

J

J 201  
324  
17 MAY 1938

Registry }  
Number J 2014/2014/16

FROM Sir M. Lampson,  
Cairo.  
No. 459  
(335/6/38)  
Dated 22nd Apr. 1938.  
Received }  
in Registry 18th May. 1938.

J: Egypt and Sudan.

Caliphate of Islam.  
Refers to Foreign Office despatch No. 416 of the 4th April 1938 (E 1527/1034/65) Feels that it would be advisable to avoid anything in the nature of "representations" from His Majesty's Government regarding Egyptian aspirations to the Caliphate. Suggests that if the Egyptians raise the matter, he should express his personal feeling that an Egyptian Caliphate claim would stir up trouble with Moslem States and that such a conflict would be unwelcome to His Majesty's Government. No Moslem ruler possesses orthodox qualifications for the Caliphate, but Sheikh el Maraghi may have unorthodox regional caliphates in mind. (Copies sent to Angora, Bagdad, Jedda and Beirut)

Last Paper.  
E 1527/1034/65

See within. (Minutes.)  
(See within).

References.

See with letter of June 7, 1938 from Angora Chamberlain to Eastern Dept.

Print.  
Eastern General.  
(+ outward despatch)

Eastern Dept  
for any obs.

(How disposed of.)  
Tel. Angora.  
No. 12 Saunip May 17  
Df. Cairo.  
No. 621 May 19  
F.R. Angora No. 203  
Bagdad No. 265  
Jedda No. 192  
May 19  
F.14. J.O. } copies.  
C.O. }  
May 20  
Df. Angora Chamberlain  
June 28

I attach a copy of the article in question. Needless to say we had no hand in its production; though I think that it reflects our views with some accuracy.

(Action completed.)  
Df. 15.7.38

(Index.)  
1/31  
5

Yes! Sir  
News Dept. Did you inspire this excellent article? J.R.C.  
18.51

Next Paper.  
J 2015

15741 9/37 F.O.P.  
Att. Angora Chamberlain 22/6

*F*

*1113*

**E**

*8*

325

Registry Number } ~~E 2504/1034/65~~

FROM Sir M. Lampson,  
Cairo.

No. 459  
(335/6/38)

Dated 22nd Apr. '38

Received in Registry } 2nd May '38

E. General

Last Paper.

*E 2433*

References.

(Print.)

*General*

(If disposed of.)

*See Angora  
No. 12 May '17*

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

Next Paper.

Caliphate of Islam.

Refers to Foreign Office despatch No.416 of 4th April (E 1527/1034/65). Feels that it would be advisable to avoid anything in the nature of "representations" from His Majesty's Government regarding Egyptian aspirations to the Caliphate. Suggests however, that if and when the Egyptians raise the matter, he should express his personal feeling that an Egyptian Caliphate claim will stir up trouble between Egypt and other Moslem States and that such a conflict would be unwelcome to His Majesty's Government. Is advised that no Moslem ruler today possesses orthodox qualifications for the Caliphate but believes that Sheikh Maraghi is thinking of unorthodox regional caliphates of period following overthrow of Bagdad Caliphate by the Moghuls. (Copies to Angora, Bagdad, Jeddah and Beirut).

(Minutes.)

Since the receipt of Sir M. Lampson's despatch No.169 in E 1114 regarding King Farouk's aspirations towards the Caliphate, the issue with which we have been mainly concerned is the effect which such aspirations are likely to have on the relations of His Majesty's Government with the adjoining Arab States and Turkey. In our despatch No.146 to Sir M. Lampson on E 1527, we pointed out that an attempt to found an Egyptian Caliphate, even with only a local title, would certainly be resented by Turkey and by Ibn Saud. An Egyptian Caliphate with wider aspirations, such as seems to be the ultimate object of the activities of the Egyptian Ulema reported in Sir M. Lampson's despatch No.333 in E 1870, would ~~undoubtedly~~ meet with all the stronger resentment in those quarters. But both the Turkish Government and Ibn Saud will no doubt take steps to counter the idea if they think it necessary to do so and the important consideration from the point of view of His Majesty's Government is that neither <sup>of them</sup> should have any ..

any reason to suppose that the idea has British backing. The possibility that such a supposition might arise lay in the entry into the arena of the Aga Khan. It was our object in writing to the India Office to do what we could to see that the Aga Khan leaves the idea alone. (E 1870).

The other issue, which is now assuming the greater importance, is the effect which King Farouk's aspirations may have on the internal situation in Egypt and on Egypt's relations with the other Moslem powers.

It is this issue which now needs to be considered, in the light of Mr. Campbell's minute on E 1870 and Sir M. Lampson's present despatch. On this issue Eastern Department are hardly competent to express views and I think it would be dealt with more properly by Egyptian Department.

✓ Egyptian Department.

*R. W. Bouverie*  
G/S.

King Farouk's aspirations to be proclaimed Caliph would, if carried into effect, undoubtedly cause ill-feeling between Egypt and other Moslem powers; ~~in particular~~ King Ibn Saud, the Imam of the Yemen, the King of Iraq and the Amir of Transjordan. <sup>(Amir of Transjordan)</sup> The belief is ~~widely~~ held that, in spite of the abolition of the Protectorate and the conclusion of a Treaty of Alliance, Egypt is a mere puppet in the hands of H.M.G. and it would be thought that, if King Farouk proclaimed himself Caliph, this action could only have been taken at the instigation, or at least with the approval of H.M.G. Consequently we should incur odium. // As regards the effect which King Farouk's

aspiration/

aspirations may have on the internal situation in Egypt, this is difficult to gauge at present. King Farouk appeared to enjoy immense popularity at the time of his marriage. Unless his quarrels with his ministers, <sup>and his</sup> attempts to rule autocratically and to secure excessive increases in his civil allowance completely kill his popularity ~~before November~~, there will <sup>probably</sup> be considerable enthusiasm when his first child is <sup>(in November)</sup> born, especially if it is a boy. Later he may assume the title of Caliph in the hopes of enhancing his prestige ~~in his own country~~ if his popularity has seriously decreased, as will probably be the case, next year. However, any prestige that may result from this assumption of the title of Caliph is likely to be short-lived if he is not recognised as such anywhere outside Egypt.

The late King Fuad at one time toyed with the idea of assuming the title of Caliph but wisely dropped it. The Egyptian Royal House appear to have an exaggerated idea of their own grandeur and importance. The King's uncle, Prince Mohammed Ali, informed Sir Miles Lampson in the course of a conversation on April 17th that Egypt's considered policy now is to retain the hegemony of the Arab world and that this leadership must not be allowed to pass to Ibn Saud or the King of Iraq, nor to a future Palestinian state. <sup>This policy is essentially due to</sup> ~~we know that~~ King Farouk <sup>to</sup> ~~favoured~~ an idea that Prince Abdel Moneim, son of the ex-Khedive, should accept the Syrian throne if it were offered to him. If King Farouk keeps his <sup>own</sup> throne (and the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, after a recent visit to Egypt, gathered the impression that King Farouk would be very lucky if he kept his throne much longer) he is likely to be continually attempting to extend his influence outside Egypt's frontiers. According to a telegram just received from Sir Miles Lampson (No. 310 of May 7th) the  
Palace/

Palace are behind the pro-Arab agitation that has recently been taking place in Egypt about Palestine <sup>and</sup> ~~so~~ this is believed by the head of the Jewish community in Cairo to be part of King Farouk's Caliphate ~~and pan-Arab ideas.~~

In these circumstances I would suggest that we should reply to Sir Miles Lampson that, whilst we agree that it may be undesirable, at any rate at present, that there should be anything in the nature of "representations" from H.M.G. to the Egyptian Government regarding the Caliphate question, yet we trust that he will take ~~the~~ ~~an~~ ~~first~~ suitable opportunity to express to the Prime Minister and to anyone else he thinks desirable <sup>(his personal)</sup> ~~the~~ misgivings ~~of~~ ~~H.M.G.~~ <sup>(that the King of Egypt should assume the title of Caliph, as this)</sup> at the idea, which is likely to cause ill-feeling between Egypt and other Moslem states. I think that we should also instruct H.M. representatives at Angora, Bagdad and Jedda to mention, when a suitable opportunity occurs, that they have heard rumours that King Farouk is toying with the idea of assuming the title of Caliph and that they understand that this proposal has no backing whatsoever from H.M.G.

Copies of that despatch might go to the Colonial Office with a request that the information contained therein should be communicated to the Governor of Aden and to the High Commissioner for Palestine, who might also be instructed to give a similar warning to the Amir of Transjordan. *Copies of the correspondence should also go to the D.O. for information.*

V. Cameron *Ventnick*  
9th May 1938

*Please see also Sir P. Lorrain's  
Telegram No. 1 Service in E 2633 (now 2015/2014/16)  
Sir W. Humphreys Telegram No 320 in E 2701 (2016/2014/16)  
The question is now  
reposed directly on Egyptian  
see*

Minutes.

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one and I would suggest, for consideration of Egyptian Dept., that it would be more satisfactory if the paper and E 2633 were now transferred to their files.

R. W. Baker  
 18/11/04

I understand that Egyptian Dept agree in principle, but think that the paper might first be submitted for instructions.

In the meanwhile the Cairo tel. c E 2701 (of 2016/2014/16) somewhat cuts across a part of the Mr. Cornish Bantock's minute of May 9<sup>th</sup>. The Egyptian Dept may wish to consider the point again in the light of E 2701. (of 2016/2014/16)

Egyptian Dept

In view of the recommendation contained in Sir M. Lampson's telegram No. 320 of May 10th (E 2701) I would suggest that we should reply to this despatch that in view of his recommendations we do not propose to take any action at present as regards the Caliphate question but that he should watch the matter and report to us at once if any more active steps are being taken/

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Minutes.

taken either by King Farouk or the Egyptian Government in this connection. We could then consider the desirability of instructing Sir M. Lampson to express his personal misgivings to the Egyptian Government at the idea of the King of Egypt assuming the title of Caliph and of instructing H.M. representatives at Angora, Bagdad and Jedda to mention that King Farouk's reported idea of assuming the title of Caliph has no backing whatsoever from H.M.G.

*I agree that more papers should be made "Egyptian" after action.*

*V. Cornwallis Bentinck*

12th May 1938

*Eq. act as proposed by the Cornwallis Bentinck.*

*W. J. [unclear]  
12/5*

*Pl. Submit a list of what it is actually proposed to do.*

*(Try to avoid when possible dealing in minutes with minor departmental questions & the allocation of papers. If at any time the S. of C. needs to read the file, they can only waste his time) 12.13.38*

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

328

I submit a draft despatch to Sir M. Hampson and a draft saving telegram to Aurora (the next day to Aurora does not leave tele the 26 Mar).

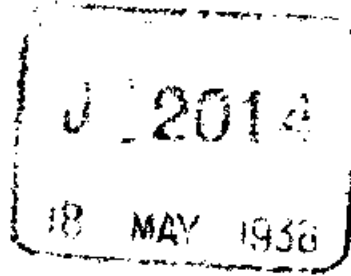
*Call the next day*

*Advocate*

*in send off of the  
to the way.*



No. 459.  
(355/6/58)



BRITISH LEGATION,

CAIRO.

22nd April, 1958.

329

My Lord,

With reference to Your Lordship's despatch No. 416(E 1527/1034/55) of April 4th regarding the Caliphate question, and more particularly to paragraph 4 of that despatch, I feel that it would be advisable to avoid anything in the nature of "representations" from His Majesty's Government to the Egyptian Government. We have always held that it was not our business to interfere in the Caliphate question, and I submit that it is expedient to maintain that attitude as far as possible. There would, however, be less objection to my expressing, as and when opportunity offers, a personal feeling that an Egyptian Caliphate claim will stir up trouble between Egypt and other Moslem States, and that, as we are allied or exceedingly friendly with all the parties likely to be seriously concerned, such a conflict would naturally be unwelcome to us.

2. I suggest it would be unwise to cause annoyance in any quarter by precipitate action; the Egyptian Caliphate idea will certainly meet with so many difficulties before it reaches the stage of definite formulation that it may quite possibly lapse of itself. I suggest, therefore, that the expression of personal views indicated above would only arise if and when Egyptians raise the matter in conversation with us.

3. With reference to the end of paragraph 4 of your despatch, I am advised that it is correct that no Moslem ruler today possesses the orthodox qualifications for the Caliphate, but that is apparently in the mind of Sheikh

/el

The Right Honourable  
Viscount Halifax, K.G.,  
P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.I.E.,  
Ac., Ac., Ac.

1	2	cms	PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE	ins	1	2
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- 2 -

el Maraghi is rather the revival of the unorthodox regional caliphates of the period following the overthrow of the Bagdad Caliphate by the Moghuls. Nevertheless, it is doubtless true, as indicated in the second paragraph of your despatch under reply, that other Moslem States would object to even such a local Egyptian Caliphate.

4. I am sending copies of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Angora and Bagdad, to His Majesty's Minister at Jedda and to His Majesty's Consul-General at Beirut.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant.

*DV Kebley*

for the AMBASSADOR.

331

NO DISTRIBUTION

(E-2504/1034/65).

Cypher telegram to Sir P. Loraine (Angora).

Foreign Office. 17th May 1938. 7.30 p.m.

No. 12. (Saving).

\*\*\*\*\*

Your telegram No. 1 (Saving) [of May 2nd: King Farouk's aspirations towards the Caliphate].

In view of Sir M. Lampson's telegram No. 320 [of 10th May] I prefer that you should say nothing to Turkish Government for the time being.

INDEXED

E  
333

No. 258/15/38.

British Embassy,

Angora,

June 7th, 1938.

Dear Department,

With reference to Foreign Office despatch No. 203 (J 2014/2014/16) of May 19th and the rather voluminous previous correspondence, we were very interested to read Kenneth Williams' article "Islam does not need another Caliph" in "Great Britain and the East" of June 2nd. Do we see your hand in this production, or not?

We are in some doubt whether to send this letter to E, J or P, but no doubt it will find its way to the right Department.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY.

Eastern Department,  
Foreign Office.

U

⊙ J 2031 342 19.38

Registry Number } 2691/2014/16.  
 TELEGRAM FROM Sir M. Lampson, Cairo.  
 No. 121 Saving Decypher Secret.  
 Dated 4th July, 1938  
 Received in Registry } 11th July, 1938  
 J: Egypt and Sudan.

Caliphate of Islam.  
 Refers to Foreign Office despatches Nos. 416 (E 1527/1034/65) and 621 (J 2014/2015/16). On 2nd July Amin Osman Pasha said that the Palace were likely in the near future to raise the question of the Caliphate; and that the Prime Minister, who was opposed to the idea, was anxious to have Sir M. Lampson's personal views unofficially. The chief sponsor of the idea was Ali Maher Pasha and the aim was the universal Caliphate. Gave Amin Osman Pasha the gist of considerations outlined by Foreign Office and his strong personal view that Egypt would be most unwise to raise the question. (Repeated to Istanbul, Bagdad and Jedda).

Last Paper. } 2016

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)  
 F.14.1.O. }  
 C.O. }  
 ✓ July 15

(Action completed.) } (Index.)  
 Dr. } 113  
 29.7.38 } 19

Next Paper. } 2792

(Minutes.)  
 It is on the whole satisfactory that the Egyptians should be thinking of establishing a universal Caliphate, since such a project would arouse so much opposition in Turkey, the Hejaz & elsewhere, that it ~~would~~ would be comparatively easy to discourage it. A regional Caliphate, on the other hand, could be represented as to some extent an internal matter which did not closely concern other Moslem States.  
 As the Prime Minister dislikes the idea, it may be hoped that our opposition to it may succeed in

in putting it into cold storage, for  
the present. Copies 20, CO. ut. inf.

13/7  
Easton, H. P.

London

11/7

~~of Kelly~~

#7

In case Mohamed Mahmud Pasha  
refers to this question in London, it  
may be recalled that our objections  
(referred to by Sir M. Lampson within)  
were (a) the certainty of objection from  
Turkey and the Saud (b) exploitation of  
religion as servant of nationalism  
(c) undesirability of HAMS being implicated  
as Egypt's ally in discussions between  
near Eastern muslim states

11/7

J 2631

JUL 1938

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NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decypher. Sir W. Lampson (Ramleh),  
4th July, 1938.

D. 4th July, 1938.

R. 9th July, 1938.

No. 121 SAVING.

SECRET.

Your despatch No. 416 and your despatch No. 621.

On Instructions from the Prime Minister Amin Osman informed me privately on July 2nd that the Palace were likely in the near future to raise question of the Caliphate and said that the Prime Minister was most anxious to have my personal views unofficially. The Prime Minister was anxious to squash the idea and was desirous of advice and counter-arguments: Amin said the chief sponsor of the idea was Ali Maher and not Sheikh el Maraghi and the aim was the universal, and not a regional, Caliphate. I gave Amin the gist of the considerations outlined in paragraph 2 of your above-quoted despatch No. 416 and my strong personal view that Egypt would be most unwise to raise the question.

2. When I saw the Prime Minister the following morning he did not raise the matter and nor did I.

Addressed to Foreign Office No. 121 Saving, repeated to Istanbul, Bagdad and Jedda (all Saving).

5  
 J  
 344  
 15 JUL 1938

Registry Number } 2792/2014/16.  
 TELEGRAM FROM Sir M. Lampson, Cairo.  
 No. 124 Saving Decypher  
 Dated 9th July, 1938  
 Received in Registry } 15th July, 1938  
 J: Egypt and Sudan.

Caliphate of Islam.  
 Refers to Cairo telegram No. 121 Saving of 4th July 1938 (J 2691/2014/16). Egyptian Prime Minister, in conversation on 9th July, referred to Prince Mohammed Ali's declaration to the Press in London regarding the Caliphate. He expressed agreement with His Majesty's Government's view that it would be unwise to raise this question, and said that the recent suggestions in this connexion were entirely a Palace move. He hoped that Sir M. Lampson would discourage the idea if he happened to see Ali Maher Pasha.

Last Paper.  
 J 2691

(Minutes)

References.

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha's attitude is satisfactory.  
 Copies 20/20  
 R.W.  
 2/17  
 News 25/17

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)  
 Off. Cairo Chancery  
 July 19  
 F.H. I.O.  
 C.O.  
 (Inward for only)  
 July 20

This paper has been held up in an attempt to trace a reference in the British press to Prince Mohamed Ali's declaration. There is no record in the principal papers of any such declaration. If it received any publicity at all, it must have been in some minor paper.  
 J.M. P. 15/7

(Action completed.)  
 (Index)  
 13/19

Next Paper.  
 J 3008

add. I think that for record & possible future reference we had better ask Cairo Chancery to tell us what Prince M.A. did say.  
 J.M. P. 15/7



See within Cairns-Chancey's letter to  
Egyptian Department of 2nd August.

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NO DISTRIBUTION.

Decypher. Sir M. Lampson (Alexandria)  
9th July 1938.

D. 10th July 1938.

R. 2.00 p.m. 15th July 1938.

No. 124.

oooooooooooooooooooooooooooo

My telegram No. 121 saying.

Prime Minister referred this morning to Prince Mohammed Alis declaration to the Press in London regarding the Caliphate which seemed to have considerably amused His Excellency. Thence we [gp. omtd.]<sup>pass.</sup> ed into a desultory discussion on the subject and I referred to Amin's recent visit and what I had said to him. His Majesty's Government thought the idea a most unwise one.

2. Prime Minister said he was of the same opinion. It had only come to him in past few days that suggestion was being seriously considered. It was entirely a palace move. If I was seeing Ali Maher he hoped I would damp the idea down.

3. I said I might if I happened to be seeing the Pasha.

1938  
JUL 15  
RECEIVED  
H.M. AIR MAIL  
H.M. AIR MAIL

COPY

346

FOREIGN OFFICE, E. S. I.

19th July, 1938.

(J 2792/2014/16)

Dear Chancery,

In your telegram No. 134 Saving of the 9th July, you refer to Prince Mohammed Ali's declaration to the press in London regarding the Caliphate.

We have been unable to trace a reference in the British press to this declaration and if it received any publicity at all it must have been in some minor paper. We shall, therefore, be grateful if you will let us know for record and possible future reference, exactly what Prince Mohammed Ali did say and to whom he said it.

