

The British Resident in Transjordan and the Financial Administration in the Emirate Transjordan 1921-1928

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Abstract

Transjordan as a part of Belad Esham was subject to the Ottoman authority dominated the area from 1516 G up to the Call of Sherif Mecca (Al Hussain Bin Ali) for the revolution on the Ottoman Authority in 1916 after being promised false promises many times, such as the promise given to Sherif Hussain for replacing the Turkish rule by the Arab rule, during that period Britain was making conspiracies with the big Greedy powers in the area through bilateral negotiation with France ended by signing a new treaty called Sykes-Picot Treaty where the Arab map was divided between the two Countries. Where Arabs found themselves after the 1st world war after the defeat of Turkish state in 1918 G became under the rule of a news colonial powers, under what called the mandatory system which was established by the colonial powers to achieve their economic and social ambitions.

Keywords: British resident, financial administration, Transjordan, high commissioner, British colonialism

1. Introduction

Transjordan according to Sykes-Picot treaty and its modifications in San Remo conference on 25 April 1920, found itself within the areas subject to the British rule, as the ministry of colonies in March 1921 reached an agreement with prince Abdallah Bin Al Hussain to put Transjordan under its supervision, through the British High commissioner in Palestine, represented by the British Resident in Amman, and the British government through the British Resident was seeking to strengthen its hold on various civil and military departments using the funds as a mean of pressure and extortion for its full domination.

This study aims to high light the role of the British Resident in Amman as a representative of the high commissioner in Palestine in implementing the British Policy and domination on the Trans Jordania, through his rule controlling the financial management and using the British Financial aid as a mean for imposing their full domination.

1.1 The Arrival of Prince Abdulla Trans Jordanian and Establishment of Emirate of Transjordan

After the first world war the Transjordan was subject to the Arab rule of Prince Faisal in Syria ended with entrance of (Ghoro) forces to Damascus on 24 July 1920G as agreed between Sykes-Picot and the modifications done in San Remo on 25 April 1920, Where a new era of Transjordan history begins represents the separation of Transjordan from the Rest of Syria and became under the British Administration and after that the Transjordan became a base for the Arab Liberals gathering themselves to struggle against the French occupation of Syria to return it back to the Arab rule (Note 1), and started communicating with Sheriff Hussain who was angry because of the French occupation to Syria and expelling King Faisal from there (Note 2) for sending one of his sons to lead the Arab movement in Transjordan, the Sherif responded to these calls and sent prince Abdallah on 27 Sept 1920 leading a military Force, reached to Ma'an on 21st Oct 1920, raising the slogan of the liberation of Syria and returning back Arab government to Syria (Note 3) declaring himself as a deputy of his brother King Faisal and arrived to Amman on 21 March 1921 at the time of the prince arrival to Amman the British government decided to change its policy in the middle east represented by its call for the middle east conference in Cairo headed by the Minister of Colonies Winston Churchill who became the one who supervises the Middle East department (Note 4) and the presence of colonel (Lawrence for putting the governing plans for the policies of The of the areas under the British mandate, The conference resulted in the agreement of putting the prince

Abdullah on the Transjordan with and annual financial aid to manage his Emirates (Note 5) and the conference recommended that the Transjordan is an Arab district belongs to Palestine rule and ruled by an Arab ruler taking his power from the British high commissioner (Note 6) He arrived on 24 March 1921, and the British high commissioner in Palestine Herbert Samuel invited Prince Abdullah to visit Jerusalem to meet the Minister Churchill, the prince agreed and arrived to Jerusalem on 26 March 1921 (Note 7).

Then the official talks between His highness and the British Minister Churchill begins in various meetings during the period 28-30 March 1921. All these meetings held in the Jerusalem conference or the agreement between Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussain and Churchill to establish national government in the Emirate of Transjordan to be fully independent in Administration and supported financially by the British government for keeping security. And advised by a British representative residing in Amman (Note 8) and agreed also on providing an annual British financial aid of (180.000) pound which was used as a mean of pressure and extortion against the Jordanian government as we will note later (Note 9) both parties also agreed that the British high commissioner in Palestine will visit Amman to put the cornerstone for this new administration in TransJordan (Note 10).

Prince Abdullah returned back to Amman after the conference on 30 March, 1921 to start from the 1st day of April establishing the central administration, asking Mr. Rasheed Tlee'a to form the first government which was formed on 11 April 1921 (Note 11) and few days after forming the government and according to the agreement between the prince and Herbert Samuel who visit Amman on 17 April 1921, for participating in establishing the new administration and the announcement of appointing Julius Abramson as a first representative to him in Amman (Note 12) This representative who was the First British Official will supervise the Transjordan affairs was called the British resident (Note 13).

