or
hindrance for such importation. If, however, the Arms Traffic
Convention is hereafter ratified by the Great Powers of the world and comes into force, the right of importation of arms and munitions by the Afghan Government shall be subject to the proviso that the Afghan Government shall first have signed the Arms Traffic Convention, and that such importation shall only be made in accordance with the provisions of that Convention. Should the Arms Traffic Convention not be ratified or lapse, the Government of Afghanistan, subject to the foregoing assurance, can from time to time import into its own territory the arms and munitions mentioned above through the ports of the British Isles and British India.

7. No customs duties shall be levied at British Indian ports on goods imported under the provisions of Article VI on behalf of the Government of Afghanistan, for immediate transport to Afghanistan, provided that a certificate, signed by such Afghan authority or representative as may from time to time be determined by the two Governments, shall be presented at the time of importation to the Chief Customs Officer at the port of import, setting forth that the goods in question are the property of the Government of Afghanistan and are being sent under its orders to Afghanistan, and showing the description, number and value of the goods in respect of which exemption is claimed; provided, secondly, that the goods are required for the public services of Afghanistan and not for the purposes of any State monopoly or State trade, and provided, thirdly, that the goods are, unless of a clearly distinguishable
nature, transported through India in sealed packages, which shall not be opened or sub-divided before their export from India.

And also the British Government agrees to the grant, in respect of all trade goods imported into India at British ports for re-export to Afghanistan and exported to Afghanistan by routes to be agreed upon between the two Governments, of a rebate at the time and place of export of the full amount of customs duty levied upon such goods, provided that such goods shall be transported through India in sealed packages, which shall not be opened or sub-divided before their export from India.

And also the British Government declares that it has no present intention of levying Customs duty on goods or livestock of Afghan origin or manufacture, imported by land or by river into India or exported from Afghanistan to other countries of the world through India, and the import of which into India is not prohibited by law. In the event, however, of the British Government, deciding in the future to levy Customs duties on goods and livestock imported into India by land or by river from neighbouring States it will, if necessary, levy such duties on imports from Afghanistan; but in that event it agrees that it will not levy higher duties on imports from Afghanistan than those levied on imports from such neighbouring States. Nothing in this Article shall prevent the levy on imports from Afghanistan of the present Khyber tolls and of octroi in any town of India in which octroi
is or may be hereafter levied, provided that there shall be no enhancement over the present rate of the Khyber tolls.

8. The British Government agrees to the establishment of trade agents by the Afghan Government at Peshawar, Quetta, and Parachinar, provided that the personnel and the property of the said agencies shall be subject to the operations of all British laws and orders and to the jurisdiction of British Courts; and that they shall not be recognized by the British authorities as having any official or special privileged position.

9. The trade goods coming to (imported to) Afghanistan under the provisions of Article VII from Europe, etc. can be opened at the railway terminuses at Jamrud, in the Khurram, and at Chaman, for packing and arranging to suit the capacity of baggage animals without this being the cause of re-imposition of Customs duties; and the carrying out of this will be arranged by the trade representatives mentioned in Article XII.

10. The two High Contracting Parties agree to afford facilities of every description for the exchange of postal matter between their two countries, provided that neither shall be authorised to establish Post Offices within the territory of the other. In order to give effect to this Article, a separate Postal Convention shall be concluded, for the preparation of which such number of special officers as
the Afghan Government may appoint shall meet the officers of
the British Government and consult with them.

11. The two High Contracting Parties having mutually
satisfied themselves each regarding the good will of the other,
and especially regarding their benevolent intentions towards
the tribes residing close to their respective boundaries,
hereby undertakes each to inform the other in future of any
military operations of major importance, which may appear
necessary for the maintenance of order among the frontier
tribes residing within their respective spheres, before the
commencement of such operations.

12. The two High Contracting Parties agree that repre­
sentatives of the Government of Afghanistan and of the British
Government shall be appointed to discuss the conclusion of a
Trade Convention and the convention shall in the first place
be regarding the measures (necessary) for carrying out the
purposes mentioned in Article IX of this treaty. Secondly,
(they) shall arrange regarding commercial matters not now
mentioned in this treaty, which may appear desirable for the
benefit of the two Governments. The trade relations between
the two Governments shall continue until the Trade Convention
mentioned above comes into force.

13. The two High Contracting Parties agree that the
first and second schedules attached to this treaty shall
have the same binding force as the Articles contained in this
treaty.
14. The provisions of this treaty shall come into force from the date of its signature, and shall remain in force for three years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified, twelve months before the expiration of the said three years, the intention to terminate it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. This treaty shall come into force after the signatures of the Missions of the two Parties, and the two ratified copies of this shall be exchanged in Kabul within 2½ months after the signatures.

(signed) MAHMUD TARZI
Chief of the Delegation of the Afghan Government for the conclusion of the Treaty

(signed) HENRY R.C. DOBBS
Envoy Extraordinary and Chief of the British Mission to Kabul

Tuesday, 30th Aqarab 1300 Hijra Shamsi (corresponding to 22nd November 1921) This twenty second day of November one thousand nine-hundred and twenty-one.