Yours ever,

EGYPTIAN DEPARTMENT.

The Chancery,

British Embassy,

Cairo.

347  
BRITISH EMBASSY,  
RAMLEH,  
2nd August, 1938.

INDEXED

Dear Department,

Your letter J 2792/2014/16 of July 19th last crossed our despatch No.862 of July 17th enclosing a press cutting regarding Prince Mohammed Ali's declaration to the press about the Caliphate.

Yours ever,  
CHANCERY.

Y  
MK  
7/19

Egyptian Department,  
Foreign Office,  
S.W.1.

File

J

J 3008

348

1938

Registry Number } J 3008/2014/16

FROM Sir M. Lempson  
 (Cairo)

No. 862  
 (335/16/38)

Dated 19th July 1938  
 Received in Registry } 2nd Aug. 1938

J: Egypt and Sudan

Caliphate of Islam.

Refers to Cairo telegram No. 124 Saving of 9th July, 1938 (J 2792/2014/16).  
 Transmits copies of extract from "Egyptian Gazette" of 9th July, 1938, reporting the "Ahram" correspondent's interview on 7th July, 1938, with Prince Mohamed Aly, who spoke on 1) relations between England and Egypt; 2) the Caliphate, 3) the engagement of Princess Fawzie of Egypt to the Crown Prince of Iran.

Last Paper.  
 J 2492

(Minutes.)  
 Hamless enough. Copies l.o.c.o. 7/8

References.

Eastern Dept. 7/19/38  
 News Dept. 7/20/38

P. L. Roe  
 8/8

(Print.)

I do not remember any mention in Poland. Prince Mohamed Aly refers to such mentions at the close of the portion of his interview dealing with the Caliphate.

(How disposed of.)  
 7.14. l.o.c.o.  
 C.O.  
 Aug. 15.

K23  
 8/11/38

(Action completed.) J 2/5/38	(Index.) 13 6/9
---------------------------------	-----------------------

Next Paper.  
 J 3026

R.

No. 862.  
(335/16/38).

13.01

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His Majesty's Ambassador  
~~XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXX~~ presents his compliments to

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has  
the honour to transmit herewith copies of the under-mentioned paper.

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
ALEXANDRIA,  
~~XXXX~~

July 19, 1938.

Reference to previous communication:  
Embassy telegram to Foreign  
Office No. 124 (Saving) of  
July 9th.

J 3008  
2 AUG 1938

Description of Inclosure.

Name and Date.	Subject.
Extract from "Egyptian Gazette" of July 9th, 1938.	Declaration by Prince Mohamed Aly to "Ahram" correspondent regarding relations between England and Egypt: the Caliphate; and Princess Fawzia's engagement.

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EXTRACT FROM "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE" - July 9, 1938.

PRINCE MOHAMED ALY INTERVIEWED.

REVIVAL OF CALIPHATE.

"IMPOSSIBLE AT PRESENT".

London, July 8.

Prince Mohamed Aly accorded the "Ahram" correspondent an interview yesterday. His Highness, who is looking very well despite his indisposition before leaving Egypt, spoke of his pleasure at being in London, and in contact again with Their British Majesties, to whom he expressed his thanks for their kind thoughtfulness in presenting him with a Coronation medal, although owing to illness last year he was unable to represent Egypt at the ceremony.

Having attended Queen Victoria's Jubilee and the Coronations of her two successors, it would have been a great pleasure for him to attend the crowning of King George VI, and he greatly prized the medal.

His Highness referred to the special ties now linking Britain and Egypt as a result of the Treaty. It was natural that the members of the two Royal Families should be on the friendliest of terms. This was shown to the Prince by the most cordial reception accorded him by the King and Queen. The friendly relations now existing between Britain and Egypt were reflected in the manner in which he was not only received by Their Majesties, but the good feeling shown by Mr. Chamberlain and the Foreign Office. He was certain that the good understanding between the two countries would continue and be increased by the forthcoming visits of the Egyptian Premier and Hassan Sabry Pasha.

The Caliphate.

The Prince was asked about the rumours regarding the revival of the Caliphate and Egypt's claim to it. The Prince

/said

said that the assumption of the Caliphate could not be accomplished by merely desiring it. He did not consider any Oriental nation to-day sufficiently powerful to take upon itself the Caliphate, which carried with it the ability to protect Moslems everywhere. Choosing a Caliph is like choosing a Parliament: in this case the views of all Moslems have to be considered and no sovereign momentarily powerful enough should say that he is to be the Caliph. But Egypt, having Al-Azhar as the most prominent institution of the Moslem world, sending out qualified sheikhs everywhere, had the strongest position. Formerly the Moslems of Poland, Rumania and other countries of Eastern Europe sent their religious teachers to Turkey, but now they are sent to Egypt, which is the centre of the Moslems the world over.

Princess Fawzia's Engagement.

His Highness concluded his talk with the "Ahram" correspondent by referring in the most cordial terms to the engagement of Princess Fawzia with the heir of the throne of Iran. This is not only going to draw the two countries together in a material sense, but had a deeper spiritual significance which was noted by Turkish writers more than by the Egyptians. The two Royal Houses represented two sects of the Moslem faith which for more than a thousand years had been divided. Now by the union, Sunnis and Shiites, the two Royal Families would show the underlying unity of Islam.

The Prince expects to leave England next week for Switzerland, where he will recuperate.- (Ahram S.S.).

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J. 3026  
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425/5/38

BRITISH EMBASSY,

BAGDAD.

28th June, 1938.

Dear Hamilton,

Thank you for your two letters of June 10th and June 22nd about the Majlis Islami A'la.

The Alim of Najaf, with whom Sheikh al Haraghi has been corresponding, visited me a few days ago and spoke about the Majlis and also about the Caliphate. He declared that he himself and the other Ulama of Najaf and Karbala were well disposed towards the idea of a conference which would aim at bringing about a close unity of all Muslim sects, but did not commit himself of any opinion regarding the suggestion that King Farouk should be proclaimed Caliph.

He gave me the impression that he was not expecting the conference to take place for some considerable time.

Early next week he is going on leave to Syria and something may be heard of him there. His name is Al Sinjani. He is an oily creature and not at all trustworthy.

Yours ever,

Signed. V. Holt.

J.A.de C. Hamilton, Esq.,

British Embassy,

Alexandria.

**J**

J 2106/2106/16  
374

Registry Number } J 2106/2106/16  
 FROM Sir M. Lampson  
 (Cairo)  
 to Sir L. Oliphant  
 No. 460/2/38  
 Secret.  
 Dated 7th May 1938  
 Received } 24th May  
 in Registry } 1938  
 J: Egypt and Sudan

**Admiralty Intelligence Report on Egypt and the Sudan.**  
 Refers to Sir L. Oliphant's letter of 8th April 1937 (W 6487/G).  
 Transmits copies of draft of the political section of the Admiralty Intelligence Report on Egypt and the Sudan. Explains the manner in the draft has been prepared.  
 Considers that the staff at a busy post should not be called upon to write other department's reports, and records that considerable resentment has been engendered at the Embassy in this connexion.

Last Paper.

References.  
 W 2780/G - 1937.  
 W 2152/2152/50  
 1938

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)  
 Lt. Sir M. Lampson  
 (Cairo) from Sir L.  
 Oliphant.  
 June 1  
 Lt. Col. Congdon  
 (Admty.) from Mr.  
 Cavendish Bentinck.  
 June 1.

(Action completed.)	(Index.)
1.6.38	2/8

Next Paper

(Minutes.)

The report on Egypt is, with few exceptions, very good & unusually interesting. But it has not been properly checked, and I have had to make a number of alterations in order to make sense of certain passages. The Sudan report is good, if a little dull, and requires no amendments. I do not think that either report requires any cutting or expanding, nor do they contain any passages which are inaccurate or dangerous from the political point of view.

As regards the last paragraph of Sir M. Lampson's letter, I submit that

that

That this moral indignation on the part of the Embassy is a little overdone. Other Departments have asked Missions abroad to prepare these reports, and few of these Missions have a staff which in any way compares with that at Cairo. Moreover the Embassies have taken a year to produce the report, and they cannot seriously claim that they have been overworked in the past year. I note that there is no complaint from Khartoum.

By. (1) letter from Mr Bentwick to Col. Congdon (dtd 6/5) enclosing copies of the reports

(2) letter from Sir L. Diphant to Sir M. Lampton expressing thanks for the report but deprecating the suggestion that the Embassies have been very badly treated

(3) letter to the Secretariat at Khartoum, thanking them for the Sudan report.

J. M. Kirk

28/5

I think both the reports on Egypt and on the Sudan are excellent and

must

Minutes.

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must have given an appreciable amount of trouble. However Sir M. Lampson's complaint on this score has not much justification. These reports have to be done and once done they only require to be brought up to date. The raiders (or marines) could not possibly have prepared such good reports on Egypt and the Sudan as these. The Egyptian Department are clearly not as well fitted to compile these reports as the Chandery in Cairo as local knowledge is required. Moreover the Embassy in Cairo do not appear to be very understaffed (one Minister/Councillor, 4 diplomatic secretaries, an oriental councillor, 5 oriental secretaries, 4 service A.D.C.s, one Hon. Attaché, 15 Archivists, clerks, typists etc. apart from the Commercial Councillor's office).

I submit herewith a draft letter (for Sir M. Lampson's signature) to Sir M. Lampson ( thanking him and asking him to thank the Secretariat at Khartoum (I think that this should be done through Cairo), and a draft letter to Col. Congdon (Admiralty).

V. Commins  
 News Dept. p.p. 20 and 21. 29/12

Send to  
 Le 30/12

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

SECRET

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
THE EMBASSY,  
CAIRO.

376

460/2/38

2152  
MAY 1938

May 7, 1938.  
R-23

My dear Lancelot,

W 6461/3

You will remember writing to me on April 6th, 1937, asking us to undertake the preparation of the political section of the Admiralty Intelligence Report on Egypt and the Sudan. Subsequent correspondence took place on the subject between the Chancery and the League of Nations and Western Department.

2. The draft section is now ready, and I am sending it to you herewith. The Egyptian Section has been prepared here and the Sudan Section by the Secretariat in Khartoum.

3. The greater part of the report had already been prepared before the receipt of Lord Halifax's circular despatch No. W/2152/2152/50, and for this reason does not follow exactly the headings given in that circular.

/It

Sir Lancelot Oliphant,  
K.C.M.G., C.B.,  
Foreign Office,  
S. W. 1.

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
~~THE EMBASSY~~  
CAIRO. 377

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It was felt, however, that the subject matter had already, with the exception of the Press and the Legal system, been adequately covered in the original draft so it was decided to leave it as it stood and to add two notes on these subjects.

4. It was understood by Hamilton, who saw the Admiralty Intelligence people when he was last home on leave, that they were including in their handbook a full text of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, so this has not been specifically included but referred to in the last paragraph of page 8.

5. The preparation of this report has entailed a considerable amount of work. We are somewhat late in submitting it, but I hope that it will prove to be what is required.

6. Let me repeat what I said in my letter to you of January 29th. It seems to me more than a tall order that the staff at a busy post like this should be called upon to write other Departments' reports

/for

BRITISH EMBASSY,  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
CAIRO. 378

3.

for them. And I may record that considerable resentment has been engendered (with my full sympathy) here at their having had to do this when there were already sufficient other calls on their time and their energy.

Yours ever,

*Arthur C. Clarke*

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

Modern Egypt occupies the North-East corner of Africa, extending from the Mediterranean in the North to the parallel of Wadi Halfa in the South a length of 655 miles; and from Libya in the West to the Red Sea and the frontiers of Palestine in the East, a breadth varying between 550 and 750 miles; with a total extent of 387,000 square miles. Not all, however, of this territory is habitable, but only a narrow strip, "the gift of the Nile", as Herodotus wrote over two thousand years ago. Every cubic yard of this Nile valley soil has been brought down from Central Africa by the silt-laden flood of that river, and deposited in the shallow trough that an older Nile etched for itself in the limestone plateau of the Sahara desert. This fertile tract - sometimes but a few hundred yards and never more than 15 miles wide, till it reached Cairo, where it expands into the fan of the Delta, a circular segment of 110 miles radius and 170 miles arc - covers 12,400 square miles, or 7,667,000 acres in all. There it is that - apart from a few scattered oases and valleys in the desert, where a scanty supply of underground water fosters a precarious agriculture - the people of Egypt live, and thence they draw their sustenance. Without that river's beneficent flood, hardly a green blade would flourish in the country. South of Cairo rain is practically unknown and between there and the sea it is too uncertain to admit of the cultivation of cereals.

On these  $7 \frac{2}{3}$  million acres (6 millions of which have been brought under cultivation, while  $1 \frac{2}{3}$  millions still await development by irrigation) lives and toils a population of 16 million souls. A quarter of a million of them are subjects of foreign powers, and the rest are Egyptian subjects. Behind them lie fifty-two centuries of recorded and much more

/of



of unwritten history. For even when the invention of writing began the marvellous series of sculptured records that endure to-day, the Valley of the Nile had already been inhabited for thousands of years. And the race that lived there in 5340 B.C. had already made large strides towards modern civilisation.

Isolation and an almost unchanging environment have produced a remarkable homogeneity in the Egyptian people. Apart from the Berbers or the Nubians of the far South and the sparse Arabs of the desert, there is little difference in appearance or in character between the inhabitants of the North and of the South. This racial homogeneity is most marked among the Copts, the oldest Christian community in the world, whose religion has placed bars in the way of inter-marriage with foreigners. It is well marked, also, among the fellahin (peasant cultivators), who form the great bulk of the population. Many of the Moslem upper classes, however, show traces of descent from Turks, Circassians, Georgians and other foreign races.

Agriculture is now, and is likely to continue for some considerable time to be the principal industry of the country. The population is increasing faster than productivity of the soil. Consequently, it has been a cardinal point of the policy of every Government not only to increase agricultural land by irrigation but to initiate and nourish new industries, and to provide a better standard of living, either by producing goods that can be exported against an import of food, or by replacing imported manufactures by non-indigenous foodstuffs.

Egypt is an independent sovereign state, and its form of government is that of a constitutional monarchy.

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The present King is His Majesty King Farouk I, who ascended the throne on April 28th, 1936.

The constitution which was drafted in 1923 provides for a parliament composed of a Senate, partly nominated and partly elected, and a Chamber of Deputies composed of 264 members elected on a basis of universal male suffrage.

The country is divided into 14 provinces, each under a muhtar, responsible to the Minister of the Interior, and five governorates, Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Sues and Damietta, each under a Muhafiz who is similarly responsible. A further sub-division is made into some 90 (marakiz) districts, which again are sub-divided into over 3,000 circumscriptions, or villages, the actual units of administration. Each village is ruled by an onda, or headman, who is always a prominent local landowner. The onda is assisted, for fiscal purposes, by a sarraf, or treasurer. Within this organisation a number of self-governing local bodies and municipalities exist, notably that of Alexandria. Local government, however, is still in its infancy in Egypt, though it is doing good work in training men in statesmanship.

The area outside the Nile Valley and Delta is administered by the Frontiers Administration and consists almost entirely of deserts in which are located certain oases. The population (about 100,000) consists mainly of Beduin tribes who are administered on traditional tribal lines. The area is subdivided as follows: Western Desert Province, (includes Siwa, Bahariya and Farafra oases), Southern Desert Province, (Dakhla and Kharga oases), Sinai Province, Red Sea Province.

/Historical

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HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

Since the end of the eighteenth century Great Britain has had a special interest in Egypt. In the old world Egypt represented the only portage on the shortest sea route to India, and Napoleon's strategical insight led him to seize it in the hope that France, by using interior lines for an attack on India, might reverse the verdict of previous wars. The hostility of Turkey, then sovereign of Egypt, and Nelson's victory at Abukir defeated him, but British statesmen and strategists had learnt a lesson. With the occupation of Malta the British Fleet, formerly a rare visitor, became a resident in the Mediterranean, and through the nineteenth century it was an axiom of British policy to allow no foreign Power to control Egypt or to exercise an influence there which might be inimical to British Imperial interests. The unsuccessful British attempt on Egypt in 1807; British support of Turkey against Mohamed Ali Pasha, the Sultan's able and rebellious Egyptian Viceroy, whom Palmerston suspected as the potential ally of France; the early opposition of the British Government to the construction of the Suez Canal, were logical consequences of this policy.

The completion of the Suez Canal greatly increased the strategical importance of Egypt. The portage had become the shortest passage to India and Australia. Lord Beaconsfield's purchase of 177,000 shares in the Suez Canal from Ismail Pasha, the financially hardpressed Khedive (Viceroy) of Egypt, in 1875, marked the growth of British interest in Egypt, and in 1882 the revolt of Arabi Pasha, the claims of international finance and strategical policy led to British military intervention and the British occupation of the country.

The first 24 years of the occupation were marked by great triumphs. The Sudan, lost through misgovernment to fanatical savages, was reconquered and placed under an Anglo-

/Egyptian

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Egyptian condominium; great public works were constructed; Egypt became prosperous and solvent under the paternal rule of Lord Cromer, whose "advice" to an Egyptian Minister was equivalent to an order. Thanks to his achievements and to the Anglo-French Entente, Britain's "special position" in Egypt was internationally recognized in 1904, when the prestige of the occupation reached its zenith. In 1907 Lord Cromer's health gave way. His successor, Sir Eldon Gorst, established better relations with the Khedive Abbas Hilmy Pasha, but died untimely. Lord Kitchener generally followed Cromer's policy until the outbreak of the World War.

Egypt perforce threw in her lot with Britain. When Turkey joined Germany the Egyptian Government proclaimed martial law without reference to the dissolved Assembly - a mainly consultative body which Lord Kitchener had set up. The British Government declared that they would be responsible for the defence of Egypt. On December 18th, 1914, they declared a British Protectorate and abolished Turkish suzerainty. Next day the Khedive Abbas Hilmy, then recovering in Europe from wounds inflicted by an assassin in Constantinople, was deposed and his uncle, Prince Hussein, was proclaimed Sultan. The changes caused neither enthusiasm nor disturbance.

The War went on. Egyptian troops took part in the defence of the Suez Canal and the Arabian operations. The Egyptian people bore requisitions, martial law, and other trials with a patience which the British failed to recognize. But they began to feel a sense of grievance. Lord Cromer's last days had been marked by two things which rankled - the excessive punishment of villagers who

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attacked British officers at Denshawai and an unnecessary multiplication of British officials, whose increase was resented by Egyptian officials and by the students. The recruiting of labour corps and transport units for Palestine was abused by unscrupulous Egyptian officials and the British bore the blame.

Peace came at last. It found British opinion favourable to the maintenance of the Protectorate but the Egyptians had other views. Nationalist feeling had grown under the inspiration of the theory of self-determination proclaimed by President Wilson and of the Anglo-French declaration of November, 1918, announcing that the Allies proposed to liberate the peoples oppressed by Turkish rule. Educated Egyptians contrasted British official disclaimers of any intention to hold Egypt permanently with the fact of the Protectorate and they found a leader in Saad Pasha Zaghlul.

The British Government refused to allow either Zaghlul's Nationalist Committee or the Egyptian Ministers to go to London in 1919 to state the Egyptian case. The Egyptian Government resigned; Zaghlul was deported, rioting and bloodshed followed, and the struggle between the British authorities and the Nationalist "afd (i.e., Delegation) took an acute form. Whitehall decided to send a mission to Egypt with Lord Milner as chairman. But its terms of reference, which involved the maintenance of the Protectorate, and the fact that it only reached Egypt in December handicapped it. Lord Milner, however, returned with a plan for the abolition of the Protectorate and for the settlement of Anglo-Egyptian differences by a Treaty of Alliance approved by a "genuinely representative Egyptian /Assembly".

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Assembly". In 1920 he met Zaghlul in London; but the Egyptian leader after discussing Lord Milner's proposals with his colleagues in Egypt returned to insist on four reservations, the chief of which were that Egypt should share equally with Great Britain in the Government of the Sudan and that the British troops in Egypt should be limited in number and confined to the Canal zone. Lord Milner could not agree, and the conversations broke down. The Government published his report but did not accept its recommendations. So ended the first attempt.