1.2 Financial Administration at the Time of the British Resident Jolios Abramson

Mars Jolios Abramson practical his tasks as the first British Resident in Amman from the first days of forming the central govt in Transjordan assisted by seven British Advisors (Note 14) in order to help The prince Abdullah in supervising the new administration (Note 15) and the fact that these consultants were loyal to the British authority which appointed them and they were employees executing the orders of that authority (Note 16) and as the Transjordan was a country with poor natural resources it faced many difficulties in reaching to balance between its revenues and imports therefore it was in need of support from others ,This support plays a dangerous role in the history and fate of the country (Note 17) under this bad financial situation, the central administration of Transjordan was established and was in need to financial resources to help the country to keep going and in its expenses, where Transjordan in this regard was relaying on two major resources which are collecting Texas according to Ottoman legislation and working on changing it gradually, and the acceptance of the British financial support added political, military and administrative restrictions on the country (Note 18). The British authority represented by the British resident in Amman took the financial support to be paid according to the agreement held between prince Abdullah and Churchill in the Jerusalem discussions in 1921 as a mean of pressure and extortion against the Jordanian government and controlling the internal affairs of the country (Note 19) and Transjordan also witnessed some incidents led to unstable situations in the Emirate, as the Rebel of Korah started in the northern part of Jordan and the head of its government before establishing the emirate (Note 20) refused to recognize the authority of new central govt. after the establishment of the Emirate which were obstacles facing the central government in practicing its duties in that area and was un able to collect money and taxes (Note 21) this was reflected on the Transjordan and its governmental bodies with less than two months of age the military power was exhausted and the treasure became empty (Note 22) which forces the Jordanian government to establish its military force for protecting the country and requested the British resident to fulfill the financial commitments of Churchill to prince Abdullah, and giving an amount of cash money for the establishment of a security force, in addition to the payment of legal Emirate share of customs revenues which the mandatory authority refused to pay due to the Korah Rebel, and the British statesmen procrastinate in paying the financial aid (Note 23) as a mean of pressure and extortion against the Jordanian government and the domination of Transjordan because of the desire of Britain to force the Emirate to follow the British policy. that's what happened when Britain practical pressure on prince Abdullah and the senior advisor Rasheed Talee' for eliminating the security and discipline advisor Ali Kholgy Al Sharairi from the membership of the government as he was acused in supporting the accident of trying to murder the General Al Ghor, in southern Syria and not responding to the British resident in Amman in surrendering the revolutionist accused in the said murder case, who resort to Irbid city and Sultan Basha Al Atrash was one of them and he was wanted to the British forces (Note 24) in addition to the accusation to him that he could not suppress the Khora Rebel (Note 25) which allows to the high commissioner Herbert Samuel and the British resident Jolios Abramson to use these events to Justify

their intervention in the Transjordan affairs and to convince the ministry of colonies about the failure of the rule in Transjordan, and anarchy prevalence, in addition to that Abramson tried to gather the maximum possible evidence to prove the failure of prince Abdullah in order to work for the annex of Jordan to Palestine to be within the National homeland of Jewish (Note 26) the high commissioner Herbert Samuel (asked for the elimination of Ali Kholgy Al Sharairi from the government to pay the financial aid to Jordan, and due to bad financial situation and for passing this crisis Rasheed Talee' submitted this resignation of his cabinet on 23 June 1921 to reform the govt. on 5 July 1921, without Ali Kholgy Al Sharairi (Note 27) after that the British govt. paid 18.000 sterling pound in July 1921 for the remaining six months of 1921. according to the new conditions of Abramson the British resident in Amman including (Note 28).

1. Appointing Captain Fredrick Beek to be in charge for expenses of the members of the military force and unifying this force under his leadership.
2. The members of force shall not exceed 750 soldiers.
3. The Transjordan is responsible for the security and expenses of the reserve force and the expenses of the house for the British resident.

Rasheed Tleea found that these terms are harmful for the government and violate the national sovereignty of the Transjordan and after many discussions between the prince and his govt. from one side and the British resident from the other side the govt of Transjordan was forced to accept these terms as consequences for Al Korah events (Note 29) but Tasheed Talee'a was not giving his consent on these terms and rejecting them which call the British people to consider him as their enemy (Note 30) this was clear through the threat of the British Minister of colonies as a result of the murdering trial of General Ghoro through the British resident in Amman directed to King Abdullah that he terminated the cabinet when said " that France is complaining from that man, and if the British govt. considers itself as free from any commitment given to the Prince Abdullah regarding the his monthly financial aid and will stop this aid if not replaced by another person. Then Mr. Rasheed Talee'a accepted to resign and give a chance to the prince to deal with the problem as per circumstances (Note 31) then Rasheed Talee'a was forced to resign again on 5 Aug 1921 (Note 32) to be replaced by Madhar Areslan on 15 Aug 1921. who was not so strong in his position and was trying to get the consent of the British officials to go along with British people and ask their content (Note 33) which allows the British resident in Amman to manage the affairs of the country Secretly, but apparently the country was managed by the prince which leads to anarchy and the prevalence of bribe and corruption in the country and the Country Treasure was empty (Note 34) in this way the financial aid was a reason for the intervention in the Emirate of Transjordan since its establishment where the high commissioner and the British financial advisor in the finance dept. (Ministry) have the right of supervising all financial affairs on all financial affairs (Note 35) and this financial (aid was used in Aug 1921, as a mean of pressure on the govt. and forcing the head of the ministry Rasheed Talee' to resign (Note 36).

