

of Abd-el-Krim, but, on the other hand, some form of autonomy was still to be granted to the tribes, who were, in addition, to be accorded the right of maintaining some sort of armed force in the Riff. From the French point of view, the Oudjda terms were more satisfactory than those drawn up at Madrid, in so far as they provided for the banishment of Abd-el-Krim. On the other hand, they still permitted the setting up of an autonomous State, which, as pointed out above, would have been likely not only to have become a permanent menace to the security of the French zone, but also to have involved a revision of the 1912 treaties. The obstinacy and short-sightedness of Abd-el-Krim, however, saved the situation for the French, who can now, it would seem, for the reasons given above, view the future with reasonable equanimity. The Spanish Government, whose prestige, after having been at so low an ebb, has now been practically restored, are no doubt equally pleased with the result of the campaign, and even the Rifians themselves, although their visions of independence—if, indeed, they ever genuinely had any such aspirations—have vanished, may find that a moderately quiet life under the aegis of the French or Spanish protectorates is preferable to a more exciting, but more precarious, existence under the banner of Abd-el-Krim.

I have, &c.

(In the absence of the Ambassador),

ERIC PHIPPS.