Egypt was still disturbed. Late in 1921 Adly Pasha, a non-party statesman, brought a delegation to London. Lord Curzon proposed the abolition of the Protectorate, but Adly repeated the Wafidist claim that Egypt had an "incontestable right of sovereignty over the Sudan" and the second attempt ended. The ensuing deadlock was marked by murders and attempted murders of British officials and soldiers and of Egyptians who advocated co-operation with the British. Zaghlul was deported, martial law maintained, but Lord Allenby, the British High Commissioner, realized that mere repression could only make bad worse. In February, 1922, he came to London to lay his views before the Government. On February 28th the British Government declared Egypt "an independent sovereign State". Their declaration added that "whereas the relations between his Majesty's Government and Egypt are of vital interest to the British Empire", four questions were "absolutely reserved to the discretion of His Majesty's Government until ... it may be possible by free discussion and friendly accommodation on both

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sides to conclude agreements in regard thereto". These questions were :- (a) The security of the communications of the British Empire in Egypt; (b) The defence of Egypt against all foreign aggression or interference direct or indirect; (c) The protection of foreign interests in Egypt and the protection of minorities; (d) the Sudan. Pending agreement the status quo in these matters should remain intact. The declaration was followed by the proclamation of Sultan Fuad I, who had succeeded his brother in 1917 as King of Egypt.

Between 1924 and 1936 no less than four unsuccessful attempts were made by the British and Egyptian Governments to settle on a treaty basis the questions outstanding between the two countries.

However, in 1936, under pressure of external events during the crisis caused by Italy's invasion of Abyssinia, the Egyptian political parties drew together and presented as a United Front a request for the reopening of treaty negotiations.

On March 2nd, 1936, the British and Egyptian delegations met in Cairo and this time the negotiations were brought to a successful conclusion and a Treaty of Alliance was signed in London on August 26th.

The Treaty which is included in Annex A came into force on December 22nd, 1936. It substituted for the British military occupation of Egypt a permanent military defensive alliance within the framework of the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact. Under this treaty the two countries undertake not to adopt an attitude towards foreign countries, or to conclude political treaties, inconsistent

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with the Alliance; they agree, in the event of the risk of a rupture between one of them and a third State, to consult together with a view to peaceful settlement; but should either of them nonetheless become involved in war the other will, subject to its obligations under the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact, immediately come to its aid as an ally.

The treaty lays down in particular that in the event of 'war, imminent menace of war, or apprehended international emergency' Egypt will furnish to Great Britain such facilities as the use of Egyptian ports, aerodromes and means of communication, and will if necessary declare martial law and establish effective censorship.

Furthermore, recognising that the Suez Canal is not only an integral part of Egypt and a universal means of communication, but also "an essential means of communication between the different parts of the British Empire" the Treaty authorises the stationing in the Canal Zone, with necessary facilities, <sup>for</sup> land and air, <sup>training</sup> of British Troops to the number of 10,000 with 400 air-force pilots, to ensure, in co-operation with the Egyptian forces, the defence of the Canal until such time as the two countries agree that the Egyptian Army is in a position to ensure by its own resources the liberty and entire security of navigation of the Canal. The Treaty also provides for the construction and maintenance by the Egyptian Government of a number of strategic roads, bridges and railways and the <sup>transfer</sup> move of the British troops from Cairo and Alexandria is dependant on the completion of this programme and on the construction of proper accommodation in the Canal Zone. The British units in Alexandria will

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be the last to move and the Treaty anticipates that they will remain in Alexandria for as long as eight years from the coming into force of the Treaty. If after 20 years the question whether the Egyptian Army is capable of taking over the defence of the Canal is a subject of disagreement, or if one of the parties wishes to revise the treaty and agreement is not reached, the differences shall be submitted to the League or to such other person or body of persons as the two countries may agree, but any revision of the Treaty must provide for the continuation of the alliance. If both parties agree to revision they may negotiate it after ten years. The Condominium over the Sudan is maintained. Both parties agree that the welfare of the Sudanese is the primary aim of their administration over the Sudan. Egyptian officials are eligible for appointments in the Sudan. Egyptian troops will take part in its defence, and Egyptian immigration will be unrestricted save for reasons of public order and health. The responsibility for the protection of the lives and property of foreigners in Egypt devolves upon Egypt. The police <sup>are to</sup> shall remain under British command for five years during which time the European element will be gradually reduced and eliminated; that the British Inspector-General of the Egyptian army and all British personnel in the Egyptian army <sup>are to</sup> shall be withdrawn but that for the purpose of training the Egyptian army and air force the Egyptian Government will avail themselves of the advice of a British Military Mission. (this mission was subsequently appointed with General Marshall-Cornwall at its head); and that the armament and equipment of the Egyptian forces <sup>will</sup> shall not /differ

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differ in type from those of the British forces. Notes and Annexes provide that the two countries shall be represented by Ambassadors at each other's capitals and that the British Ambassador shall be considered senior to other foreign representatives in Egypt. It also provided that Egypt should apply with the support of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for membership of the League of Nations.

The Treaty was subsequently ratified by both parties on 22nd December, 1936, and Egypt duly became a member of the League of Nations on 26th May, 1937.

The capitulatory régime, which had been in force for several centuries, was abolished on 15th October, 1937, as a result of a Conference at Montreux.

Note on the Organisation of Justice in Egypt since the signature of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and the Montreux Convention.

The result of these two instruments has been that the Courts previously referred to as the Native Courts and now preferably known as the National Courts, have become the normal Courts for all inhabitants of Egypt, subject only to certain clearly defined exceptions of more or less limited duration. These exceptional jurisdictions can most conveniently be explained under the two headings, Criminal and Civil.

A. Criminal.

1. The Mixed Courts.

Under the Montreux Convention these Courts are to be maintained until 14th October 1949 and are to have jurisdiction over the nationals of all Signatories of the Convention other than Egyptians (viz. British, French, Americans, Belgians, Danes, Spaniards, Greeks, Italians, Norwegians, Dutch, Portuguese and Swedes) and also over Austrians, Czechoslovakians,  
/Germans,

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Germans, Hungarians, Poles, Roumanians, Swiss and Yugoslavs, in all criminal matters, to the exclusion of the jurisdiction of the National Courts.

To this general rule there are, however, three exceptions:-

- (a) Both the Mixed and the National Courts have jurisdiction over any person, irrespective of his nationality, who is accused of an offence against their own officials or in one of their own tribunals, or who is charged with a bankruptcy offence in cases where the bankruptcy proceedings have taken place before them.
- (b) By Article 4 of the Immunities Convention which is an Annex to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, no member of the British Forces is subject to the criminal jurisdiction of any Egyptian Court, i.e. either Mixed or National.
- (c) By a special agreement with the Egyptian Government, members of the British Military Mission attached to the Egyptian Army enjoy the same immunities as members of the British Forces.

The law applied in criminal matters is that of the Mixed Criminal Procedure Code and the Egyptian Penal Code, both of which were recently revised and brought up-to-date, and promulgated in August 1937.

2. The British Consular Court.

Under the Egypt Order in Council 1937, which was promulgated in October 1937, His Britannic Majesty's Consular Court for Egypt has full jurisdiction in criminal matters over all members of the British Forces as defined in the Immunities Convention above referred to and members

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of the Military Mission. In the case of those members of the British Forces who are subject to the Naval Discipline Act, the Army Act or the Air Force Act, this jurisdiction is in certain matters concurrent with that of Courts Martial. For this reason no such person can be prosecuted before the Consular Court without the consent of the Senior Naval Officer within Egyptian territorial waters or of the Officer Commanding the Military or Air Forces in Egypt respectively, which consent must be signified in writing to the Court.

The law applied in the Consular Court in criminal matters is the Law of England subject to such modifications as are provided in the Egypt Order in Council 1937.

B. Civil Matters.

1. The Mixed Courts.

These courts have jurisdiction in all civil and commercial matters in which either the plaintiff or the defendant or any other party to the action is a foreigner of one of the nationalities mentioned in A 1. above.

The only exceptions to this rule are:-

- (a) Members of the British Forces in Egypt and members of the Military Mission are not justiciable in the Mixed or any other Egyptian Courts in respect of matters arising out of or incidental to their official duties. If any action is attempted to be brought against a member of the British Forces, the Ambassador must be notified and all further proceedings stayed for 21 days to allow His Excellency to declare that the matter did so arise, and such a declaration is conclusive and puts an end to the proceedings. If no such declaration

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- is made the action proceeds in the ordinary way.
- (b) In matters of personal status all the Powers which signed the Montreux Convention were authorised by the Egyptian Government to retain the jurisdiction of their Consular Courts, and many of them have availed themselves of this right, including the United Kingdom and the Dominions, but excluding the Irish Free State and South Africa. A similar right has also been given by the Egyptian Government to Germany, Austria and Roumania. Matters of personal status including matrimonial clauses of any kind, and the wills or intestate successions of persons dying domiciled in Egypt.

2. The Consular Courts.

Those Powers which have availed themselves of the right referred to in 1 (b) above, maintain their Consular Courts for matters of <sup>personal</sup> status ~~personnel~~.

The intention to retain this jurisdiction has, under Article 9 of the Montreux Convention, to be notified to the Egyptian Government at the time of the deposit of instruments of ratification. As all the Signatories have not yet deposited their instruments of ratification, it is not possible to give a complete list of nations which have decided to retain it.

INTERNAL POLITICAL FACTORS.

It is difficult at the present moment to analyse in detail the internal political forces of Egypt, as insufficient time has so far elapsed since her attainment of full independence to allow the effects of that achievement to be properly gauged.

It is thus possible only to sketch in broad outline

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the main factors in Egyptian political life and it is necessary to qualify any deduction which may be logically drawn from these by saying that in Egypt, which is essentially the land of paradox, the unexpected, rather than the natural development, is always to be expected.

The main components of Egyptian political life are as follows:-

- (i) The great mass of the population consisting of the fellahin, and, in a smaller degree, industrial workers, who together form about 90% of the population - uneducated, poverty stricken and at a generally low state of social evolution. Politically this mass is normally lethargic but on occasion capable of being roused to a frenzy lasting over short periods.
- (ii) A growing educated and professional class derived from fellahin stock.
- (iii) A landed aristocracy of Egypte-Turkish origin which centres round the Monarchy, and which is saved from gradual extinction by recruits from the wealthy business class now arising with Egypt's industrial development. To this class adhere purely Egyptian landed proprietors of the more conservative and more socially developed type.
- (iv) The religious minorities, Coptic, Syrian and Jewish, who are always in danger of Muslim hostility for religious and economic reasons.
- (v) The large European communities, settled in some cases for generations in Egypt, on whom depend the main economic and trading activities of the country.

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(vi) The influence of His Majesty's Government as represented by the British Embassy, and the presence of a large body of British troops on Egyptian territory.

The first two factors enumerated above, of which the second provides the leadership and inspiration, represent the democratic nationalistic spirit of Egypt, and it is their opposition to the control and exploitation of the Turco-Egyptian aristocracy (factor (iii) above) which forms the underlying theme of modern Egyptian internal politics.

From the end of the Great War until the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, these growing forces found expression for their political energies in the struggle for independence and the main issue was obscured. The more conservative elements represented by the Egypto-Turkish aristocracy, whilst paying lip-service to the nationalistic ideals of the first two classes, were never so extreme or uncompromising, knowing full well that their own position would be ultimately less strong, when they had to face alone the rising tide of democracy without being able to canalise its energies into anti-foreign channels. Egypt during these years was governed alternatively by Governments representing the popular will as expressed by the Wafdist party, and by those representing the Palace and old governing classes, whose methods were often unconstitutional and dictatorial.

It was at this period that the balance of power was held by the British High Commissioner who by using his influence one way or another could bring about the downfall of a dictatorial Ministry or replace an incompetent and uncompromising Wafdist one by another more supple and  
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efficient. This influence had international sanction, as Great Britain has retained for herself the right to intervene on certain reserved points, and responsibility for law and order in Egypt in the eyes of the world rested on her.

In theory this right of intervention has now been removed by the treaty and, whilst in practice this statement requires considerable qualification, the fact remains that the internal political forces have now greater freedom of play and the underlying struggle for power can be more clearly seen.

This struggle, whilst no doubt fundamentally inspired by a desire for power and wealth, also represents opposing schools of thought as to how Egypt can best be governed. On the one hand there is the growing middle class imbued with ill-digested western political theories, which pins its faith on democratic principles and constitutional practices; on the other <sup>hand there is the aristocracy</sup> which maintains that in the present state of Egypt's social evolution, the welfare of the greatest number can only be secured through an authoritarian government backed by strict adherence to the Muslim faith and tenets.

The latter school of thought now centres round the person of the young King Farouk, who, at the moment, enjoys a great popularity, on the continuity of which however it would be unwise to count in such an unstable country as Egypt. At present he has all the advantages of youth on his side but he has inherited certain defects of character from his parentage which may be the cause of great trouble in the future and might, if he and his advisers fail to gauge public sentiment aright, even cost him his Throne. He is, for example, greatly under the influence of Counsellors who wish to see him play a part as the leading Muslim monarch, and to  
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govern Egypt as a purely Muslim State. In view of the fact that, apart from Copts who number 8% of the population, there are a large number of other religious bodies in Egypt, this tendency is likely to prove a dangerous one. There is even a proposal that King Farouk should aspire to the Caliphate of Islam, a suggestion which would hardly commend itself to other oriental rulers.

A detailed description of the actual parliamentary parties would serve no useful purpose in this appreciation. Their strength and importance at any given moment depend on a number of changing factors. The period since the attainment of complete independence has moreover been too short to allow of a development of parties based on definite principles of internal policy. At the moment of writing, April, 1938, the main parties are the Ittehadists, Shهابists and Liberal Constitutionalists which represent the conservative elements and the Wafd, (Saadist and Mahasist) which represents the forces of the Left.

Egypt's internal political life cannot be played entirely unaffected by external factors. We have already noted the influence of the British Ambassador and the Army stationed in Egypt. Another important factor is the presence of large bodies of foreign nationals in Egypt, whose numbers are estimated at 248,000. These play a vital part in Egypt's economic life, and on their activities depend in large measure Egypt's prosperity. They provide, however, on the whole, a steadying factor in Egyptian politics, as, since 1936, Egypt has assumed complete responsibility for their safety and good government. The discharge of this responsibility and the fear of foreign intervention cannot but act as a brake on any political or fanatical extravagances her rulers may contemplate.

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The immediate political future of Egypt is obscure. Having liquidated the main outstanding question with Great Britain, she finds herself, for the first time in modern history, mistress in her own house. The great majority of the people, as we have seen, are ignorant, overworked and suffering from chronic ill-health, her middle classes are imbued with ill-digested western political thought and largely inexperienced in affairs and in taking responsibility; and her throne is in the hands of a young and inexperienced Monarch whose lineage suggests that his actions will be not always governed by the wisest counsels. Further, although the Egyptians have a number of admirable qualities, there are few signs at present of their showing <sup>up a</sup> sufficient <sup>content</sup> numbers those qualities of disinterestedness and capacity without which no state can <sup>organise</sup> carry on either its parliamentary life or its administrative machine with any success.

Egypt is, moreover, unlikely to be left alone to work out her own salvation in peace. Her geographical position brings her into the orbit of international politics at a point where European rivalries are likely to be increasingly concentrated and thus makes it increasingly important that she should attain a stability of government which will enable her ally to take such measures as are necessary for her protection.

It would seem unlikely that she will be able to attain this all important internal stability without the help of the British Government and it will prove as necessary as it was in the past for His Majesty's Government, in her position as an ally, and in view of her vital interests in the Near East, to exercise her influence to this end.

The Anglo-Egyptian alliance may be a "marriage forcée" but it is not for that reason less of a marriage and British  
/influence

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influence will of necessity remain a vital factor in Egyptian internal as well as external affairs.

PRESS & PROPAGANDA.

Of Egypt's 15,000,000 inhabitants not more, probably, than 2,000,000 are literate to any marked degree, and only about 1,000,000 read habitually. The reading public is, however, almost exclusively a newspaper-reading public owing first to the lack of any modern Arabic literature, and, secondly, to its overpowering interest in party politics. It is thus not surprising to find that most Egyptians who can read take three or four daily newspapers, not to mention the even more popular weekly magazines. To cater for this restricted public there is an amazingly large number of newspapers, mostly published in Cairo, so that the largest daily has a circulation of only 70,000 copies. The standard of Arabic journalism varies as much as any other, but much has been done in recent years to raise the general tone and standing of the Press. The information given in some is inaccurate, and indeed there seems but little attempt to check facts. Editorial opinion has for long been concerned almost solely with party politics, but it is hoped that now the Treaty has been signed newspapers will turn their attention to urgent social problems.

The largest Arabic newspaper is both the best and the oldest; this is Al Ahras, which, since it was founded in 1875, has maintained its place at the head of the vernacular press. Representing no party, it has never been noted for its opinions, but its news service, both foreign and local, is excellent. It is well printed, well managed, and enterprising. Al Mokattam is Al Ahras's afternoon rival, and is likewise unaffiliated to any party. This newspaper has in the past been noted for its pro-British sympathies, as against Al Ahras's nationalist policy. Both papers are Syrian-owned. /Other

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Other important newspapers are Al Siyassa, the Liberal Constitutional newspaper, and Al Misri, and Al Wafd el Misri, <sup>which</sup> representing the Nahas <sup>while</sup> Wafd and <sup>represents</sup> the Dostour/the Saadists. The politics of these papers vary in accordance with the state of their finances and the extent of the monetary help which they can secure from interested parties.

Weekly magazines are divided into two distinct sections: political and popular. The three main political publications are Akher Saa, Al Kashkoul, and Rosa <sup>el</sup> Youssef. All are biting satirical, often to the point of libel, and are concerned, wittily, with personalities. Their cartoonists have evolved a figure who is supposed to be the embodiment of average Egyptian public opinion, Masri Effendi (Mr. Egyptian). He appears as a short, plump, rather pop-eyed little personage, now timorous, now bold, who is eternally fingering a string of beads. The popular magazines, mainly issued by the same firm, are avidly read by students. Al Muesawar is the favourite, but there is one for every day of the week. They are excellently printed and illustrated. In addition there are newspapers in English, French, Greek, Italian, Hebrew and Armenian.

Owing to the venality of the Egyptian press it lends itself with ease, and indeed eagerness, to propaganda purposes.

The extent of this propaganda naturally varies in accordance with the state of international politics. For <sup>Italy</sup> instance, during the period of tension between Great Britain and over the Abyssinia question the Egyptian newspapers reaped a considerable harvest in payments for services rendered in the form of anti-British propaganda. With the restoration of normal relations between the two countries this propaganda largely ceased.

#### EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

Long before the Suez Canal was opened, the vital

/importance

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importance of Egypt as the key to India, and incidentally to the Near and Middle East, was fully appreciated, as pointed out in the Historical Introduction, by Napoleon. The construction of the Suez Canal greatly intensified this importance and, in the event of any war not involving Great Britain with a Mediterranean naval power, the effective control of the Suez Canal ensures the continuation, as in peace times, of rapid communication with the whole Far East, and Australia and New Zealand. The assistance of Egypt retains its own importance as providing a basis for any operations in the Near and Middle East, and had Egypt been independent and neutral during the Great War, the Gallipoli and Palestine operations would hardly have been feasible.

While effective control of the Canal gives the British Empire a rapid and (in the conditions referred to above) secure line of communications, from Gibraltar to Singapore, such control, equally can be used to deny communication between the Far East and any European Power.

In the event of war with a Mediterranean naval power, the importance of the Canal has been greatly diminished by modern developments in naval and air technique, and the mass of unprotected sea transport would have to be diverted round the Cape route. On the other hand, the irrevocable commitment of <sup>Italy</sup> the ~~only~~ European naval power which is likely to produce this result, to the creation of an Abyssinian Empire, enables the holder of the Suez Canal to sever instantaneously and completely all communication between Abyssinia and Italy. Thus, while Abyssinia and Libya constitute a potential physical threat to Egypt, Egypt is a still greater threat to Abyssinia and is also a potential menace to Libya. If Egypt is held between the pincers of Abyssinia and Libya, Libya is

/also

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also held between the pincers of Egypt and Tunis, and would be in a most awkward situation if cut off by naval operations from Italy.