Table 1. The Names of the Jordanian Governments and the Head of Governments from 1921-1928

Period	Head Of Cabinet	Name Of Cabinet
April 11, 1921-July 4, 1921	Rasheed Talee'a	Council of Consultants
July 5, 1921-August 14, 1921	Rasheed Talee'a	Council of Consultants
August 15, 1921-March 9, 1922	Madhar Areslan	Council of Consultants
March 10, 1922-January 31, 1923	Ali Reda Arrekabi	Council of Consultants
February 1, 1923-September 4, 1923	Madhar Areslan	Council Of Agents
September 5, 1923-May 2, 1924	Hasan Khaled Abuluda	Council Of Alnudar
May 3, 1924-June 25, 1926	Ali Reda Arrekabi	Council Of Alnudar
June 26, 1926- February 21,1930	Hasan Khaled Abuluda	Council Of Agents

Source: Jordanian Documents: Previous source, P10-18.

And with the development of events in this way and after the end of the probation period according to the

agreement between prince Abdullah and Churchill in the Jerusalem conference for six months, then ministry of colonies wanted to know the situation there and asked Lawrence officially to do this task and provide the necessary recommendations to be followed immediately and Lawrence started his mission immediately after his arrival to Amman on 12 Oct. 1921 by taking some procedures including the termination of some British officials except captain Beek. Then assumed the position of the British resident temporary till the arrival of the proposed British resident John Philby (Note 37).

1.3 Financial Administration at the Time of the British Resident John Philby

According to the proposal given by the British delegation to Amman to the British Minister of colonies for appointing John Philby as a British Resident in Amman instead of Abramson, philby arrived to Amman on 29/Oct/1921 holding a letter to prince Abdullah indication to his appointment as a British resident in Transjordan at the time that Lawrence was practicing temporary the tasks of the British resident in Amman (Note 38) philby started his duty as a British resident in Transjordan by supervising the different Emirate financial, administrative and military affairs, through direct intervention or by advising the prince and his government. Where he works on the basis of Abdullah – Churchill Agreement, and seeks the confirmation of independence within the basis of expenses and was encouraging the local formula through establishing democratic establishment and putting a mechanism for controlling the financial affairs in Transjordan (Note 39).

Based on the data provided British resident John Philby to clarify the Emirate account during the first nine months of its life (1 April 1921 – 31 Dec. 1921) which shows that a part of the budget was exhausted through the gifts of the prince therefore it was found that the ability to continue in the coming year will be so weak, Therefore submitted a financial report to the high commissioner Herbert Samuel for the period from 1st April up to 30 June 1922, proposed to give Jordan a financial debt of one million pound to be used as agriculture debts for development purposes in General, in addition to the reserve force and to increase their number because the money is not enough and doesn't cover the expenses unless the amount of Texas is increased the debt shall be paid in four years on the opposite the British govt. will stop the financial aid for the fiscal year (1922G) and all demands for this support, which enable the Emirate to continue its expenses (Note 40) and the report includes a suggestion for the increase of the personal aid to the prince to be (2000) pound monthly after being specified with (1250) pound monthly (Note 41) but this proposal was rejected by the British govt. and not taken in consideration, based on a recommendation from the British high commissioner Herbert Samuel in his report regarding the financial situation in Jordan along with the political situation of Transjordan without any recommendation supporting the proposal given by the British resident philby and considers that this amount is not easy to be approved and cannot be covered therefore the reserve force shall not be increased and it is not expected that Jordan will take more than the amount designated to it, but concerning the financial aid for the prince it shall not exceed (1500) pound monthly therefore the govt. of Transjordan shall pay the difference between its increasing expenses and income (Note 42) from this report we find that the British govt. is dominating all financial matters of Transjordan whether Taxes or general expenses of the state, or special expenses for the prince Abdullah, as it designated a specified amount and the govt. of Transjordan shall manage it is affairs and if impose more taxes on the people of Transjordan and this control is not practiced only by the British resident in Amman and the British high commissioner in Palestine but even the ministry of colonies did the same therefore the British situation was reflected on the general budget of the country, where the govt. budget set out in April 1922 reached to about 200.000 pound with a deficit of 75.000 pound which forces the prince Abdullah to write a memorandum in this regard to the high commissioner in Palestine on 03 Sept 1922 confirming that “ the big Shortage in the balance of income puts the area government. in a big financial problem may not be easily controlled “indicating that this deficit will lead to discontinuity to the country system which we and you see together but goes to the security which will have its influence on both (Transjordan and Palestine) but even on Syria at the same time, and the prince asked in his memorandum for a financial debt of not less than 5000 pounds monthly (Note 43).