Besides offering the means of completely isolating Abyssinia, and providing a base for air operations against Libya, Egypt offers at present the most important naval base in the event of naval operations in the Eastern Mediterranean. As Professor Callendar in "The Naval Side of British History" has repeatedly emphasized, the British fleet, during the eighteenth century wars with France, was constantly hampered, both in the Mediterranean and the West Indies, by lack of adequate naval bases, and this defect had generally to be remedied by seizing naval bases from the French or Spanish during the course of the wars (e.g. Gibraltar, Minorca in the Mediterranean, and Santa Lucia in the West Indies. Professor Callendar observes that Admiral Rodney, by his conquest of Santa Lucia "overrode his countrymen's unique talent for deferring naval needs until too late"). Before the seizure of Gibraltar, operations in the Mediterranean were only made possible by the alliance with Portugal and consequent free use of Lisbon.

Throughout the nineteenth century it was assumed that the well-equipped and fortified bases of Gibraltar and Malta had made the fleet completely secure in the Mediterranean. Unfortunately, the development of aviation and the entry of Italy on to the scene as a potential enemy with a locally powerful navy and air force has very greatly reduced the confidence which can be placed in Malta as a base for fleet operations in the event of war with Italy, and, owing to the inadequate accommodation at Haifa and the complete absence of any equipment at Cyprus, Alexandria has acquired first rate

/importance

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importance as the only fleet base in the Eastern Mediterranean. It can, however, only function as such, in war conditions, if the support of the Egyptian Government can be completely relied on, and from this point of view alone the co-operation of Egypt seems to be indispensable for fleet operations in the Eastern Mediterranean.

It is evident from the foregoing considerations that, in certain circumstances, Egypt may become not merely, as in the Great War, a base for operations between the British Empire and hostile powers, but even possibly, as in the time of Napoleon, a theatre of operations. It is also clear that, in such circumstances, large supplies of raw material of every kind would be required which could only be made available with great delay and difficulty. It is, therefore, important to note that Egypt is still mainly an agricultural country in which the manufacture industries are, broadly speaking, carried on by a number of small concerns on the basis of cheap and plentiful labour. Heavy industry and munitions production are practically non-existent. The accumulation of reserves in advance of an emergency is therefore a question of great importance.

In considering the strategical position of Egypt, the importance of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to our position in the Near East must not be lost sight of. The Sudan constitutes the hinterland of Egypt through which run the waters of the Nile on which all her prosperity depends.

Her frontiers, except with Abyssinia and Libya, march with states from which there is little to fear, and it is with regard to the Italian menace that her strategic importance lies. In this respect the Sudan is both a liability and an asset. Together with Egypt she provides a great buffer state separating the Italian Colonies in Africa, and her coast line on the  
/Red

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Red Sea flanks our means of communication to the Far East, while Port Sudan provides a base from which naval craft can operate to ensure their safety. On the other hand the presence of strong Italian forces in Abyssinia constitute a danger which would be difficult to combat locally if those forces were ever in a position, and willing, to face the risks of an invasion. Owing to physical factors such an invasion would however be a hazardous operation.

As recalled in paragraph 1, Napoleon saw in Egypt the key, not merely to India, but to the Near and Middle East, and this view was justified during the Great War. There is another sense in which, owing to the developments of the last fifty years, Egypt may be said to be the key to the Near and Middle East. Possessing a population of 16,000,000 and great agricultural wealth, Egypt is by far the most important of the new group of Arabic-speaking states created by the Great War. The Egyptian native press, almost entirely of modern growth, circulates throughout the neighbouring states, including Palestine. Arabs from these neighbouring countries are attracted to the Egyptian University and the Azhar University. Egypt is invited by her neighbours, including Iraq, to send experts and teachers. One consequence of this is that the predominant position of Great Britain in Egypt has a steadying effect on British relations with the neighbouring countries. A second consequence is that a hostile Egypt might cause very serious damage apart from the potential military danger to the British position in Palestine, Arabia, Transjordan and Iraq. In this connexion, one cannot ignore the existence of much loose talk of pan-Arabism, and the growth of a tendency among the Nile dwellers to claim kinship with their Arab neighbours. Racialism being largely the creation of propaganda, the mere fact that this kinship is largely mythical will not prevent

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its growing acceptance. Owing to the centrifugal tendencies which have always marked the genuine Arabs whose empires have always tended to disintegrate as fast as they were made, and owing to the lack of any real identity of interest between Egypt and her neighbours, the pan-Arab idea is unlikely to take any concrete shape, but as an ideal and mental attitude it might have very important significance. From this aspect, therefore, one is again made to realize the vital importance for the British Empire of retaining the full and effective co-operation of Egypt in military matters and foreign affairs.

Under the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, Egypt undertakes not to adopt, in relation to foreign countries, an attitude inconsistent with the Alliance, nor to conclude political treaties inconsistent with the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

Egypt's foreign relations are also conditioned by a declaration made by His Majesty's Government in March 1922 to all foreign powers in which His Majesty's Government made it clear in unmistakable terms that they would regard as an unfriendly act any interference in the affairs of Egypt by any power and that they would regard any aggression against the territory of Egypt as an act to be repelled with all the means at their command. This declaration was reaffirmed by Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons on 21st May, 1936.

Taking first the relation of Egypt with neighbouring Powers in the Near East, we find a treaty of friendship with Saudi Arabia dated May 7th, 1936. This treaty, which provides for lasting peace and friendship and the exchange of diplomatic representatives, and regulates matters relating to the pilgrimage and the Holy Places in the Hedjaz, ended a long period of friction and a ten-years suspension of the despatch of the *Kahmal* (Holy Carpet) from Egypt to Mecca. Relations, /however,

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however, are unlikely to become very intimate during the lifetime of King Ibn Saoud, whose recognition by the Egyptian Government as king was long delayed largely at the inspiration of King Fuad, <sup>while</sup> and the question of the Caliphate will always provide ground for mutual suspicion.

Similarly, relations with the Yemen are not likely to be improved by the recognition by Italy of the Imam Yehia as Amir al Muminen (Commander of the Faithful), if the mention of this title in an international treaty is interpreted as recognition of the Caliphate of the Imam. King Fuad toyed seriously with the idea of assuming the caliphate, and King Farouk has made a very special point of emphasizing the religious aspect of his sovereignty. The fact that the Yemenis belong to the Shia sect of course makes matters worse.

We find secondly three treaties with Turkey dated April 7th, 1937, these comprising treaties of friendship and establishment and a nationality convention. The establishment treaty provides for most favoured nation treatment in commercial matters.

Egypt has also treaties of friendship with Afghanistan, Persia, Chile, Uruguay and Switzerland and commercial conventions with nearly all countries.

Egypt is not a party to the Eastern pact between Turkey, Persia and Iraq, and the late Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, assured the Embassy that he had refused soundings on behalf of certain Arab states as well as the Arab Higher Committee in Palestine and Syrian Arabs to take part in joint representations to His Majesty's Government on behalf of Palestine Arabs. He contented himself, apart from numerous private representations to His Majesty's Embassy, with instructing the Egyptian delegate at Geneva to deliver a statement

/criticising

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criticising the proposals for the partition of Palestine. There has, therefore, been no sign so far of abnormal strengthening of relations with the neighbouring Arab world and certainly of no activity in this sense hostile or prejudicial to His Majesty's Government.

As regards the principal European powers, the Egyptian attitude towards Italy, since the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was concluded, has certainly not justified the propagandist activities of the Italian Government and its agents. The offence caused in 1935 by the application of sanctions by Egypt can have been hardly less than that caused at the end of 1937 by the refusal of the Egyptian Government to accept as Italian Minister, Ignor Parini, the controller in Rome of overseas Fascists' activities. The Egyptian Government have shown themselves fully alive to the potential danger of Fascist organization in the very numerous Italian colony (estimated at some 57,000) and profited by the abolition of capitulations to extend their arms law to cover all foreigners. There has been a certain amount of talk by among others Ismail Sidky Pasha, before he became Finance Minister in the present Government, about the possibility of a reinsurance treaty of non-aggression with Italy, but no discussions have taken place and assurances have been given that His Majesty's Government would be fully consulted if any were initiated. Broadly speaking, the general as well as the official attitude of Egypt towards Italy has hitherto been one of distrust and alarm, and there has been a remarkable absence of criticism of the main lines of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. As far as can be judged from present indications, the only potential danger in this connexion is of secret personal relations between members of some future Egyptian Government or individual members of the Palace entourage. Both the late and the present Prime Minister appear to have no Italian /interests

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interests whatever, while King Farouk, although he has inherited from his father a certain financial stake in Italy, is entirely free from the personal Italian influences which had played so large a part in the early life of the late King.

Germany would appear to enjoy a much larger degree of official sympathy in Egypt, and has been of late years displaying great activity although the German colony is almost negligible. When the late Prime Minister and his associate Makram Pasha visited Germany in 1936, they were treated as very honoured guests and returned very much impressed. Persistent efforts had been made to establish a German air service, under Greek and Egyptian camouflage, to Egypt, which have been only held up through pressure by the British Embassy on the Egyptian Government, and German business interests are actively studying the possibilities of exploiting Egyptian iron ores. At the end of 1937, the German commander-in-chief visited Egypt for several weeks, coinciding with the visit of <sup>him</sup> Baldur von Shirach to Syria, and a visit by Dr. Goebbels was arranged but eventually cancelled. There have also been exploratory tours by less important German representatives in the Sudan.

France occupies a special position in Egypt as the long historical rivalry between France and Great Britain left behind it, when terminated in 1904, a legacy of predominating cultural influence. Egyptian law and the law administered in the Mixed Courts are purely French; the discovery and preservation of the much prized Egyptian antiquities has been largely the work of Frenchmen; and the vast majority of the land-owning, commercial and politically-thinking classes in Egypt has been entirely under French influence, so that in any of the governments which have ruled in Egypt down to and including the present one, a majority of the ministers have been more at home in French than in English.

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Many Egyptian politicians speak only French, many speak both languages, but hardly any speak English alone. It would therefore be a great shock to Egyptian opinion to find their country at any time seriously ranged in a camp hostile to France. On the other hand, Egyptians usually find the French very difficult negotiators, and the Capitulations Conference at Montreux, for example, was constantly enlivened by recurring crises between the French and Egyptian delegations and between these two delegations alone. The French delegation secured an understanding with the Egyptian delegates giving them priority over other Powers in the negotiation of a treaty of establishment and commerce with the Egyptian Government as a substitute in some measure for the abolition of the capitulations, but, up to the time of writing, the French have made no efforts to follow up their claim.

It will be seen that a good start has been made in maintaining, on the basis of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, that predominant position which, as the foregoing paragraphs should show, it is and will long remain a vital necessity for His Majesty's Government to maintain in Egypt in the field of defence and foreign affairs. It will be seen also that the treaty, while supplying a most valuable instrument for this purpose, will not be in itself sufficient to dispense with the need for incessant vigilance.

PART I.P R E F A C E.

The Sudan, with a population of about six millions, covers an area approximately the size of Western Europe, and conditions vary from the desert of the north, cut by the narrow but fertile valley of the Nile, to the swamps of the Upper Nile. North of approximately 12°N. the inhabitants are mainly Arabic speaking Moslems with varying degrees of Arab blood. South of this latitude is the area of the negroid tribes each with their separate language.

Communications are maintained with Egypt by rail and river and elsewhere through Port Sudan, the only port of any consequence. Roads lead into Eritrea, Uganda, the Belgian Congo and French Equatorial Africa, and a steamer service connects with Gambia, the Sudan trading enclave established with the consent of the then Abyssinian Government. Interior communication is maintained by rail from Halfa to Khartoum; from Port Sudan to Khartoum via Atbara (the administrative centre of the Government Railway Department); from Port Sudan to Khartoum via Haiya, Kassala, Gedaref and Sennar; and from Khartoum to El Obeid via Sennar and Kosti. Steamers run south from Kosti to Juba, and there are services on the Blue Nile, Bahr el Ghazal and the Wadi Halfa and Dongola reaches. There are air mail services by Imperial Airways from north to south and from Khartoum to the west, and by Ala Littoria from Halfa-Khartoum to Asmara and Addis Ababa. Aerodromes elsewhere than on these routes exist mainly for the use of the Royal Air Force at nearly all administrative centres.

/ Telegraph.....

2.

Telegraph lines connect all province headquarters, and increasing use is being made of wireless for internal communication.

The supreme military and civil command of the Sudan is vested in the Governor-General, who, since 1910, has been assisted by a Council of ex-officio and nominated officials, and all legislation is promulgated in the name of the Governor-General in Council. The three Secretaries (Civil, Financial and Legal) and the General Officer Commanding Troops are ex-officio members of Council. The activities of the various Government departments are co-ordinated by the three Secretaries and by ad hoc boards. The Egyptian Irrigation Department is represented in the Sudan, and it has been agreed that the Inspector-General may be invited to be present at Councils when Irrigation matters are under discussion.

The Sudan is divided into eight provinces each administered by a Governor, and each province is divided into districts administered by District Commissioners. The administrative staff is provided by the Sudan Political Service of which the Civil Secretary is the head.

The law is administered by judges and magistrates (including all District Commissioners) in the service of the Government. In addition, native courts, administering customary law, have been set up throughout the country with varying powers of fine and imprisonment. Subordinate administrative staff is almost entirely native, but administrative and financial authority has also been devolved on to local tribal leaders and notables.

/ The Sudan.....

3.

The Sudan is garrisoned by two British battalions stationed at Khartoum, one of which supplies detachments for Atbara and Gebel, and, since the beginning of 1938, by one battalion of the Egyptian Army stationed at Port Sudan, with a detachment at Khartoum. A second Egyptian battalion is expected at Khartoum, which will supply a detachment for Jebel Aulia. There is a Bomber Squadron of the Royal Air Force at Khartoum. Detachments of the Sudan Defence Force (now largely mechanised), of a total strength of approximately 4,600, are stationed in Khartoum, Kassala, Kordofan, Darfur, Northern and Equatoria Provinces. The armed police force has a strength of approximately 4,500.

The trade of the Sudan has varied between £5,925,620 and £15,241,849 since the War, the highest figure being recorded in 1937, and the total Government revenue between £2,774,689 and £7,161,656 during the same period. A large proportion of the Government revenue is derived directly or indirectly from cotton, which is grown under irrigation in the Gezira in the Blue Nile Province and in the Gash and Tokar deltas in Kassala Province and under rain-grown conditions in the southern Sudan and in the Nuba Mountains in Kordofan Province. Dura (sorghum) and dukhn (millet) are the main food crops produced, and there is usually a surplus available for export in addition to exports of cotton and cotton-seed, gum arabic, sesame, cattle and sheep, hides and skins, dates, melon-seed, peas and beans and other agricultural products.

/ PART II.....



**PART II.**

The procedure for entering into such agreements, which have had the effect of emphasizing the essential unity of the Sudan, has, however, been slightly modified. **The sovereignty of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is shared by Great Britain and Egypt.** This particular article II of the 1936 Treaty, which confirms the status is derived from the Condominium Agreement of 1899, which was an attempt to pay due regard to the British Government - in the past the Governor-General part played by both the British and Egyptian Governments with the consent of the British Government and notes in the re-conquest of the Sudan. Under this agreement the Governor-General of the Sudan is appointed by the Khedive (now the King) of Egypt "on the recommendation of His Britannic Majesty's Government", and in him is vested the "supreme military and civil command" in the Sudan, with full legislative powers. The Sudan is therefore not a colony of either country, and from the start has been administered on lines which have since received expression in the articles of the Peace Treaty dealing with the administration of the captured German colonies, the mandatory ideal of administration being emphasized in the 1936 Treaty of Friendship with Egypt, which, while reserving questions of sovereignty, etc. for future discussion, explicitly states that the Sudan is to be administered for the benefit of the Sudanese. Egypt has not, however, entirely discarded her argument that the Sudan is an integral part of Egypt, but British control is secured by the appointment of a British Governor-General, who naturally turns for advice in the first place to His Britannic Majesty's Government. The Governor-General has from time to time entered into international agreements on humanitarian and technical subjects (e.g. the preservation of whales, the control of dangerous drugs, etc.), and with neighbouring colonies, on matters of bon voisinage.

/The.....

5.

The procedure for entering into such agreements, which have had the effect of emphasizing the separate entity of the Sudan, has, however, been slightly modified by Article II of the 1936 Treaty, which requires the express consent of the Egyptian as well as of the British Government - in the past the Governor-General with the consent of the British Government has acted on his own, merely keeping the Egyptian Government informed through the High Commissioner (now the Ambassador) in Cairo.

The rights of the Egyptian Government to share in the sovereignty of the Sudan have always been scrupulously respected, though in details of administration the British Government, ~~as the senior~~ ~~co-dominus~~, has been able to retain complete control. There are certain other rights secured to the Egyptian Government in the Condominium Agreement of 1899 and the 1936 Treaty, notably the free entry into the Sudan of goods from Egypt; but her main interests remain the preservation of order on her southern frontier and the control of the waters of the Nile.

6.

PART III.

(a) NATIONAL DIVISIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS.

GENERAL.

The Sudan may, for the most general purposes, be divided into two divisions, the Northern Sudan and the Southern, the approximate line of division being the 12th parallel of latitude. The Northern part is divided into six provinces and the population, estimated at roughly 3,800,000 is exclusively Muslim, with an arabicized civilization, a large but varying degree of Arab blood in its veins, and Arabic as the lingua franca.

The South is divided into two provinces (plus certain southern portions of two Northern provinces); its population numbers about 2,000,000, of varying negroid types, the great majority pagans, and divided by the curse of Babel.

NORTHERN SUDAN.

Though the general culture is an Arab one, the stock that goes to make up the population of the Northern Sudan is of very varied origin, comprising the true Arabian, the ancient inhabitants of Upper Egypt, various Hamitic branches, several strains from West Africa, and an infiltration of negro blood from the old slave-trading days.

The two most important racial exceptions to the mixed Northern Sudan Arab are (a) the Beja tribes, living along the Red Sea coast and a hundred miles inland and best known to the world as the "Fuzzies", who are Hamitic and speak a language of their own,

/ (b).....

7.

(b) West Africans of several races from Nigeria and French territory who have mostly settled in the Sudan recently, some en route for the pilgrimage and some seeking labour in the cotton schemes: they now number upwards of 100,000. To these might be added the Rashaïda, a tribe of pure Hejaz stock, who migrated from Arabia 50 years ago and are now increasing in numbers in the Eastern Sudan.

Along the river the inhabitants are settled in villages and live by cultivation, trading and manual labour. They are not of a warlike temperament, but comprise the better educated, more progressive and most intelligent section of the Sudanese and provide a large percentage of junior Government officials and of the intelligentsia likely to form the nucleus of any national movement. They have already largely emerged from the tribal form of society, and are in touch with various aspects of Western civilization.

Elsewhere settled or partially settled communities are found, outside the few big towns, in the developed economic areas of the Blue Nile and Kassala and wherever the possibilities of cultivation are sufficient to maintain a settled population. But the large proportion of the people depend for their livelihood and wealth on their animals and are partially or wholly nomadic.

North of the 14th parallel of latitude the camel predominates as the tribesman's principal standby; South of that line, cattle replace camels in importance. Sheep and goats are universal, while horses in any numbers are only found in the Western Sudan, particularly Darfur.

/ These.....

8.

These people depend upon grazing and water, and live accordingly; their social structure is tribal and they are administered largely through their tribal sheikhs, with the mixture of democratic restraint and autocratic power that tribal life confers on them. These sheikhs are by interest and inclination loyal to Government and the tribes as a whole, being guided principally by self interest, are also under normal circumstances perfectly loyal. With few exceptions the tribes of the Northern Sudan cannot be called fanatical or in any way militantly inclined, but since they are 95% illiterate and are strict Muslims, in the event of unrest arising from political or economic causes, they are prone to assume the religious motive for supplying moral force and élan to their actions. Almost the only section with a natural bent for fanaticism is a portion of the West Africans resident in the Sudan, whose belief in a Mahdi and adherence to Sayed Sir Abdel Rahman, the former Mahdi's son, make them a potential danger spot which, without being overrated, has to be remembered. Several of the small anti-Government manifestations that have occurred during this century have been caused by West Africans.