The reasons for the financial crisis in Transjordan within the first years of establishment are as follow (Note 44).

1. utilizing the British authority to the financial aid in prevailing its domination on the country and not fulfilling its financial commitment for Transjordan govt. and used to stop payments when the country was in a great need of aid.
2. Using various currencies in Transjordan such as Turkish Majidi, Syrian Penny and Egyptian Penny with different exchange prices.
3. The big governmental appointment in the governmental depts. Resulted on more expenses.
4. Overspend resulted from the expenses of the prince palace including the prince gifts for the tribal chiefs in

Jordan (Note 45).

Less share of Jordan from the customs revenues taken from Syrian customs taxes and Palestinian customs and for solving the big financial problem where the Jordan government took same procedures represented by issuing the first law of critical law in Transjordan No. (47) in 15 Feb 1923 which Syrian Penny is replaced by the Egyptian Penny in imports and expenses in all official country transactions from April 1923 (Note 46) and the deal was continued in all areas of Emirate up to the issuance of a decision for dealing with the Palestine pound from 1st Oct 1927 (Note 47) where the pricing of the Turkish Majeedi became ten Egyptian Penny (Note 48) in the regard also the govt. terminated many employee (Note 49) and the prince issued an order to cancel “all additional Jobs and starting reducing expenses“(Note 50) in addition to the proposal of the British resident asking for stop building some schools and stop opening roads for reducing the expenses (Note 51) but these procedures did not succeed in facing the financial problem and solving it, where the govt. became under the control of the British resident John Philby who was entitled in 2nd Aug 1923, to supervise the financial affairs in Transjordan, and stopping any financial allocations if the govt. failed in achieving its commitment and this what happened as the financial crisis is affecting the country from (1922-1923) inspire of all procedures done by the Transjordan for solving the financial crisis, which forces the British resident phibly in Sept 1923 to stop the financial aid due to the non-efficiency in the financial Administration in Transjordan (Note 52) and through the new powers given to the British resident Philby who modified the budget and its estimation for the year (1923-1924) and submitting in to Herbert Samuel as shown in the following table (Note 53).

Table 2. British Aid

Revenues in sterling pound		Expenses in Sterling Pounds	
Local Revenue	(142.800)	Civil govt. expenses	(153.688)
British aid	(161.900)	Arab Army Expenses	(135.000)
	-	British Residence	(17.300)
Total	304700	Total	305.988

After that the Jordsnian govt. agreed on the demands of the British authority, and cancelled the public security Dept. to reduce the expenses on 11 Sept 1923 (Note 54) and F. Peake assumes the army leadership (Note 55) from 10 Oct. 1923, and started putting pressure on the officers calling for independence and transfer a number of them to provisional retirement, and prince Abdullah was forced to reduce his expenses from 30.000 pound to 20.000 pound in a year due to his desire to “ organize the country financial affairs “ and his keen desire to “ reduce expenses in all governmental department “ from 1st may 1924 (Note 56) after that the British govt. stopped its previous decision for stopping the financial aid and gave the Jordanian govt. a financial annual aid for the year 1924-1925 of sixty thousand sterling pound (Note 57).

We see that the financial (situation of Transjordan in the first year of establishment was suffering from big financial crisis as the country was relying on Taxes, Fees and the British financial aid and all of these resources were irregular and especially stopping the British support to Transjordan some occasions.

And we see that Philby proved that he was unable to control the financial situation, and he was not succeeding in organizing the financial affairs of the Emirate as he had no experience in this regards, this was droved in Herbert Samuel report on (24 July 1923) as he said that he was not succeeding in Iraq as a financial assistant and he has no objection to appoint a British financial expert to help him in supervising the financial affairs of the Transjordan (Note 58) this was also confirmed in the letter sent by the British Minister of colonies in act 1923 to Samuel Herbert Saying that “ Mr. Philby proved that he was unable to control the financial situation and in this regard he is not a strong representative, we find that the results are discouraging as there is not significant development on the financial administration, The Taxes are still gathered randomly (Note 59) and from have coming the recommendation of Gilbert Clayton (the 2nd secretary of Palestine government) who was sent to Amman to see the situation in the area for the British Ministry of colonies, which confirms that the matters will

not go well unless the British resident in Amman is changed and recommended to change the British resident there and the necessity of transferring Philby from Transjordan (Note 60) and in these circumstances Philby in January 1924 (Note 61) and the high commissioner Henry Kox to replace him in April 1924 (Note 62).

1.4 The Financial Administration at the TIME of the British Resident Henry Kox

Henry Kox assumes his duties as a British resident in Transjordan after the resignation of Philby, this was concurrent with the implementation of the new British policy in the area represented by tightening, the belts “ Policy not on the govt. of Transjordan only but on its people too through the demands of prime Abdullah to impose the British control on all financial matters and all expenditure of the budget with no limits and eliminating the independents who helped the prince Abdullah in the construction of the Transjordan and to be replaced by the British and Palestine elected officials from Palestinian government and subordinate the Jordanian forces for inspection by the British forces commander but to be used under the consultation of the government of his majesty these procedures came to clarify the new British government policy and its intension to impose more control and strong British hold on Transjordan using the financial aid matter as a mean for that purpose (Note 63) and in implementing this policy the British resident Henny Kox emphasizes on cancelling 24.000 pound of the budget of Transjordan in the year 1924-1925.

Table 3. Name of the British residents in Transjordan from 1921-1928

The Period From-To	The British Residents
April-November 1921	Jolios Abramson
November-December 1921	Colenel Lawrance
December 1921-April 1924	Jhone Philby
April 1924-1939	Henry Kox

Source: Sulaiman Musa Establishment of the Emirate of Jordan, Previous Source, p 290.

And the government of Transjordan excepted this (Note 64) and what confirms the intervention of the British resident Henry Kox in May 1924 when Kox confirmed to the Prince Abdullah the necessity of not making breach in the budget including increasing the control on the areas of expenses and to guide the govt. to work inside and the treasure shall bear the expenses of the approval, and shall pay one sixth of the expenditure of the border forces (Note 65) and confirmed the necessity of the financial control making constitutional procedures in the administrative affairs including the full freedom to the general inspector in auditing and the general inspector show some notices expressing has un satisfaction with the financial procedures where there was no accurate indicators showing the actual budget or expenses, and non-availability of accurate of financial indicators will affect the continuity of aid (Note 66) therefore the govt. of Transjordan bears the expenses of Dar Al Etmad which reaches to 8907. Palestinian pounds and in the budget of 1926-1927 the allocations of DAR ALETMAD raised to 17906 pounds, and in 1925-1926 the British aid reaches to 101358 pounds where DAR ALETMAD reached to 257562 pounds and in 1926-1927 budget the British aid decreased to 48573 Pounds whole the expenses of Dar Al Etmad and Army reached to 118684 pounds (Note 67) but concerning to the general budget of the country what is attracting in this matter is non-availability of general budget for the Emirate in the scientific meaning of the statement that in the last three years of establishment of the Emirate, which leads to a general instability in the general situation of the government, where the British aid and the collected taxes were spent on the country departments and security forces randomly without organized records (Note 68) this situation remains the same up to fiscal year 1924-1925. where a general budget to the country when a general budget to the country was created and a first financial budget was issued in 1925 (Note 69) and the Transjordan govt. decided on 5 Jan 1922 from April of each year as a starting date of the fiscal year because of some economic and administrative considerations (Note 70) the followed technique in Preparing the general budget of the county was different from that followed and recognized in preparing the general budgets, where the revenues were estimated first then the ministers and head of department were called to estimate the expenditure of their ministries and departments and the costs of the projects they want to execute and these estimations were submitted to the minister of finance to study it and delete what he see suitable until the remaining budget

becomes suitable to the total estimated revenues (Note 71).

And in the memorandum directed by the British government to King Hussain Bin Ali in 15 Aug 1924, in which it was asking for more control of Britain on the financial affairs of Transjordan with no limits and cannot allow the ruler of Transjordan (Prince Abdullah) to reject this level of financial control, and in case of rejection it will take the procedure of not securing his returning from Hijaz were he went for Haj (pilgrimage) as (He was in Haj) and will not secure his returning back to Amman unless he accepts the alert notice (Note 72) prince Abdullah forced to accept this demand (Note 73) due to the seriousness of the situation and the British authorities threaten to take serious military actions and the prince recorded his acceptance with “ we to god and we shall return “ and from Oct 1925 all financial matter became in the hand of the British resident. Henry Kox who directly supervises the financial administration in the country and issued his financial. Instructions to the govt. of Transjordan decided the necessity of numbering the silver money bags by the employees of Taxes and money collecting in the country and recording them in a special record for this purpose, and writing its contents on a paper to be kept inside for the purpose of:

1. Comparing the deposits available in the treasure with the amount recorded in the cash record.
2. Enabling the inspections to check the bags.
3. Enabling the chief accountant to count the whole money each time he wants to compare his cash money with the cash record (Note 74).

The British authority Justified imposing the financial control on the Transjordan by saying that the population “are not financially able to rule themselves without help” as he Justifies (Note 75) this justification was in correct because the technique used those authorities in paying the financial aid was an important factor in increasing the crisis in the country as the govt. aid was paid to one govt. and stop paying it to another government and that’s what happened in Abulhuda government (Note 76).