As regards armament and fighting qualities there is a certain amount of difference. The Beja tribes of the East have a reputation as some of the fiercest and boldest warriors, but they are almost wholly without firearms, which do not interest them. Certain of the nomad tribes, notably the Rashaida of the East and the Kababish of Kordofan, have a great many firearms, mostly fairly serviceable Remingtons.

/Elsewhere.....

Elsewhere rifles, though scattered about, are not very generally held and the spear, sword and shield are the normal weapons.

Except when under the leadership of some strong personality or driven by some deep and common impulse, all these people find combination difficult, their tendency is to split into their tribal cells, and their ambition is to be left in peace to lead the life they are accustomed to.

SOUTHERN SUDAN.

The inhabitants of the Southern Sudan are split into innumerable tribal divisions. Speaking very generally they may be divided into three groups, (a) the Nubas, living compactly in South Eastern Kordofan (estimated at 320,000); (b) the Nilotic Negroid tribes of the Upper Nile Province and the Bahr el Ghazal (about 1,000,000); and (c) the negroid tribes of Bantu and central African stock in the Western and Southern Bahr el Ghazal and the former Mongalla Province, (about 660,000).

With the exception of cotton growing among the Nubas, these tribes have been comparatively little affected by economic development. They cultivate grain to a varying extent and where fly is not prevalent own large herds of cattle, while they supplement their livelihood by hunting, catching fish, collecting honey, etc. A happy hunting ground of the anthropologist, their tribal structure is less developed than that of the Northern population and they are less subject to the authority of their chiefs, whom it is the policy of the Government to support and to use as channels for administering the tribes.

/The.....

10.

The Nubas possess a large number of rifles, are good fighters and living in hilly country have on several occasions given considerable trouble to Government patrols during spasmodic outbreaks against authority. The Anuak and other tribes up ~~to~~ the river Sobat and on the Abyssinian boundary are also well armed, and these, with others of the Nilotic Negroid type, have necessitated patrols on various occasions during this Government's history. But the majority of these tribes rely on the spear as their principal weapon and sudden attacks followed by retreat into the swamps or bush where they live are their commonest tactics.

The Nilotics are tall, naked, warlike and primitive; the Central African type is more squat, less bellicose and with something more approaching a form of culture and an artistic sense. With the exception of one or two sections however, such as the Asande who were rapidly spreading Northwards when the present Government arrived, none of these Southern tribes have any great power of cohesion or of organized and concerted action.

Most of these tribes provided in former days the prime source from which the Abab slave-raider acquired his wealth, and generations of chivvying have implanted in them a mistrust of strangers and a desire to be left alone which are only now beginning to be overcome by the benefits of proper administration.

Islam has acquired certain strongholds in the South, but its influence is not widespread and it is the policy of the Government to oppose rather

/ than.....

11.

than to encourage northern infiltration. Christian missions, of denominations ranging from Roman Catholic to Evangelical, are established in many places and affect a certain proportion of the population. But the great bulk of the people are still pagans, unsusceptible to the influence of fanaticism or mass movements, with both the more agreeable and the more unpleasant of the primitive instincts and as yet on the threshold of civilization.

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BY

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THE MORE IMPORTANT TRIBES OF THE SUDAN.

Northern Province.

Riverain	{ Danagla Mahas Gaaliin Shaigia Rubatub Ababda Kumuz Gaafera
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Kassala Province.

Beja tribes	{ Anarar Hadendowa Bisharin Beni Amir Kashaida
South & West	{ Shukria Batahin Lahawin Mesellamia West Africans (Darfur immigrants and mixed)

Blue Nile Province.

West	{ Hassania Baggara
Central	{ Halawin Kawahla Mesellamia Arakiin
South & East	{ Ingessana Fung Berta West Africans (Darfur immigrants and mixed)

Kordofan Province.

North	{ Hawawir Kababish Maganin Kawahla Ahanda Shenabla
East & Central	{ Gawamaa Bedeiria
South	{ Nuba Humr
West	{ Hamar Meseria

Darfur Province.

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| North          | { Meidob<br>Zeyadia<br>Zaghawa<br>Beni Hussein |
| Central & West | { Fur<br>Masalit<br>Beni Helba<br>Berti        |
| South          | { Taisha<br>Habbania<br>Rizeigat               |

Upper Nile Province.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  | { Shilluk<br>Nuer<br>Anuak<br>Dinka<br>Beir |
|--|---|

Equatoria Province.

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| West  | { Kande<br>Bongo<br>Bolanda<br>Golo<br>Kreiah<br>Jur<br>Ndogo<br>Mandala  |
| South | { Kuku<br>Moru<br>Latuka<br>Aholi<br>Didinga<br>Bari<br>Toposa<br>Murille |
| North | { Dinka   |

14.

(b) SUDANESE NATIONALISM.

Nationalism in the Sudan is a phenomenon confined to the "educated" class, i.e. to a small town-dwelling minority of literate and sophisticated elements. The rural and tribal populations, as well as the lower strata of town-dwellers, forming together about 98% of the total number of inhabitants of the country, have no political consciousness or even awareness of national unity. Justice and security, religious toleration, and a modicum of economic prosperity, are all that they demand of life. Emotional hostility to the Englishman as the dominant partner in an alien administration, on religious or racial grounds, is practically negligible.

The nationalism of the sophisticated urban class has a history which is clearly divided into two periods, entirely differing the one from the other in methods and objectives. Up to 1924, Sudanese nationalism (which had just begun to manifest itself immediately after the War) was a very immature emotional movement, stimulated, if not created, by Egyptian influence, and aiming at union with Egypt. Its methods were those of subversive propaganda and even violent action, and military elements played the leading role in it. In a word, its object was to shake off British dominion; its methods, violence.

The events of 1924, the punitive action taken by the Government, and the failure of Egypt to save herself or even to stand loyally by her Sudanese allies, gave a salutary lesson to the Sudanese. Many of the leaders of the pro-Egyptian movement in the Sudan were

/ bitterly.....

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bitterly disappointed and disgusted by what they considered to be their betrayal. Direct contact with Egyptian politicians and the realities of Egyptian politics confirmed this disillusionment, and they became convinced that they had acted under the impulse of an uninstructed and misdirected emotion.

The fiasco of the 1924 movement, moreover, gave a strong fillip to the Sudanese moderates, who, adopting the motto of "the Sudan for the Sudanese" took up a constructive nationalist attitude independent of Egypt, and based on co-operation with the Sudan Government authorities. Admittedly, a large number of educated Sudanese were left by the events of 1924 in a mood of mistrustful hostility to the Government, but, like any party that is destitute of a constructive programme, they gradually lost influence, while the advocates of co-operation with the Sudan Government gained ground.

This new nationalism, which with the conclusion of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 assumed a more definite and determined form, has now for the time being superseded the former movement.

Its basic principles are :

- (a) preservation of Sudanese identity, i.e. repudiation of the desire for fusion with Egypt;
- (b) recognition that immediate independence is neither possible nor desirable;
- (c) acceptance of British guardianship (in theory the guardianship of the Condominium Government) as being (until the Sudan is in a position to govern itself) preferable to any possible alternative;
- (d) the formulation and pursuance of legitimate aspirations by peaceful and legal means.

/ It is.....

It is not the object of Sudanese nationalism today (whatever may be its object tomorrow) to challenge the existing regime, but to strive "constitutionally" for progressive betterment within the Condominium framework, and with a view to ultimate self-government.

Its immediate aspirations are (a) more and better education; (b) better terms and prospects in Government employment; (c) more responsibility in administration; and (d) some influence over Government policy by means of "collective advice". There are indications that the next five years will see the gradual organisation of the educated nationalists into some sort of political union claiming (still, it is to be hoped, on a co-operative basis) representative or at least advisory responsibilities via & via the Central Government.

political union... which he was... while... his... submission... and habits of... the future... expression... few years... on... south of... allied...

st... and... and... and...

17.

(c) MAHDISM.

The head of the Mahdist cult and movement in the Sudan is El Sayed Sir Abd el-Rahman el-Mahdi, K.B.E., C.V.O., second surviving son of the Mahdi.

Until 1914 El Sayed Sir Abd el-Rahman was a humble suppliant for official doles, and the only followers he had were the religious fanatics who had believed in his father, and now believed in him as the Mahdi's successor.

Since then El Sayed Sir Abd el-Rahman has successfully built up a leading position in the country, largely on temporal and economic foundations. An ambitious realist, he re-oriented the movement which he had inherited from his father. Recognising British ascendancy as an established fact, he rendered important political services to the Government, in return for which he was accorded recognition and material help; while quickly realising the importance of wealth in the modern world, he grasped at it, through agricultural enterprise, with assiduity. (Adverse market conditions, and habits of personal extravagance may materially in the future depress his financial status and affect correspondingly his personal prestige. In the last few years, however, his cotton plantations situated on and in the neighbourhood of Aba Island, 200 miles south of Khartoum on the White Nile, have produced an annual profit of from £40,000 to £60,000.)

At the same time, seeing that political nationalism was beginning to supersede religion as the principal motive power in the East, he set out to establish a political position for himself as the leader

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18.

of the educated class in the towns. He has failed so far to win the undisputed leadership of this class, but he has considerable influence over a section of it, and altogether his position today is as much temporal and political as religious.

His followers may be classified as : firstly fanatical persons who believe in him as the potential Moslem liberator of the Sudan from Christian domination (the backward Mahdists of the Western tribes, found principally in Kordofan and Darfur); secondly, persons of moderate and more sophisticated views, who regard him as the head of a religious sect, to be venerated accordingly and looked to for general guidance; and thirdly, persons interested in the political future of the Sudan, who regard him as the most suitable man to lead a nationalist movement.

El Sayed Sir Abd el-Rahman's influence is dominant in the West, on the White Nile, and in certain Mahdist colonies in the Blue Nile Province and elsewhere. In the North and East it is negligible though he makes continual efforts to progress in those directions efforts which are largely neutralised by the dominant influence in those areas of his "holy man" rival El Sayed Sir Ali el-Wirghani.

The danger of a fanatical rising in the western Sudan has diminished with the increased stability of tribal administrations.

As for the personal ambitions of the head of the sect, there is no doubt that they are now purely political. He desires both recognition and power. He is the son of the man who ruled the Sudan, and he has similar ultimate ambitions for himself or for his dynasty. He proposes, however, to achieve his ends not by violence but by constitutional means. It is no part of his plan to challenge the Government.

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EGYPT AND SUDAN.

May 30, 1938.

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SECTION 2.

[J 2184/2184/16]

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*Sir M. Lampson to Viscount Halifax.—(Received May 30.)*

(No. 598.)

My Lord,

Cairo, May 21, 1938.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 496 of the 16th April, 1937, I have the honour to transmit herewith a revised list of personalities in Egypt, compiled, in accordance with the instructions contained in Sir J. Simon's circular despatch of the 28th May, 1935, on the basis of the previous list.

2. I regret that pressure of current work has made it impossible to furnish your Lordship with this revised list at an earlier date.

I have, &c.

MILES W. LAMPSON.

Enclosure.

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| 6. Ahmed Ali Pasha, C.B.E.               | 47. Mahmoud Hassan Bey.                              |
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II.—Foreign Personalities.

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| <p>148. Van Ackers, Constant (Belgian).<br/>       149. Alessandrini, Erneste, Comm. Ing. (Italian).<br/>       150. Almagia, Vittorio, Comm. (Italian).<br/>       151. Almasy, Count (Hungarian).<br/>       152. Ambron, Aldo, Gr. Off. (Italian).<br/>       153. Bassard, Léon Pierre Joseph (French).<br/>       154. Begué, Emile (French).<br/>       155. Baron Louis de Benoist d'Erquennes (French).<br/>       156. Bourre, Edouard (French).<br/>       157. Brinton, Jasper Yeates (American).<br/>       158. Campi, Umberto (Italian).<br/>       159. Carter, Joseph C. (American).<br/>       160. Casulli, Michel (Greek).<br/>       161. Cignolini, Fausto, Cav. (Italian).<br/>       162. Cav. Ugo Dadone.<br/>       163. Duguet, Marie Louis Firmin (French).<br/>       164. Abbé Drioton (French).<br/>       165. Baron (Jean), Empain (Belgian).<br/>       166. van der Esch, Baron (German).<br/>       167. Falqui-Cao, Vincenzo.<br/>       168. De Serno, Giuseppe, Commendatore (Italian).<br/>       169. Galassi, Giuseppe (Italian).<br/>       170. Ghyselin, Jacques (Belgian).<br/>       171. Grego, Cav. Oscar (Italian).</p> | <p>172. Van der Hecht, Léon (Belgian).<br/>       173. Heyligers, Adriaan Theodor Louis Allard.<br/>       174. Klat Bey, Jules (Syrian).<br/>       175. Lascaris, Marius (Greek).<br/>       176. Minost, Emile (French).<br/>       177. Baron Vincenzo Morana (Italian).<br/>       178. Morin, Jean, Médaille militaire (French).<br/>       179. Mosseri, Elie N. (Italian subject).<br/>       180. Henri Naus Bey, C.B.E. (Belgian).<br/>       181. Judge François Jules Peter (Swiss).<br/>       182. Polnauer, Ladislav Pathy (Hungarian).<br/>       183. Qvale, Erling (Norwegian).<br/>       184. Reisner, Dr. (American).<br/>       185. Ricol, Joseph (French).<br/>       186. Roussos, Georges (Greek).<br/>       187. Salvago, Michel C. (Greek).<br/>       188. Sanguinetti, Joseph (French).<br/>       189. Savon, Georges L. (French).<br/>       190. Theodorakis, Demetre (Greek).<br/>       191. Toriel, Raphaël (French).<br/>       192. Vatimbella, Nicolas (Greek).<br/>       193. Verrucci, Ernest (Italian).<br/>       194. Vincenot, Marcel (French).<br/>       195. Viterbo, Ettore, Commendatore (Italian).<br/>       196. Vlachos, Stavros Ange (Greek).<br/>       197. Vogt, Stener (Norwegian).<br/>       198. Wiet, Gaston.</p> |
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I. Mohammed Ahmed Abboud Pasha.

Engineer and contractor. Born about 1850. Of lower middle-class origin. Studied engineering (1904) at Glasgow University, receiving financial assistance from the Turkish Government, through Sheikh Abdul Aziz Shawish, on condition that he entered Turkish service when qualified. In 1913 he was on the staff of Sir W. Willcocks and Messrs. John Jackson (Limited) on the Euphrates dam. On the outbreak of the war he was employed by the Turkish military authorities

in Bagdad; and he worked during the war there and in Damascus, and after the war in Palestine as an army contractor. His partner in one Palestine Railways contract was condemned to prison for fraud.

He returned with some capital to Egypt in 1920; professed strong Saadist principles and prospered. In 1926 he was returned as Wafdist M.P. for Atfih. In December 1926 he obtained a permit to publish *Al Kashaf*, a daily paper, which appeared under Wafdist colours, but which later reflected pro-Sarwat sympathies and finally faded away. Abboud broke with the Wafd after Mahmoud's *coup d'Etat* of 1928, and was formally expelled from the Wafdist party in October 1928, after propagandist activities in Mahmoud's interest in London.

He was similarly active on Sidky's behalf in London in 1930, and attacked Wafdist maladministration in a *Times* polemic with Makram Ebeid.

He was made a pasha in February 1931, ostensibly for his work in the construction of the Fuadia Canal.

He is interesting to us because he represents a large number of important British firms. He was equal partner with Messrs. Topham, Jones and Railton in the contract for the raising of the Assouan dam, and was at one time the largest shareholder in the Egyptian General Omnibus Company. He claims, not without justice, to have influenced British contracts totalling over £4 million sterling between July 1930 and January 1931. Since the summer of 1932 he has notably increased his influence in palace circles, and is on the worst of terms with Sidky, who at that time developed an interest in a rival (Italian) contractor named Dentamaro.

He is shrewd and ambitious, and though his enterprise and initiative have signally benefited United Kingdom manufacturers, he has proved a dangerous and unscrupulous enemy to British interests conflicting with his own. His wife is a Scottish woman of considerable intelligence and strength of character.

1934. He was active in London during the summer and autumn of 1934 as a propagandist on behalf of the 1930 régime, working in the closest touch with Ibrashi Pasha, and was frequently caricatured in the Egyptian press as the unofficial Egyptian Minister at the Court of St. James. His notorious exaggerations of his claims to influence in British political circles were the subject of Residency representations to King Fuad in September, but his activities only ceased with the collapse of the régime with which his name had for long been unsavourily associated.

Since 1932 he has been a prominent and successful racehorse owner.

Towards the end of 1932 he became associated with the Khedivial Mail Line and joined the board of directors. He is believed to own all the ordinary shares. He has now become managing director, and is said to have sunk a good deal of money in the purchase and refitting of the line's two ocean steamers, *Mohamed Aly-el-Kebir* and *Khedive Ismail*, which inaugurated an express service between Egypt and Marseilles in May 1935.

He is understood to have disposed of all his interests in the E.G.O.C.

## 2. Ahmed Abdul Wahab Pasha.

Born 1892.

Educated (after Egypt) at Leeds University, where he took a degree in commerce. Spent two years in a business house in England. Taught in the Higher School of Commerce before being appointed to the Ministry of Finance. Made a pasha in the Accession Day Honours 1930.

He is young, intelligent and very industrious, and has managed to obtain and keep the confidence of the public. His relations with Sidky Pasha, who sent him on missions abroad whenever possible, and with the late King were not good; and, on Hassan Sabry Bey's appointment as Minister of Finance in September, his position was shaken by successive humiliations.

He is an enthusiastic protectionist, and his attitude towards foreign interests is impartially hostile.

He is president of the Soliman Pasha Club (originally the Thirty Club), whose membership excludes political partisan affinities.

Appointed Minister of Finance in Tewfik Nessim Pasha's Ministry, the 15th November, 1934; a most popular appointment. Stated to be the Wafd's candidate for the same Ministry in any Wafdist Administration.

Resigned on the 22nd January, 1936, but was reappointed Minister of Finance in the Ministry of Aly Maher Pasha (30th January to 9th May, 1936).

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Awarded the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, the 26th March, 1936. Member of the Economic Council. Is on the board of the Alexandria Pressing Company and the Alexandria Navigation Company and of several of the industrial companies promoted by the Banque Misr. Was excluded from the Wafdist Government of 1936 owing to Makram's opposition in spite of strong support of Ahmed Maher and Nokrashi. Is now an opposition element dangerous to the Nahas-Makram dictatorship.

### 3. Dr. Hafez Afifi Pasha.

Born in Cairo 1886; received his education in the Cairo schools, and obtained his medical diploma in 1907. For a year he was house surgeon in the Kasr-el-Aini hospital, and subsequently left for Ireland, where he practised for six months at the Rotunda Hospital, afterwards going to Paris, where he spent a year practising in the "Enfants Malades" hospital, before returning to Cairo.

In 1912, during the Turco-Italian war in Tripoli, he was chosen head of the Red Crescent Mission, and spent about a year in Cyrenaica, where he came into contact with Enver Pasha, Mustafa Kemal Pasha (who was then under Enver's command), and other leaders. He was delegated to accompany Sheikh Ahmed-el-Senoussi, head of the Senoussieh Brotherhood, from Kufra to Jaghbub. Dr. Afifi subsequently returned to his work at the Infants' Hospital in Cairo, of which he was the director. In 1919 he joined the Wafd under Zaghlul Pasha, and was one of the Wafd leaders who left for Paris and took part in propaganda and negotiations in London.

In 1921 Dr. Hafez Afifi resigned from the Wafd, and helped to organise the Constitutional Liberal party. He started the *Siassa*, the party's mouthpiece, which was at one time one of the leading Egyptian dailies. He was elected vice-president of the party, in which his influence was considerable.

In the summer of 1925 he was delegated by the Egyptian Government to represent Egypt in the Infants' Health Conference at Geneva. Member of Parliament May 1926.

On Adly Pasha's resignation in April 1927, Sarwat Pasha wished to include him in his Cabinet as Minister of War, but the late King vetoed the appointment. Became Minister for Foreign Affairs in Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha's Cabinet, June 1928-October 1929. He managed to improve his relations with King Fuad while remaining loyal to Mohammed Mahmoud. In internal politics he exercised a rather unfortunate influence in accentuating the Liberal Constitutional character of the dictatorial régime. In foreign relations he was tactful and friendly while sticking up for Egyptian interests. Made two tours in Europe, including England, in 1929.

Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in Sidky Pasha's Cabinet June 1930, but resigned in mid-July of that year to become Egyptian Minister in London. His adherence to the new régime did not blind him to palace shortcomings.

King Fuad's refusal to accept him, on Sidky Pasha's recommendation, as Minister of Finance in September 1933 precipitated Sidky's resignation.

Resigned the 1st May, 1934, as a result of Abboud Pasha's intrigues.

Appointed chairman of an Egyptian Mission of Economic Enquiry which visited the United Kingdom in April 1935 to study the commercial relationships of the two countries. As a result of the mission's report, Egypt denounced her existing commercial treaty with Japan as a preliminary to the negotiation of a new treaty intended to check Japanese competition in cotton piece-goods. Joined the "United Front" of all the political leaders formed in November 1935, and demanded the return of the 1923 Constitution and the resumption of treaty negotiations with Great Britain, and subsequently became a member of the Egyptian Treaty delegation. Proceeded to London with the delegation for the signature of the treaty, and returned to Egypt in September 1936. Appointed Egyptian Ambassador to London on the 23rd December, 1936.

### 4. Ibrahim Sid Ahmed Bey.

A wealthy and benevolent merchant, and staunch Wafdist; president of the Wafdist Central Committee in Alexandria. (Not to be confused with Sidky Pasha's homonymous cousin.) Founded, and was for twenty-one years president of, the Moslem Charitable Society ("Al Moassat"). One of the founders of the "Orwa-el-Woska" Benevolent Society. Wafdist Senator 1928-30 and re-elected 1930. Appointed a member of the Wafd the 2nd December, 1932.

5. *Murad Sid Ahmed Pasha.*

Educated in Egypt and at Geneva, where he took a degree in law. He worked for some time as a barrister before being appointed a judge in the native courts; he later became an inspector in the native courts and a judge in the Mixed Courts at Mansourah and Alexandria. He was then appointed Royal counsellor successively in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Public Works and Ministry of Communications.

Minister of Education in Sidky Pasha's Cabinet, the 12th July, 1930, to the 10th June, 1931.

Murad Pasha, before his appointment as Minister, was not known to belong to any political party. He had been for some time a prominent figure in the Contentieux, and, after Bedawi Pasha, the most outstanding Egyptian member of that body. He therefore made a considerable sacrifice for so young a man in taking office, a sacrifice of which he was not unconscious and rather proud.

Made a pasha in the Accession Day Honours (October). Joined the Executive Committee of the Shaabist party in December 1930.

He was not a success as Cabinet Minister. His handling of Egyptian officials was not tactful, and administratively he was rather ineffective. Though inclined to favour Latin interests, his relations with British officials in the Ministry were affable. Appointed Egyptian Minister at Brussels, the 10th June, 1931.

Transferred from Brussels to Rome in May 1935. Appointed by Aly Maher Pasha to be president of a commission to revise the Civil and Commercial Codes, and returned to Egypt to assume his new duties in 1936. After the advent of the Wafd to power the commission was reconstituted, and Murad Sid Ahmed reverted to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Towards the end of 1936 he was placed on pension.

6. *Ahmed Ali Pasha, C.B.E.*

For some time mudir in the provinces (Girga, Gharbieh and Dakahlieh). Under-Secretary of State, Interior, in 1920. As Mudir of Girga, he handled a dangerous situation firmly and intelligently in 1919, and was highly praised by General Huddleston and awarded the O.B.E.

Minister of Waqfs in the Tewfik Nessim Cabinet (December 1922-February 1923) and Minister of Waqfs, later Agriculture, in Yehia Ibrahim's Cabinet (February 1923-June 1923). Minister of Waqfs in Adly's transition Cabinet 1929, and in Sidky's first Cabinet, June 1931. Became Minister of Justice in Sidky's second Cabinet, January 1933, and held the same portfolio in Abdel Fattah Yehia's Cabinet, September 1933.

He looks moribund, but is a man of some character. He has a considerable reputation for piety.

Resigned the 14th November, 1934.

Appointed Minister of Justice and of Wakfs in Aly Maher Pasha's Cabinet, January-May 1936. Awarded the Grand Cordon of the Order of Ismail, the 26th March, 1936. Nominated Senator in May 1936.

7. *Prince Mohammed Ali, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.*

Son of the Khedive Tewfik and thus a younger brother of the ex-Khedive. He suffers from epileptic fits and is unmarried. He is heir presumptive to the throne.

He was at feud with King Fuad and frequently expressed his sympathies with the Wafd. He paints flowers in water-colour; talks many languages with excessive fluency, and periodically makes long journeys to South Africa, India, South America or Java, which are recorded in "éditions de luxe." He entertains freely, and having his own conception of the manners and behaviour due from oriental royalty, lives gracefully up to it. He was for many years a power in Egyptian freemasonry, but he has now abandoned this side of his activities.

1934. His ambition to be Regent, preferably sole Regent, led him to embarrassing gestures during the critical period of King Fuad's illness in September-October 1934. The Residency support given him in a flagrant Wakfs-suit brought against him at Palace instigation, and the reception given him during his visit to London during the summer created an impression, which he did nothing to refute, that he enjoyed especial favour and esteem in British Government circles.

The two Chambers of Parliament assembled in Congress on the 8th May, 1936, elected Prince Mohammed Ali to be Prince Regent and senior member of

the Regency Council for the period of King Farouk's minority. His new duties have put a severe strain on his formerly avowed sympathies with the Wafd. He complains that he is treated as a cypher by the Wafdist Government, which is determined to encroach on the powers and prerogatives of the Regency Council and ultimately of the throne.

Relations between His Royal Highness and Nahas were, however, somewhat improved at the end of 1936. This improvement did not, however, last long. His Royal Highness soon reverted to his distrust of the Wafd and openly accused them of incompetence and demagoguery and designs on the King's prerogatives.

His Royal Highness had a sudden attack of angina pectoris on the 26th March and was unable to carry out his intention to head the Egyptian delegation to the Coronation of King George VI in London. He left for Europe on the 25th June, returning to Egypt on the 2nd October.

Since his return he has used all his influence to stiffen the palace in its attitude towards the Wafd. On the 8th December he was appointed president of the "Conseil de la Cour," a judicial body empowered to deal with affairs of the Royal family and usually presided over by a prince. In recent years, however, owing to King Fuad's lack of faith in the princes, the presidency had devolved on the President of the Senate. The present appointment indicates King Farouk's confidence in Prince Mohamed Ali, as well perhaps as His Majesty's desire to prevent interference by the Government in Royal family affairs.

#### 8. *Tarraf Aly Bey.*

A native of Minia. Educated in France as an engineer, and on completion of his studies joined the Public Works Department. Rapidly made his name as a competent official, and became a *protégé* of Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha, whom he has always supported politically.

Appointed Director-General of Municipalities in the Ministry of Interior, where he did good work for several years with a pro-continental bias.

When Mohammed Mahmoud formed his Ministry on the 30th December, 1937, Tarraf Ali was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Communications, an appointment which caused some jealousy.

Is a pleasant individual, but of moderate capacity and inclined sometimes to be obstructive. Talks English and French.

#### 9. *Mohammed Allam Pasha.*

Served in the parquet before becoming, during the war, Mudir of Giza and, later, of Assiout. His incompetence and personal cowardice during the disturbances of 1919 were remarked upon in the report of the Court of Enquiry, and this record prevented his appointment as Governor of Alexandria in 1921. He was later a judge in the Cairo Native Court of Appeal at Assiout on its creation. Put on pension in October 1928. A prominent member, and provincial orator, of the Shaab party. Minister of Waqfs in Sidky Pasha's second Cabinet, January-September 1933, and a fervent, and compromising, partisan of Sidky in subsequent developments. Nominated Senator in May 1936.

#### 10. *Maitre Sabri Abu Allam.*

Appointed Minister of Justice in Nahas's fourth Cabinet on the 3rd August, 1937.

Graduated in the law school in Cairo in 1916 and practised as a lawyer for a number of years before entering Parliament in 1924 as a Wafdist Deputy. Member of the committee appointed by Ali Maher Pasha in 1936 for the revision of the Penal Code. Was subsequently Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Justice. Was one of the steadier Ministers of Nahas's fourth Cabinet, and a considerably better lawyer than many Ministers of Justice in the past. He showed, however, an exaggerated nationalism by ordaining that the Drafting Committee should conduct its proceedings in Arabic, thus cutting out entirely the European members. This may have been partly done with the object of undermining the ascendancy of Bedawi Pasha, who in French is complete master of the debates.

#### 11. *Mohammed Ali Allouba Pasha.*

Born 1877. An intelligent and able lawyer of respected integrity. Began as a Watanist. Was Treasurer of the Wafd, but seceded in 1921. For long a leading Constitutional Liberal and secretary of the party. He resigned in January 1934, having returned to Watanist extremism.



He was Minister of Waqfs in Ziwer Pasha's Cabinet, March-September 1925, and resigned with his Liberal colleagues in protest against Abdel Aziz Fahmy Pasha's dismissal. In 1928 he campaigned for the abolition of all private Waqfs. Since 1929, after defending the cause of Islam before the Wailing Wall Commission in Jerusalem, he has developed an interest in Moslem affairs outside Egypt and is a member of the Standing Executive Committee of the Islamic Congress, on whose behalf he toured India in the summer of 1933.

His son is an officer in the British merchant service.

Minister of Education in Aly Maher Pasha's Cabinet January-May 1936. Nominated a member of the Senate in May 1936. Was prominent as an opponent of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty in the autumn of 1936. Appears to be in close touch with the Watanist party, the Young Egypt Society and other extremist elements.

Awarded the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, the 26th March, 1936.

12. *Amin Anis Pasha, K.C.V.O.*

Born 1893. Had a legal education. In 1922 was Director of Statistics in the Ministry of Justice. In 1923 became Secretary-General to the Council of Ministers. Later transferred to the Contentieux. Succeeded Nashat Pasha at the palace as "sous-chef de cabinet" in December 1925. K.C.V.O. 1927.

Appointed Royal Counsellor in the Ministry of Public Works August 1930, and President of the Cairo Court of Appeal November 1933.

Universally regarded as a quiet, intelligent and industrious person, unpolitical, "paperassier," obedient; rather what people mean when they speak of "a typical civil servant." His appearance is against him because, owing to the fact that he once tried to blow his brains out when suffering from overwork, he has a squint and a crooked mouth.

Appointed Minister of Justice in Tewfik Nessim Pasha's Cabinet, the 15th November, 1934.

Resigned the 22nd January, 1936. He was honest and fair as an administrator, if somewhat lacking in energy and initiative. During his tenure of office he was uniformly helpful in matters in which the legitimate interests of His Majesty's Government were concerned.

Awarded Grand Cordon of the Nile the 15th February, 1937.

13. *Hassan Anis Pasha.*

Educated at Oxford 1904-06. Joined the Ministry of Finance in 1907. Private Secretary to Sir R. Graham when adviser to the Ministry of Interior 1912-16. Secretary-General to the Council of Ministers with the rank of Under-Secretary of State (1923), in which office he displayed intelligence, tact and energy. Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, September 1923. He was on good terms with the Residency and enjoyed the favour and confidence of King Fuad, but his own and other people's intrigues (more especially Nashat's) led to a spectacular crash in October 1924, when he was put on pension with no reasons given. The Zaghlul Cabinet are said to have accused him of handing the Ministry for Foreign Affairs cypher to the Residency; the King, of speaking disparagingly of the Queen in public and of correspondence with the ex-Khedive. He remained out of Royal favour until 1932, when he claims to have bought himself back at the price of a jade and jewelled backgammon set.

He had learnt to fly before the war and occupied himself during the period of his eclipse flying Junker machines in the Yemen, where he endeavoured to interest the Imam in a variety of commercial enterprises (oil, extension of Eastern Telegraph Company cable, Arabian bank, &c.), flirting with the ex-Khedive and hammering at Abdin Palace doors. He became rather shabby during these years of adventuring.

He was appointed Controller of Civil Aviation in 1932.

He talks perfect English; is unstable and serviceable. He, Nashat and Saleh Enan were three meteoric young men, and only Nashat is still in the limelight. He was removed from the controllership of civil aviation in 1935.

14. *Ahmed Hafez Awad Bey.*

Born about 1882. Journalist. Proprietor of the newspaper *Kawkab-esh-Sharq*.

Of humble origin. Educated in Egypt. On leaving school he joined the staff of *Al Moayad*, where his pen was at the service of the ex-Khedive. He

acted as cicerone to Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., during the latter's visit to Egypt in 1906, and his letters to Mr. Robertson were published anonymously, at the ex-Khedive's expense, in London in 1907.

In 1909 he left *Al Moayad* and started *Al Minbar*; became press agent to the ex-Khedive, and accompanied him, acting as *Times* correspondent, on his pilgrimage to Mecca; and in 1910 he shared with Ahmed Shawky Bey the responsibilities and profits of the Palace Secret Service. In 1911 he became editor of *Al Moayad*. He toured the provinces with the ex-Khedive in 1914. During the war he professed anglophil sentiments, but went Wafdist in 1919 and founded and edited at various times *Al Mahroussa* and *Al Nizam*. He stood unsuccessfully in the elections of 1923, but defeated Dr. Heykal in a Cairo constituency in 1926 and was again elected in May 1936.

He started the *Kawkab-esh-Sharg* in 1924. He is well-informed and unscrupulous, and has the reputation of a heavy drinker. He has never severed his connexion with the ex-Khedive. He speaks fluent English.

During the treaty conversations of 1936 his paper constantly advocated the advantages of an alliance on the basis of the withdrawal of British troops from Cairo and the suppression of Capitulations. He accompanied the treaty delegation to London and wrote several articles on the benefits which might be derived from a close social and cultural relationship between English and Egyptians.

His son, Kamel-el-Dine is the foreign editor of his paper. His educational background is more French than English.

15. *El Lewa Mahmud Azmi Pasha.*

For some time Director of the Recruiting Department. Went to England with Adly's mission in 1921. An agreeable person and, they say, moderately honest (or used to be). Exceedingly ignorant and stupid, but, on the whole, not ill-intentioned. Minister of War in Tewfik Nessim's Cabinet December 1922-February 1923, and in Yehia Ibrahim's Cabinet March 1923-January 1924. In 1923 we had to complain of his obstructive attitude towards proposals put up by the Sirdar for the seconding of British officers to the Egyptian army.

Joined the Ittehadist party in 1925 and became secretary of it. In with the Palace.

Emir-el-Hagg for 1926.

16. *Mahmoud Azmy Bey.*

Journalist. Born about 1890.

He was for some years on the staff of the *Siassa*, but left the Constitutional Liberals after the *coup d'Etat* of June 1928, and in collaboration with Tewfik Diab, a fellow-dissident, edited various journals for the Wafd. These were successively suppressed by Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha, and Azmy, unable to make a living in Egypt, went to France. He made his peace with Mohammed Mahmoud in London, but still wrote for a Wafdist paper, *El Yom*.

He wears a hat, supports women's rights in public debate, and detested the late King Fuad, who treated him badly in a *lèse-majesté* case in 1927. He is intelligent and speaks excellent French.

He married in 1912 a very intelligent Russian woman, who lives more in Paris than here.

He was at one time known as a theoretic Socialist. It has sometimes been suspected that he might be in contact with the Soviets, but there has never been the slightest proof of such a connexion. He has always been personally very friendly and has consistently declared himself in favour of an Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

He has been to London on the occasion of each of the successive treaty negotiations from Milner onwards. He acted for some time in 1931-32 as European press agent to the ex-Khedive.

1934. Returned to Egypt in the early summer of 1934 and joined the staff of the *Jehad*, for which he wrote some powerful articles against the 1930 régime. When that régime was abolished, he sought to detach himself from connexions which threatened uncongenial partisanship, and invoked Residency assistance to find more independent employment.

1936. He continues to invoke Embassy assistance for employment, and has declared his intention of quitting journalism for a post in the Suez Canal Company or any other important business concern. Meanwhile, he has had

sporadic jobs on the staffs of the *Balagh* and other papers. In March 1936 he started a weekly political literary review—*Shabab*—which was reputed to be subsidised by the Italians. The feature of this journal was a constant criticism of the terms of the treaty and a series of articles by Abdel Kader-el-Mazini in support of the pan-Arab movement, and criticising the iniquities of British policy in Palestine. This paper died a natural death in November 1936 when the treaty was ratified.

17. *Abdurrahman Azzam Bey.*

Born about 1893.

Son of the late Azzam Bey, who was the Giza Province representative in the Legislative Council. The family are of Arab stock. Though settled in Egypt for some generations, they cling tenaciously to Arab traditions and ideals of life.

After education in the Government schools, he studied medicine in Cairo and continued his studies from 1912 to 1914 at a London hospital. He did not, however, qualify. He was at this time in the Watanist camp and a friend of Mohammed Bey Farid.

On the outbreak of war he joined the Arab tribes in the Western Desert and won a considerable reputation fighting and working in the cause of the Senussi. He is under sentence of death by the Italians.

He returned to Egypt after the war, and for some time avoided Egyptian politics. He has, however, since played a fairly prominent part as Deputy for the Ayyat constituency of Giza, and was regarded in the Chamber as an authority on matters military.

He was one of the Egyptian delegates to the Parliamentary Congress at Rio de Janeiro in 1927, when he spent most of his time speech-making to the Syrian colonies of Brazil, and to the Parliamentary Economic Congress at Brussels in 1929. He has made a study of agrarian conditions in Roumania.

He is generally described as "an attractive young fanatic." He was certainly an extremist, but has moved to the right wing of the Wafd and thence to the dissident Wafdist group from conviction of treaty advantages. His possession of all the Bedouin qualities—courage (moral no less than physical), indifference to discomfort, an acute sense of honour—together with a sense of humour and a high measure of sportsmanship and idealism, makes him popular with all Englishmen, for whom, indeed, though not for their politics, he professes a genuine affection and regard. He is, in the best sense of the word, an adventurer, and his personality stands out in a land of fellaheen.

He is married to a daughter of Khaled-el-Kharqani, his comrade-in-arms in Tripoli, who was recently one of Ibn Saud's delegation to the Imam Yehia.

Appointed Egyptian Minister to Iraq and Iran in March 1936, and, in addition, to Saudi Arabia in August 1936. He has made a good impression in Bagdad.

18. *Bahi-ed-Din Barakat Bey.*

Born about 1891. Son of Fathallah Barakat Pasha, and thus a grand-nephew of Saad Zaghlul.

He studied law in Egypt and France, being one of the Educational Mission to France which included Nashat and Abdel Hamid Bedawi. He served for some time in the Ministry of Justice and was sub-director of one of the Departments when Zaghlul in 1924 spectacularly promoted him Under-Secretary of State for Justice. He became later judge in the Mixed Court of Appeal in Alexandria, and passed from there to the Native Court of Appeal in Cairo in 1927. He sat on the Court of Discipline which acquitted Nahas Pasha and his colleagues in the Seif-ed-Din case in February 1929, and is understood to have been responsible for the drafting of the judgment.

Minister of Education and for some time Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Nahas Cabinet, January-June 1930. Associated with his father in the break-away of the "dissident Wafdists" in November 1932.

He is an elegant person with a lisp; intelligent and respected on his own merits. Politically, he owes much, however, to the fact that he is his father's son.

Elected a Deputy in May 1936. Spoke against the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty in the debate in the Chamber of Deputies in November 1936.

Appointed Minister of Education in Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha's Cabinet the 30th December, 1937.

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19. *Hamad-el-Bassil Pasha.*

Born about 1870.

Head of the Rimai Arabs, a branch of the Fawaid tribe, and one of the leading Bedouin of Egypt.

Owms, with his brother Abdel Sattar, about 3,700 feddans (ruinously mortgaged) in the Fayoum, where his Arabs are settled. Speaks a very little French and English. Wears Bedouin dress.