DAR ALETMAD used the financial control principle to impose its full control on the govt. body. And managing it even the head of the ministry was not able to increase the salary of any employee or appointing even a small employee without the approval of the British resident (Note 77) it shall be mentioned also that the British resident Kox was with a tough military mentality and wanted to “ make good things to the people with no choice to them “ and also said also “we used wisdom and patience to keep going with him “(Note 78) also the control process resulted in forcing the govt. of Transjordan to deal the ottoman bank (Note 79) which is a British Bank and the only bank available in Amman in 1925 “ According to agreement signed by the Transjordan govt. and the bank on 31 Oct 1925, and it was decided that the bank alone will make all government bank Transactions with no charges, and the agreement says that the government will put all its cash and paper currency and Coins which did not need to spend, with the right of the Bank to keep five thousand Egyptian pound of the govt. deposit as a permanent deposit, and the govt. shall pay to the bank about 5% for the year with less than 5000 pound of deposit and according to the agreement the government pledged to provide enough guards to the bank facilities and shifting its cash money papers from the districts to the capital in case of any dispute between the government and the bank, the dispute will be presented before the high commissioner in Palestine where his decision is final (Note 80) and the Ottoman Bank was the govt. bank and the agent of the Jordan monetary council up to the year 1964 when the Jordan central bank was established (Note 81).

And since the fiscal year 1925-1926 the Jordan budget project could not be approved without the approval of the British resident who send it to the high commissioner in Palestine and from him to the British minister of colonies for approval, and in addition to that any cash order issued by the financial dept shall be signed by the British resident and the British resident for Transjordan the extreme controlling rule on the Transjordan financial affairs before the permanent mandatory committee and said that as the British govt. grants the financial aid to this country, then it is necessary to the queen to put her hand on the financial affairs (Note 82).

On 11 Sep 1926G the request of the British resident for involving English representative in the executive authority was approved when prince Abdulah approved the appointment of Mr. Krikiride as a financial advisor with the right to attend the executive council meetings (Note 83) and discussing the matters concerning his department and to give opinion and advise without having the right to vote on the decisions of the council (Note 84) Dar ALETmad in Amman followed the method of enlarging the budget by putting much pressure on the Jordan citizens to pay much taxes for the paying salaries and allowances to the British border force and DAR ALETMAD in Amman and the financial control bodies and seeking in all ways to reduce the British aid at the time were the country budget was including obligations and expenditure resulted from the British mandatory in an amount exceeding the British aid (Note 85).

In the budget of 1925/1926 the Saudi Aid reached to 101358 sterling pounds, where the expenditures of DAR ALETMAD reached to Army 257562 sterling pound and in the budget of 1926/1927 the British aid decreased to reach 54573 pounds while the DAR ALETMAD expenditure and army reached to 118684 pounds (Note 86).

The British resident intervention reached the peak where the financial advisor dominating the small and big matters even the Government of Transjordan were not able to chancellor add an amount of money on the budget unless approved by the financial advisor, British resident and the high commissioner then sent to the prince Abdullah for approval then transferred to the chamber of ministers which transfers it to the minister of finance and telling him about the cancellation or adding don to the budget while it was the power of the British resident to each any financial amount from the country treasure without consulting the govt. or taking its opinion (Note 87) and what confirms the actual domination of the British resident in Amman on the financial matters in Transjordan is that the chief official Board of Supervisors sent a letter on 20 Jan 1926 to the British resident asking for clarifying his view around the demands coming to his office from creditors who gave debts to the authorities established in Maan when it was following Hijaz govt. before 1925G, and the authorities fell in a financial crisis then the British resident Kox said that “ the Transjordan was not responsible for the debts spent by ex-governments in the lands that were waived and annexed to another country therefore there is no legal liability in such issues against the Transjordan or the new Hijaz ruler, and the only one could be asked to pay the debts is the ex-Hijaz King (Sherif Hussein) and the head of the Ministry can tell the creditors about this (Note 88) and the actual control of the British resident on the financial affairs in Transjordan during the period as mentioned by Arif Al Arif in his papers when said that “ The financial advisor is the one who organize the government budget and the British resident “ Henry Kox “ is the one who approve it on behalf of the High commissioner but the prince of the country who set in the palace does not know it until finished and sent him a copy of it to be approved by him and the high commissioner ruling Jerusalem (Note 89) but regarding the annual aid given from Britain to Transjordan between 1921-1928 will be as follow (Note 90).