He was one of the first to join Zaghul, with whom he was exiled to Malta in 1919, and whom he accompanied to Paris and, in June 1920, to London. He was Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies in 1924, and was, until November 1932, Vice-President of the Wafd.

He was charged in 1925 with having obtained release from a debt due to the Sakakini estate in return for a promise of pressure to be exercised on the courts in favour of one of the rival heirs. His acquittal was probably unjustified.

He was the nominal leader, after Fathallah Barakat's death, of the group of dissident Wafdists who broke away from Nahas in November 1932.

He is an attractive and picturesque personality, superior in intelligence to any other prominent Bedouin in Egypt, with a good sense of humour. One of the many who "dislike the British occupation, but not the British."

Joined the "United Front" of all political parties formed in November 1935 to demand the return of the 1923 Constitution and the resumption of treaty negotiations.

20. *Maitre Mahmoud-el-Bassiouni.*

An able lawyer, born in Assiout about 1875.

Joined Zaghul Pasha in the early days of the national movement and was prominent in 1922 and 1923. Interned in Kasr-el-Nil Barracks February-June, 1923. Senator 1924. Vice-President of the Senate 1926. Minister of Waqfs in Nahas Pasha's Cabinet January-June 1930.

Bâtonnier of the Native Bar 1928, 1929 and 1933.

Appointed a member of the Wafd after the split in November 1932.

Reputed to be an honest, simple man.

Appointed President of the Senate the 19th May, 1936.

Appointed Minister of Wakfs in Nahas's fourth Cabinet on the 3rd August. Was Emir of Hagg in 1937. Reappointed President of the Senate on the opening of Parliament on the 17th November, 1937.

He is incapable but harmless.

21. *Abdul Hamid Bedawi Pasha.*

Head of the State Legal Department.

Born about 1892.

Educated at the School of Law and in France, where he did brilliantly. His early career was in the parquet. In 1914 he was "chef de cabinet" and technical secretary to Sarwat Pasha, then Minister of Justice. He remained a protégé and close friend of Sarwat until the latter's death.

He accompanied Adly on his mission to London in 1921 as secretary to the Egyptian delegation. On return to Egypt he was appointed Secretary-General to the Présidence du Conseil, and became later a Royal Counsellor in the Contentieux, of which he is now the head.

He is a highly intelligent man, with a subtle lawyer's mind. His political tendencies have always been Constitutional Liberal. Without showing any obvious antipathy to foreigners, he is definitely nationalist. Successive Prime Ministers and Ministers of Justice have owed him much. His knowledge and experience have now become so extensive that he has almost become indispensable to any reasonable Government. His nationalism and legal argumentativeness have tended to obtrude themselves with embarrassing persistence in every variety of official document.

Awarded the Grand Cordon of the Order of Ismail on the 27th February, 1936.

Member of the Egyptian delegation to the Montreux Capitulations Conference.

Was at first obstructive, but became more helpful when he realised that Egyptian Government were prepared to make concessions. At Montreux itself his technical ability was of the greatest help.

Subsequently became *persona ingratis* with the Wafd when he gave an opinion unfavourable to them over the question of the King's prerogatives, and generally showed himself to be an instrument of the Anti-Wafd Opposition.

22. *Mohamed Kamel-el-Bindari Bey.*

Appointed Minister of Public Health in Mohamed Mahmoud's Cabinet on the 30th December, 1937.

Over the Quarantine Board negotiations he showed himself very slow to appreciate any point of view but his own. He has a reputation as a thorough and reliable, if not a brilliant, advocate in the native courts.

Is a member of the Gezira Sporting Club, and a most painstaking and laborious golfer. He is a lawyer.

He has long been an active member of the Liberal Constitutional party, and anonymously contributed continuously to the anti-Wafd campaign in the *Balagh*.

23. *Yusuf Cattawi Pasha.*

Born about 1870. Jewish local subject (Sephardim). Financier. Ex-member of Legislative Assembly. President of the Budget Committee in the 1924 Parliament. Senator 1927 and 1931. Director of various companies, especially Kom Ombo and Sucerries, and the Government-sponsored "Société foncière."

An able financier, well-informed and intelligent, but in the political arena very weak.

An early member of the Ittehadist party. Minister of Finance, later Communications, in Ziwer Pasha's Cabinet (November 1924–May 1925). He was forced to resign his membership and office because he left a Bairam card on Zaghlul. His wife, a picturesque, agreeable and friendly lady, was turned out of her post as Dame d'Honneur de la Cour. She has established herself in favour again now, but Cattawi Pasha's desire to placate the palace is a constant influence on his behaviour. He has had a bad stroke, from which he has recovered with a paralysed arm.

24. *Mohamed Charara Pasha.*

Mohamed Charara Pasha was a professor in the School of Commerce, Cairo, in 1914. Subsequently he was promoted Sub-Director of the School, and then Director of the Bureau de Commerce, a Government Department.

In 1924 he was appointed Egyptian consul at Lyons. The following year he was director of the Egyptian Student Mission in Paris; he retained this post only for a short time and then returned to Egypt, where he was appointed sub-controller, first in the Ministry of Education and then in the Ministry of Finance, where he remained until 1930, when he was promoted to be Postmaster-General. He retained that post until his present appointment as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

He is reported to be neither particularly able nor well connected, but he is pleasant to meet.

His sympathies are with the Wafd.

Created a Pasha in the Treaty Honours List, the 15th February, 1937.

25. *Tewfik Doss Pasha.*

Copt. Born about 1875. Son of Doss Zigeim, a bible-colporteur in Assiout. Brought up as a Presbyterian, but has latterly verted, and plays a reactionary (and allegedly lucrative) rôle in Coptic Church affairs. Was once a dragoman in the American consular agency at Assiout.

Well educated (American Mission), with an excellent knowledge of English and French; possesses marked ability as a speaker. He made a big reputation for himself defending political prisoners under martial law in the early days of the Independence movement—among others, Abdurrahman Fahmy Bey in the "Vengeance Society" trial.

Left Zaghlul and became a leading member of the Constitutional Liberal party. Minister of Agriculture in Ziwer Pasha's Cabinet, March–September 1925, when he fell under palace influence and made desperate attempts to retain office in September 1925, but could not quite manage it. However, he sent in a conditional resignation from the Liberal party, and for some months he ceased to attend party meetings.

Stood for the Beni Korra constituency (Assiout) against Ahmed Khashaba Pasha (Wafdist) in the elections of May 1926. Thanks to strong Ittehadist

backing and interference of the Ziwer Government on his side, he was elected Deputy, but resigned when about to be unseated by the Chamber on the charge (justifiable) of electoral irregularities.

From 1927 on Tewfik Doss's connexion with the palace has become much closer. He played a prominent part in supporting the candidature of the present corrupt Coptic Patriarch against the reformers, and he was in league with His late Majesty and the Patriarch in certain obscure financial misappropriations of Coptic Waqfs.

He was much against the appointment of Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha and in favour of Sidky at the time of the *coup d'Etat* of 1928, and no one was surprised when, in June 1930, Sidky made him Minister of Communications. He joined the Executive Committee of the Shaabist party in December 1930. He was the Cabinet mouthpiece to foreign press correspondents and the "well-informed" source of their telegrams.

His tortuous methods complicated, but fortunately did not prevent, the Aviation and Wireless and Cables settlements in 1932. Strong suspicions of corruption made him an embarrassing colleague in the Cabinet, but his omission from Sidky Pasha's second Cabinet in January 1933, for which the late King was responsible, appeared not to have affected his close personal relations with the Prime Minister. He was suggested for the Washington Legation, where he could hardly have been *persona grata*, but "preferred to serve his country as a Deputy in the Chamber."

After Sidky Pasha's eclipse he played a somewhat equivocal rôle, leaving the main parliamentary attack on his former crony to his brother Wahib. A third brother, Habib, supported the Government in the Senate. He is no longer *persona grata* in the palace, but would no doubt like to be so again.

Is on the boards of several Banque Misr industrial enterprises and the Union foncière d'Égypte. Vice-president of the Société d'Aviation Horus.

26. *George Dumani Bey.*

A Lebanese born in Egypt. His father was wealthy and owned a ginning factory in Tantah, but this failed under the son's management. He became a clerk and general tout, but took to journalism in 1906. In 1908 he was condemned to six months' imprisonment with suspension of sentence for libelling the Director-General of the Alexandria Municipality. He spent the next five years in Paris.

In 1919 he became a zealous Wafdist and accompanied Zaghlul to Europe as European secretary. In 1924 he was appointed director of the Translation Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies (though he knows next to no Arabic), and in 1926, by a special dispensation from Zaghlul, he became editor of the *Espoir*. Government officials are normally debarred from journalism.

Mohammed Mahmoud dismissed him in the summer of 1929 from his Government post, but he returned to it under Adly's transition Cabinet, and lost it again under Sidky's régime. He at one time wrote most of the Wafdist weekly *Goha*.

He is a secretive, bold and dangerous man, and wields the bitterest pen in Egypt.

1934. He returned to daily journalism with the revival, in November, of *La Patrie*.

When the treaty negotiations began in 1936 Dumani was attached to the Secretariat of the Egyptian official delegation and subsequently accompanied the delegation to London. Appointed director of the newly created European Political Bureau attached to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

27. *William Makram Ebeid Pasha.*

Copt. Born in 1889.

Obtained Primary Education Certificate at early age of 11. Subsequently educated at the American College, Assiout, and (1905-08) at New College, Oxford, where he took honours in Law. By 1912 he had also his French doctorate of Law and returned to Egypt to practise.

In 1913 he joined the Ministry of Justice as secretary to the *Official Bulletin*. From 1915 to 1918 he was private secretary to successive Judicial Advisers, and addressed to Sir Maurice Amos, after the Government officials' strike in 1919, a note proposing an "alliance" between England and Egypt which was considered interesting at the time.

In 1919 he was appointed to be a professor at the Royal Law School, but was dismissed in August 1921, with other Government officials, after a Council of Discipline, for having assisted in offering a banquet to Zaghlul Pasha.

He then joined the Wafd and was delegated to London for propaganda purposes during the Adly negotiations. On his return he was given an enthusiastic reception, and Zaghlul himself met him at the station. Three days later he was deported with Zaghlul Pasha to the Seychelles.

He returned to Egypt in June 1923 and was returned unopposed as M.P. for Kena.

In September 1924 he accompanied Zaghlul to London for the MacDonald conversations. On the 27th November, 1924, after the murder of the Sirdar, he was arrested on the charge of inflammatory language, but was subsequently released.

In the 1925 elections he was unsuccessful.

In May 1926 he was returned as M.P. for two constituencies.

In October 1927 he was elected secretary to the Wafd in place of Nahas Pasha.

He is married (November 1923) to Aida, daughter of Morcos Pasha Hanna.

He is a violent anti-British extremist, known for his Zaghlulist zeal as the "Son of Saad." Without being himself implicated in political murder, he is in close relations with Ahmed Maher and Nokrashy, and his theatrical and emotional eloquence gives him considerable influence over students and the crowd.

Became Minister of Communications in the Cabinet of Nahas Pasha in March 1928. Was administratively more moderate and friendly than might have been expected. Politically, he was a bad adviser to Nahas. During the dictatorial régime he carried on much and not unsuccessful propaganda in England. On his return in September 1929 he received a great ovation.

He was Minister of Finance in the Nahas Cabinet of the 1st January, 1930, and appears to have neglected departmental work in favour of political manipulations. He was one of the delegates for the treaty negotiations in London, March-May 1930, and did much to wreck the treaty. He was again in London from July to September of that year making propaganda against the Sidky Cabinet.

Relations between him and Nokrashy are at present not good, as they have become rivals for the control of Nahas.

1934. His election in December 1933 as *bâtonnier* of the Native Bar inspired the Government to various emergency measures of preventive legislation, which caused widespread resentment among lawyers in Egypt. These were rescinded by Nessim Pasha's Government in December, and Makram Ebeid's re-election thereby ensured.

Makram joined the political "United Front" in November 1935 as a representative of the Wafd. Became Minister of Finance in the Nahas Cabinet in May 1936, and was granted the title of Pasha. Was a member of the Egyptian treaty delegation. He remains Nahas's constant companion and adviser, and, as such, holds at present a position of outstanding influence both in the Cabinet and in the Wafd. His position is, however, by no means unchallenged and the growing tension between him and Nokrashy, who is supported by Ahmed Maher, has for some time threatened a split in the Wafd.

Retained the portfolio of Finance when Nahas reshuffled his Cabinet on the 3rd August, 1937.

The presence and influence of Makram in the Cabinet were contributing factors in the early downfall of Nahas. Within the Cabinet itself Makram's domination over Nahas was the cause of growing resentment, and the enemies of the Wafd did not scruple to invoke religious prejudice in their campaign against a Cabinet which they pilloried as dangerously subservient to Coptic influence.

Makram fell with Nahas when the latter was dismissed by King Farouk on the 30th December, 1937.

28. *Mohammed Efflatoun Pasha.*

He had a public school education and took his engineering degree in England. He is popularly supposed to have been unable to talk Arabic when he returned to Egypt. Married to an Englishwoman. Was Under-Secretary of State, Communications, before being nominated a Senator in 1924 by Zaghlul, who wanted the Under-Secretaryship for a Wafdist. Appointed Minister for

War in Adly's transition Cabinet 1929. Apart from a trim, soldierly figure, he had no other obvious qualification for that particular Ministry, but his record is a clean and honourable one, and he is generally respected and liked.

29. *Abdel Aziz Fahmy Pasha.*

Born about 1874. Educated at Cairo Law School.

Was a member of the Legislative Assembly, in which he was consistently in opposition, and President of the Native Bar Council. Accompanied Zaghlul Pasha to the Residency on the 13th November, 1918, to claim Egyptian independence. In March 1919 he was warned to desist from agitation. Active Nationalist propagandist in Egypt and later in Italy. He broke with Zaghlul Pasha on the plea of Zaghlul's arbitrariness and dishonesty, and was one of the founders of the Constitutional Liberal party, of which he became president after Adly Pasha's retirement. He became Minister of Justice in Ziwer Pasha's Cabinet 1925.

Very rigid and prickly, he was an element of dissidence in the 1925 coalition. Dismissed in September 1925 over the Ali Abdel Razek affair, which made him very bitter against the late King. He remained quite unreconciled to Zaghlul Pasha, despite a friendly public reference by Zaghlul on the 13th November, 1926. He was the first to arraign Nashat Pasha in a public speech in November 1925.

In 1928 he was appointed President of the Native Court of Appeal, in succession to the notorious Ahmed Talaat Pasha. He resigned in February 1930 in a mood of irritation, submitting his resignation directly to King Fuad, who refused to accept it. Summoned to explain his conduct by the Minister of Justice, he had no alternative to confirming his resignation, thus giving the Wafd a chance to remove a prominent adversary. He was reappointed, however, by Sidky Pasha's Cabinet, and in May 1931 was appointed President of the new Court of Cassation on its creation. His comments in that capacity on the Badari case provoked the ministerial crisis of December 1932 and the reconstruction of the Sidky Cabinet. He made a notable attack on the Mixed Courts, while paying generous tribute to British co-operation in the administration of Egyptian justice on the 31st December, 1933.

He is a convinced and unusually disinterested Nationalist; he shuns European society, and only the ceremonial obligations of office brought him to the Residency. His political attitude to us was changed by (a) his quarrel with Zaghlul, and (b) the 1922 Declaration.

He has an ulcerated stomach, and is generally in very poor health.

Retired on reaching the age limit in January 1936. Strenuous but unsuccessful efforts were made by opponents of the Wafd to persuade him to assume the leadership of an anti-treaty opposition movement in the autumn of 1936.

The Palace wished to appoint him Senator in November 1937 to fill the vacancy caused by Aly Maher's appointment as "chef du cabinet royal." Nahas strenuously opposed the appointment owing to Fahmy Pasha's hostility to the Wafd. The squabble over this appointment helped to precipitate the crisis between King Farouk and Nahas which led to the latter's dismissal.

Appointed Minister without portfolio in Mohamed Mahmoud's Cabinet the 30th December, 1937.

30. *El Ferik Ali Fahmi Pasha.*

Age: 70 years. Entered the army from the military school on the 1st November, 1884. Served in the artillery. During his long service in the army he received excellent reports from many British officers. In 1890 the late General Sir Leslie Rundle reported on him as "one of the best officers in the artillery—was specially promoted for service in the Nile Expedition 1899." He is also described as being most loyal and very reliable. General Sir John Asser reported in 1906 "a very good officer, much respected by British and Egyptian officers."

In 1910 he was promoted Miralai and appointed Director of Recruiting.

In 1912 promoted Lewa and placed on pension.

Made Minister of War and Marine in Nahas Pasha's Cabinet on the 10th May, 1936.

He has been associated with the Wafd for many years, but has always held moderate views. He is of moderate intelligence and capacity.

Elected Senator in May 1936.



Was not able to cope with the work arising out of the reorganisation of the Egyptian army and was dropped by Nahas on the Cabinet reshuffle on the 3rd August, 1937.

31. *Gallini Fahmy Pasha.*

Born about 1842. Copt, of serf origin. He is said to have changed hands as a child at Nazlet Fellahin for two measures of barley.

Was employed in the Ministry of Finance and rose to be Controller of Indirect Taxes. Owns property in Minia Province. Was a nominated member and Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly. Professes strong pro-British sentiments and at least kept up this attitude during the restless period of disturbances. Joint founder of the so-called Moderate party in the beginning of 1920; this had no serious existence and soon died. He incurred odium for his share in entertaining Lord Lloyd at Minia in April 1927.

Senator (1931), and a perpetual candidate for ministerial office.

He is now rather *gaga*; but remains a source of pungent, and occasionally useful, information about Coptic Patriarchate affairs.

32. *Mahmoud Fakhri Pasha, C.B.E.*

Egyptian Minister at Paris since 1923.

Born about 1885. Speaks excellent French. Of Circassian origin, but alleged to be partly Jewish. Son of an ex-Prime Minister of anti-English tendencies; brother of Gaafar Fakhry Bey, a man of the basest character.

He was Sub-Governor of Cairo, Chamberlain to King Fuad and Governor of Cairo before becoming Minister of Finance in Tewfik Nessim's Cabinet (May 1920 to March 1921) and, later, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Nessim's second Cabinet (December 1922 to February 1923). He is married to a daughter of King Fuad (by Princess Chevikiar), Princess Fawkiyya, after being previously married to a daughter of Sultan Hussein, who died.

He is educated, agreeable, presentable, wealthy and exclusively polite. He believes himself to be a master of the art of conciliation, which he practises by means of good manners and tediousness. Unintelligent, and probably unreliable.

33. *Mustafa Fathi Pasha.*

Ex-judge and Procureur général. A friend of Sarwat Pasha, in whose 1922 Cabinet he was Minister of Justice. Fairly intelligent, but not a very serious person. A regular *habitué* of the Mohammed Ali Club, where he plays backgammon and talks political scandal, but he is not an active politician.

A pleasant and courteous fellow; of no great value.

34. *Abdul Rahman Fikry Bey.*

Formerly in the Ministry of Finance and lectured in economics at the law school. He is a *licencié en droit*. Part of his education was at the London University School of Economics, where he studied and took a degree in economics. When the Egyptian Foreign Service was created in 1923 he was appointed to England, where he held both diplomatic and consular posts. In the London Legation he was King Fuad's spy on the Minister. He then held various posts, such as Contrôleur des Recettes in the Ministry of Finance, Director-General of the Department of Commerce and Industry, Secretary-General of the Senate, and, during the Ministry of Abdul Fattah Yehia Pasha, he was delegated as secretary of the Council of Ministers. He was eventually appointed Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry by Ali Maher Pasha.

Fikry Bey has a good practical knowledge of English, which he speaks and writes fluently. His French is weak. He is a man of fair education and strong will, with a considerable experience of commercial affairs, but is reserved. The Embassy, however, have found him friendly and helpful. He is blessed with a humorous and philosophic outlook on life. He is a personal friend of Mohammed Shaker Pasha, general manager of the Egyptian State Railways.

He has a very presentable and westernised wife, who talks French, possesses considerable charm, and is at ease in all social occasions.

35. *Youssef Gallad Bey.*

Is director of the European Administration at the Royal Palace. He is an elder brother of Edgar Gallad, the proprietor of the *Journal d'Egypte*.