Table 4. British Aid

Year	Country revenues		Currency	Percentage
	Local sources	British aid/Pound		
1921-1922	178,789	18000	358.789	50%
1922-1923	201,400	90000	291.460	18%
1923-1924	--	1500000	-	-
1924-1925	203-101	77571	280.673	28%
1925-1926	174.502	103957	278.459	37%
1926-1927	236.520	66.000	23.520	22%
1927-1928	239-900	45.000	307.555	16%

Therefore it becomes clear to us that Britain started providing the financial aid to Transjordan since the agreement between Prince Abdullah and Churchill in Jerusalem as it is an aid that contributes to manage the country of fairs and give him the ability to establish the Emirate, but this aid was the Major reason to grant the British resident the right to accurate supervision of all financial affairs in the Emirate of Transjordan and even the intervention in the its financial, administrative and military affairs even the permanent mandatory committee in it is 15th meeting from 23 Oct 1924 directed a question in this regard to Herbert Samuel the representative of Britain in the committee and he replied saying that because of the bad financial situation in the country, the British resident started supervising the budget and the civil administration together (Note 91) which forced prince Abdullah to describe that period in a bad statement saying that due to the wisdom and patience from ALLAH. I could not get along with (Kox) because it was too difficult to get with him (Note 92) and Transjordan as described by linhofeski as a British settlement managed in the same way the British colonies are managed (Note 93) which is the method used in the Transjordan since Aug 1924 ended with signing the Jordanian British treaty in Feb 1928.

After this we see that Transjordan was poor in its natural resources and small potentialities, therefore it faced big difficulties in reaching to stability between incomes and expenses which made it in need to help.

2. Conclusions

1. The financial problem played a dangerous role in the history and fate of this country which was in need of some natural resources which help it to cover its expenditure and continuity.
2. The government of Transjordan in the first year of its establishment faced many financial crises, relied on its financial resources on collecting taxes and fees and the British aid, putting political, military, and administrative restrictions, and all these sources were unorganized, especially stopping the British aid for Transjordan on some occasions.
3. The British authorities represented by the British resident in Amman used the British aid to Transjordan as a means of pressure and extortion against the Jordan government, and the domination of the internal affairs of the country.

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Notes

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Note 3. Mohammad Ahmad Assalah, Administration in the Emirate of TransJordania (1921-1946) DAR Al Falhi Publisher and distribution, Irbid, Jordan 1985, P 147.

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Note 8. About the text of the agreement TF Vol-1, P 31 Sulaiman Al Musa, Previous source, P 126-127.

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Note 10. King Abdullah, memories of King Abdullah prepared by Amin Abu Asha'ar, 4th ed. The Hashemite Printing Press- Amman – 1965, P 164.

Note 11. Ali Mahaftha: Modern history of Jordan, the age of Emirate, P 48.

Note 12. To know the name of the persons took this position in Amman during the research period 1921-1928 look the supplementary No (2).

Note 13. Mohammad Ahmad Assalah, previous source 273.

Note 14. Jarvis Major C.S., Arab Command, The biography of Lieutenant- Colonel F. G. Pasha, 4th Embression, Hutchionson & CO, London 1946, P 90.

Note 15. Ali Mahaftha the British – Jordanian Relations, P 39.

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Note 17. Ali Mahaftha the British – Jordanian relations 46.

Note 18. In TransJordania Emirate (its origin and development a quarter of a century (1921-1946), 1st ed. Dar Al Furqan for Publication and distribution Amman 1990 P 205-206,... Mohammad Ahmad Mahaftha.

Note 19. Kamel Mahmoud Khaleh: Political development for Transjordan 1921-1948, 1st ed. The public establishment for publishing and distribution. Tripoli – Libya P-1983 – P 179. Ali Mahaftha, modern history of Jordan. The age of Emirate, P. 37.

Note 20. Of the local government established in Transjordan:Dair Yusus govt. headed by Khlaib Ashraydeh. Alwesteyeh govt. headed by Shaikj Naji Al Azzam. Alramtha govt. headed by Shaik Naser Al Fawaz. Ajloun govt. headed by Shaikh Rashed Al Khauzaai. Jerash govt. headed by Shaikh Mohammad Ali Al Mughrabi for

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Note 22. Mahmoud Obaidat, the same source, P 87. Muneeb Al Madi and Sulaiman Al Musa, Same Source, P. 166.

Note 23. Muneeb Al Madi and Sulaiman Al Musa previous source, P. 166.

Note 24. Mahmoud Obeidat, previous source, PP. 87-89.

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Note 30. Sulaiman Al Musa. TransJordania emirate its origin and development 125-126.

Note 31. Muneeb Al Madi and Sulaiman Al Musa. previous source, P. 167.

Note 32. Jordanian Documents, previous source, P 13.

Note 33. Kamel Khelah – previous source P 122. Muneeb Al Madi and Sulaiman Al Musa, previous source P 2012.

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Note 41. Irbid, P. 743. Ibid. Report Sir H. Samuel to Secretary of State for the Colonies 21 July Enclosure: Situation Report by Chief British Representative in Trans Jordan for the, 1922 with period 1 April-30 June 1922. dated 1 July 1922, Vol. 1, PP. 721-724.

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Note 43. Amin Saeed, big Arab revolution, three volumes volume. Arab books revival home. Egypt 1934, P 105-106 – Khireddin Azzarkhali, previous source, page 386. Kamal Kheleh, Previous source, PP. 179-180.

Note 44. Palestine news, volume 548, on 23 Dec 1923 p2, Kamel Kheleh, previous source, 179-180.

Note 45. RF. Vol. 1, Report about the conference presided by his excellency the high commission at govt. house at which his highness the Prince Abdullah was present also mazhar Pasha and Mr. Thomas 12 may 1923, P 81.

Note 46. Asharq Al Arabi News Paper. 1st year vol. 3. 11 June 1923 P. 3

Note 47. Asharq Al Arabi News Paper. 5th year vol. 169. 9 Oct 1927, PP. 1-2.

Note 48. Kamel Kheleh: Previous Source P. 181.

Note 49. Same source and page.

Note 50. Same source and page.

Note 51. Palestine Newspaper (Jafa) vol. 940533 on 27 Jan 1923. P. 1-2

Note 52. CS, Jarv. Op – Cit, P 109.

Note 53. Brijait Hamad Mahmoud Abu Al rub, John philpy and his political rule in Transjordan (Jan 1921 April 1924) a Master thesis submitted in the Department history in the Faculty of literature – Yarmouk University.

Note 54. Kamel Khaleh. Previous Page 181, Belal Hasan Al-Tal – Jordan trying to understand, Dar Alliwaa press for publication 1987, P 100.

Note 55. Fridrick Peake, who is a British ex officer in the Egyptian camel Battalion send by the British high commissioner in Palestine to Transjordan to study the internal situation and to report about the Darak Police force in the country where her reported that these force are un qualified and not able to practice its duties in the country, and based on this report he was ordered to establish a force of “ 150 “ member, see Ali Mahaftha in the modern history of Jordan. 1st ed. PP. 38-39.

Note 56. Asharq al arabi news paper 2nd year vol. 53012 may 1924, P 1-2.

Note 57. Ali Mahaftha – Jordan – British relations, P 50

Note 58. Brijit Hamad Mahmoud Abu Arub, previous source, P 53.

Note 59. RJOP cit – Vol 2, Letter from C.O to sir H s 21st Nov. 1923, PP. 79-84.

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Note 61. Ali Mahaftha the Jordsnian relations P. 49.

Note 62. King Abdullah, King Abdullah memory prepared by Amin Abu Asha’ar. Hashemit Printing press, Amman 1965, P 175.

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Note 66. R.F. Co 733168 report submitted to chief British representative. Amman by B.S. Thomas 3 may 1924 Vol. 1, PP. 101-105

Note 67. Kamel Kheleh – previous source P 186 – 187.

Note 68. Yusuf Ibrahim Abdalhaq: planning and economic development in Jordan-Cairo 1979- P 34 – Muneeb Al Madi and Sulaiman Al Musa previous source P 312.

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Note 70. A set of issued laws and regulations from 1918 to 1946. Al Istiqlal Al Arabi Printing press – Amman 1946, P492.

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Note 72. Sulaiman Almusa, the establishment of the Emirate, P 172.

Note 73. King Abdullah, previous source, page 175.

Note 74. Mohammad Ahmad Assalah – Previous source, P 276.

Note 75. Kamel Kheleh, previous source, P 185.

Note 76. Alif ba’a magazine volu 1209 – Damascus 3/9/1924

Note 77. Muneeb al madi and Sulaiman Al Musa, previous Source, P 264.

Note 78. King Abdullah, King Abdullah memorandum, P 190.

Note 79. The ottoman bank system issued on 14 Feb 1863 when the ottoman empire grants the privilege of establishment the bank for the founders of bank of English, French and Jewish people, the bank was establish under the name of Ottoman Bank with a capital of 2,7 million pound sterling and the govt. entitled the bank to make financial Transactions see Abdalaziz Awad the ottoman Administration Syria state 1864-1914 DARALMARIF-Egypt.

Note 80. About the content of agreement – see Ashraq Al Arabi magazine, 3rd year volume 117, 5 Nov 1925. P 8.

Note 81. Yosuf Ibrahim Abd Alhaq: previous source, P 34.

Note 82. Ali Mahaftha the Jordania British relations, PP. 5-1.

Note 83. This name was lunched on the council instead of the previous council Board of Supervisors which was used on the government on 26 June 1926 for this see the Jordanian document, previous source P. 18.

Note 84. Same source and page, Mohammad Ahmad Alsalah: previous source, P 276

Note 85. Kamel Kheleh: previous source, PP. 186-187.

Note 86. Same source, P 187

Note 87. Mohammad Ahmad Assalah, the development of the regime in the Emirate of Transjordan Yarmouk research Magazine, volume 7 No. 3, 1991, P. 248.

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Note 93. George Linchoeski: Middle east in the world affairs, series 2, Translation of Ja'afar Al Khayat Al Mutanabbi library. Baghdad 1965. P. 173.