Youssef Bey is an Egyptian of Syrian origin. He is a *licencié en droit* and worked in the Ministry of Justice before being transferred to the palace. He was liked very much by the late King Fuad, and is known to be a capable official.

It is said that there was a proposal to make him private secretary to King Farouk, but this proposal was turned down owing to the fact that he is a Christian.

36. *Ali Gemal-ed-Din Pasha, O.B.E.*

He took a law degree, but his career has been mainly in the Ministry of the Interior. He was very helpful when Mudir of Gharbia in 1920.

Appointed Under-Secretary of State, Interior, in 1922. When Zaghlul came into office in 1924 he was, for purely political reasons, put *en pension*, but was brought back when Zaghlul fell in November 1924. During the Mohammed Mahmoud régime he was moved to the Ministry of Agriculture, to make room for a more definitely partisan Constitutional Liberal, but Adly Pasha returned him to the Interior before the 1929 elections.

He was appointed Minister of Waqfs, later of War, in Sidky Pasha's Cabinet, June 1931 to September 1933.

As Under-Secretary he was agreeable and obliging. An experienced and capable administrator, but not a man of great work. As Minister he was colourless. His private life is disreputable.

37. *Mahmoud Ghaleb Pasha.*

Born 1881. Was appointed substitut-adjoint in the native parquet on the 20th February, 1904. He became substitut on the 19th March, 1906, and on the 9th November, 1906, he was appointed judge in the Native Courts.

On the 6th November, 1913, he became substitut, 1st class, and on the 23rd July, 1921, he was "chef de parquet." In 1924 he was promoted vice-president of a first instance Native Court, then a year after, president.

In April 1925 he was transferred to the Ministry of Justice as director of the Native Courts Department, and in October 1925 he became judge at the Native Court of Appeal. In May 1935 he was appointed vice-president of the Court of Appeal and in May 1936 Minister of Justice in Nahas Pasha's Cabinet.

Mahmoud Ghaleb's record in the courts leaves much to be desired. He appears to have been unable to control his pro-Wafd propensities when exercising his functions as a judge. In the Sidky bombs case in 1932, and in another case in the previous year in which two Wafdists were accused of stealing documents belonging to Sidky Pasha's party, Mahmoud Ghaleb is reported to have shown prejudice openly in favour of the accused. In the latter case his behaviour was severely criticised by the Court of Cassation.

He appears to have been influenced by the belief that he would gain credit in the eyes of the Wafd by his attitude.

He was alleged to have led the movement of the judges at the end of Nessim's Ministry when they made a protest against British interference in the constitutional issue. His favourite meeting place is the Anglo-Egyptian bar, where he consumes considerable quantities of whisky and is noted for his unpleasant temper.

He speaks English and French.

Appointed Minister of Justice in Nahas Pasha's Cabinet on the 10th May, 1936.

Dropped by Nahas on Cabinet reshuffle on the 3rd August, 1937, and immediately accused the Government, in the press, of dismissing him and Nokrashi owing to their opposition to the Assouan dam project. Makram took up the cudgels on behalf of the Government and for the next few weeks the two ex-colleagues exchanged, in the press, a series of mutually recriminating letters on the subject.

38. *Wasif Ghali Pasha.*

Copt. Son of the murdered Boutros Ghali Pasha. Good French scholar and an Arabic poet and writer of distinction. In 1919 he became unofficial representative of Egyptian political and other interests in Paris, where he later joined the Zaghlul deputation. Applied to be one of the London deputation, but was refused, and returned to Cairo 1920. Minister for Foreign Affairs in Zaghlul Pasha's first Cabinet, January-November 1924, and in the Nahas Cabinet of March 1928.

On the publication in 1920 of the proposals for an Anglo-Egyptian treaty he made a personal pronouncement favourable to the treaty, and, while Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Nahas Cabinet of the 1st January, 1930, he was one of the delegates for the treaty negotiations in London (March-May 1930).

On the split in the Wafd of November 1932, he was credited with an inclination to associate himself with the "dissidents," but he preferred to announce his temporary retirement from politics "until the situation clears." Lived more in France than in Egypt until formation of United Front in 1936.

He is a valuable element in Egyptian public life, and an extremely intelligent man. His many cultural interests moderate his zeal for politics. He has a French wife, whose influence is strongly anti-British, and his French sympathies are correspondingly strong.

Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in Nahas's Cabinet in May 1936 and was a member of the Egyptian Treaty delegation. Awarded the grade of "Imtiaz" in May 1936. Retained portfolio of Foreign Affairs when Nahas Pasha reformed his Cabinet in August 1937. Dismissed the 30th December, 1937, with Nahas Pasha's Cabinet. He spent a considerable part of the year in France, and his impending resignation was continually being rumoured.

39. *Mohammed Neguib-el-Gharably Pasha.*

Born about 1885. A poet and unsuccessful lawyer from Tanta. A keen supporter of Zaghlul Pasha in the early days of the independence movement. In July 1922, after the internment of the second line Wafd at Almaza, he became a member of the third line Wafd. Arrested with his colleagues in the following month. Remained for two months in military detention. Suspected of complicity in the murder campaign in the spring of 1923 and imprisoned for a month. Nothing was proved against him. Defeated Sidky Pasha in the 1923 elections.

Minister of Justice, later Waqfs, in Zaghlul's 1924 Cabinet. Defeated in the 1925 elections. Successful in 1926. Minister of Waqfs in the Coalition Cabinet of June 1926. Became a Senator in 1928, largely as an insurance against the vicissitudes of a Deputy's life. Minister of Justice in the Nahas Cabinet of January 1930.

A difference of opinion with Makram Obeid, while both were defending persons accused in the bomb case of 1932, was inflamed by the intransigence of Nahas Pasha, and led to the breakaway of Gharably Pasha and other dissidents from Nahas in November 1932. Gharably's subsequent acceptance of office, as Minister of Waqfs in Abdel Fattah Yehia's Cabinet in September 1933 was a serious embarrassment to his fellow dissidents and, in the public mind, a complete justification of Nahas. He was made a Senator in October 1933.

He is weak and unintelligent, but agreeable.

Resigned the 14th November, 1934.

Reported to be in financial straits at the end of 1936 and to have contemplated suicide, but was dissuaded by his wife.

40. *Abdel Salam Fahmi Gomaa Pasha.*

Born about 1885 in a village in Menoufia. Studied at Tanta, then in Cairo. Graduated in 1906, and has always practised as a lawyer in Tanta. Is reputed to be above the average in his work, though not brilliant. Was for many years member of the Municipal Council of Tanta. In 1930, in the last Wafdist Parliament he was elected vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies.

He is an extreme Wafdist, but once headed a *bloc*—about the year 1927—against Saad Zaghlul in Parliament.

He is stated to be of good moral character, serious and hard working, but not a man of business or capable of formulating a constructive policy. His friends say he is broad-minded and pliable, except in politics.

He lives in Tanta and is very well off, possessing three estates: one in Gharbia and two in Menoufia.

Appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry in Nahas Pasha's Cabinet on the 10th May, 1936. When Nahas Pasha reshuffled his Cabinet on the 3rd August, 1937, he was appointed Minister of Education in addition to his portfolio of Commerce and Industry. He was dismissed with Nahas Pasha's Cabinet on the 30th December, 1937.



41. *Youssef-el-Guindi.*

Youssef-el-Guindi was from 1910-15 a clerk in the Wakfs Department. He resigned in 1915 for personal reasons and studied law, returning later to the Wakfs Department as legal counsellor in the Judicial Section.

He was dismissed, together with many others, in 1918 by Mahmoud Shukry Pasha on the latter's appointment as Director-General of the Wakfs Department.

In the same year he took up law professionally in Zifta, and in 1919 was a prominent local figure in that year's revolt.

In 1924 he was elected Wafdist Deputy for Zifta, and has since then represented Zifta in all Wafdist Parliaments. He was elected Senator in the present Parliament.

One of his brothers, Abdel Kader-el-Guindi, who is "chef du bureau" of his lawyer's office, is alleged to have been deeply involved in corrupt practices that indirectly involved Youssef-el-Guindi himself.

Appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Interior in the Wafdist Government in 1936, a post he relinquished in July 1937 on the resignation of the Government, on the occasion of the accession of His Majesty King Farouk.

Nominated as Minister of Education in the reformed Cabinet in July 1937, but his nomination was withdrawn owing to the King's opposition. Was again appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Interior in September 1937.

He is a staunch supporter and particular *protégé* of Nahas. He is of the type of politician who will take up any cause to gain self-reclame and to bring him into the public eye. An insignificant but very pertinacious little man.

On the 15th September he was elected member of the Executive Committee of the Wafd.

42. *Nabil Abbas Halim.*

Born about 1897. Son of Prince Ibrahim Halim, whose father, Prince Mohammed Abdel Halim, was a son of Mohammed Aly. Served with Third Guard Uhlans in the early months of the war; was wounded, and transferred to the German Air Force, in which he served for two years on the Western Front. He later accompanied Mackensen as staff officer on the drive into Roumania. An extremely good boxer, swimmer and tennis player, he has done more than anyone else in recent years to patronise and promote sport in Egypt. He was, until his degradation in October 1930, President of the Royal Automobile Club of Egypt and of the newly-formed Egyptian Aero Club.

His first wife, an Englishwoman, died in tragic circumstances. He is now married to the daughter of Midhat Yeghen Pasha. Her wealth makes him independent of the allowance formerly paid to him by King Fuad.

In October 1930 he published two manifestos, appealing to King Fuad to restore the Wafd to office, with a veiled threat that refusal would plump Egypt into the horrors of civil war. The King promptly deprived him of his rank and privileges as a nabil, and Abbas Halim "Effendi" thereafter wore his own uniform with Wafdist trimmings. His popularity with his fellow-countrymen was considerable, and this made him a thorn in the late King's side. He is, however, both obstinate and stupid, and the rôle which he will play in Egyptian politics is likely to be decided as much by these characteristics as by his own immediate ambitions, which are malicious rather than constructive. His speciality is syndicalism, and he is an active organiser of trade unions, which the police no less actively suppress.

1934. After an affray between workmen and the police cordon round his house in June 1934, he was arrested, with no formulation of a charge against him, and detained in prison (where he hunger-struck for five days) for over three weeks. His release was as unexplained as his imprisonment. He resumed his syndicalist activities after the fall of Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha's Government with some success.

He had his title restored by Royal decree on the 4th June, 1936. He has since severed his connexion with labour, although he informed the Prince Regent in September 1936 that labour representatives had approached him again and urged him to resume his interest in their cause owing to the failure of the Wafd to improve their lot.

Announced his intention to resume his interest in the labour movement in the summer of 1937 and went to England to study labour problems with the alleged ultimate object of forming a political Labour party in Egypt. Returned to Egypt in October and was accorded a welcome by the members of the various syndicates.

The Wafd, fearful of any rival influence over labour, has during last two years opposed Abbas Halim. The latter's organisation is now, therefore, anti-Wafd, and his activities are not unwelcome to the Palace as a possible means of attaching labour to the Throne.

In conjunction with Hassan Anis Pasha he has started a society for the promotion of civil aviation in Egypt.

43. *Abdel Kader Hamza Bey.*

Born about 1882. Journalist and editor of *Al Balagh*, for long the official organ of the Wafd. M.P. for Hoch Issa in 1926. *Al Balagh* has been, since November 1932, the mouthpiece of the Wafdist dissidents.

Educated at the school of law. Practised as a lawyer until struck off the rolls for misappropriation of funds.

He has edited, at various times, *Al Ahaly*, *Al Mahroussa* and *Al Afkar*. When *Al Balagh* was suppressed in March 1923, he was interned for a month in Kasr-el-Nil Barracks.

He is a gambler.

1934. *Al Balagh* was in Government pay during most of 1934, and in Palace pay since the fall of Abdel Fattah Yehia's Government.

After a short period of subservience to the Wafd in 1935, he adopted, in 1936, a very obstreperous attitude towards the treaty, on the terms of which he secured and published accurate advance information. Having been induced to moderate his tone in this direction, he nevertheless continued to lend his columns to movements directed against the Government, e.g., the Young Egypt Society, and made a strong feature of attacking Nahas Pasha's tendency towards nepotism and favouritism in the distribution of Government employments.

44. *Abdel Malek Hamza Bey.*

Born 1889. A leading lawyer and a clever and active man. His is a striking case of conversion from extreme nationalism (he was with the German Intelligence during the war) to reasonable views, as a result very largely of contact with English people.

He has travelled much in Europe, and is one of the few Egyptians who occupy themselves with the things of the spirit. He is by way of being a Theosophist.

When with Adly Pasha in London in 1921 he was to a great extent responsible for the formation of the "Friends of Egypt" Society (Milner, Rodd, Maxwell, Gleichen, &c.), which never did much. His ambition is to form an Anglo-Egyptian Society, with branches in London and Cairo, to work for the consolidation of friendly relations. His political sympathies are with the Constitutional Liberals. Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha appointed him counsellor of the Egyptian Legation in London. Nahas Pasha placed him on the retired list in January 1930. Sidky Pasha appointed him Egyptian Minister at Angora in July 1930. His tarboush provoked a diplomatic incident in 1932.

Recalled from Angora in 1935. Appointed Assistant Royal Councillor in the State Legal Department on the 27th February, 1936.

45. *Talaat Harb Pasha.*

Senator. Born about 1880. Chairman of directors of Banque Misr and associated industrial and banking concerns, which now number sixteen.

Educated at the Law School. For some time agent of Omar Sultan Pasha's estates, where he began to make money. Joint founder of the *Garidah*, the organ of the "Hizb-el-Ommeh," 1907-14. Appointed to teach banking in the Egyptian University in 1917. He used the enthusiasms of 1919 to further a project he had long had at heart for the foundation of an Egyptian bank, independent of foreign capital. His propaganda flattered Egyptian imaginations, and the Banque Misr Company was floated in 1920. The bank's methods have been criticised as precarious, and it owes infinitely much to the nationalistic atmosphere in which its multifarious activities are initiated; but it is only fair to add that the respect in which Talaat Harb is generally held has gone far to fortify confidence among Egyptians in this new venture. He was made a Senator in 1923 and tried, unsuccessfully, to resign in 1927.

46. *Hafex Hassan Pasha, K.B.E.*

Born 1878. Doctor of law. As an official in the Interior he was hard-working, but had a reputation for intrigue. He has a good social manner and was a popular Governor of Cairo.

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Minister of Public Works, later Waqfs, in the Yehia Ibrahim Cabinet, March 1923-January 1924. At the Waqfs he quarrelled with Nashat Pasha, then his Under-Secretary. Minister of Education in Adly's transition Cabinet, 1929, and Minister of Public Works, later Agriculture, in Sidky's first Cabinet, June 1930-January 1933.

As an administrator he is strict and fairly capable, but not very intelligent. He has a record of fanaticism where Copts are concerned.

Chairman of the committee of the Kitchener Memorial Hospital. Made a K.B.E. for his activities in this capacity.

Minister of Public Works in the Aly Maher Cabinet, January-May 1936. Became Senator in May 1936. Was one of the seven Senators who voted against the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

47. *Mahmoud Hassan Bey.*

Conseiller Royal in the Ministry of Finance.

He began his career as teacher in the police school.

In 1919 he was an Inspector of Public Security and played a leading part in organising the Government officials' strike. Zaghlul Pasha made him Director of Administration in 1924, and he worked effectively, by the appointment of Zaghlulist sheikhs and omdas, and general placing of the Wafd's nominees, to complete the network of Wafdist control in the provinces.

When Ziwer Pasha took office, after the Sirdar's murder, one of his first acts was to remove Mahmoud Hassan to Suez.

In September 1926 Zaghlul Pasha brought him back as Acting Director of Administration.

In May 1927 he was appointed Second Under-Secretary of State, Interior, to obtain command of the provincial machine. As Under-Secretary of State he was more moderate than his past had suggested as probable, possibly because, under a Coalition Cabinet, he had less opportunity for the exercise of his organising talents.

During the Mohammed Mahmoud régime, he was removed from the Interior to the Contentieux. Rumours that he would return to the Interior after Nahas Pasha's resumption of office were not realised.

He is a shrewd, intelligent man, and has been one of the ablest of the Wafd's instruments. He seems, however, to have put a little water in his wine during the last few years. He was president of the committee enquiring into the "Corniche Road Scandal."

1934. He showed energy and ability as president of the Corniche Road Commission and, later, of the commission appointed to examine pension-commutation scandals, but his vanity and his hatred for Sidky Pasha led him to communicate both reports to the press. Nahas Pasha vetoed his appointment as Minister of Interior in Nessim Pasha's Cabinet. He is a Wafdist, but not a Nahasist.

48. *Ahmed Mohammed Hassanein Pasha, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.*

First Chamberlain to King Farouk.

Born 1885. Son of Sheikh Mohammed Hassanein of Al Azhar and grandson of Ahmed Pasha Mazhar Hassanein, last admiral of the Egyptian navy.

Educated in Egypt, but, after one year in the School of Law, he went to Balliol, where he did well. He fenced for Oxford. In 1914 he tried unsuccessfully to enlist in the British army. General Maxwell made him his private (Arabic) secretary. He was most helpful to Colonel Talbot during negotiations after the defeat of the Senussi.

When General Maxwell left Egypt, Hassanein was shelved in the Ministry of Interior. He accompanied British troops to Upper Egypt after the 1919 disturbances as Political Officer.

In 1920 he worked as assistant inspector in the Ministry of Interior. In the same year he captained the Egyptian team at the Olympic Games in Brussels.

His feats of desert exploration (to Kufra and to the "lost oases" of Arkenu and Ouenat), undertaken between 1921 and 1924, are well known.

In 1924 he was appointed first secretary to the Egyptian Legation in Washington, being subsequently transferred in the same capacity to London.

In 1925 his father died, leaving the family affairs in some confusion. To enable Hassanein Bey to put them straight King Fuad appointed him second chamberlain in the palace. He later became first chamberlain, and accompanied the King on his various trips to Europe.

He married in 1926 Loutfia, the daughter of Seifullah Yusry Pasha by Princess Chevekiar (King Fuad's divorced wife), and has two sons.

After King Fuad's hasty departure from London in the summer of 1929, Hassanein Bey stayed behind for several months. The reasons of this sojourn in London are obscure, but he utilised it to follow a course in air-craftsmanship. With a little luck Hassanein might have been the first Egyptian aviator of any notoriety. But as a long-distance flier he was forestalled by Mohammed Sidky Effendi, who reached Cairo from Berlin in easy stages in January 1930; and when finally Hassanein took off from Heston Air Park, it was only to be dogged by persistent ill-fortune. His first machine was smashed landing at Pisa and a second one replacing it was put out of action by another accident at Naples. Hassanein Bey was then offered an Italian machine, but this crashed during a trial flight, killing its two occupants. Hassanein thereupon abandoned his attempt on an urgent order from King Fuad, who required him at Court.

His knowledge of English and his charm of manner leave many English people with the impression that he is unfavourable to Egyptian national aspirations. It would be a mistake to act on this assumption.

He accompanied Prince Farouk to England in charge of His Royal Highness's suite, October 1935 to April 1936. Created Pasha on the 8th August, 1936. Appointed Governor of the Royal Household on the 9th July, 1936, and as such was made responsible for the education and upbringing of King Farouk.

Awarded Grand Cordon of Ismail the 5th August, 1937.

49. *Ahmed Mukhtar Hegazi Pasha.*

Began his career as a police officer graduating from the police school, went through all the grades until he became a mudir, then Director of Administration and finally Under-Secretary of State. Appointed Governor of Cairo on the 28th June, 1936. He speaks no foreign languages, but is a good official.

50. *Sadek Henein Pasha.*

Ex-Minister at Rome.

A Copt. Born about 1885. He first made himself remarkable when, as a junior finance official at Zagazig, he crept into a railway-carriage, kissed the shoes of Lord Edward Cecil, and begged for promotion. In 1919, having by then reached a fairly high post in the Ministry of Agriculture, he quickly conceived the possible advantage of attaching himself to the fortunes of Zaghlul Pasha, and was a prominent fomenter of strikes among Government officials. For this reason he was dismissed from the service by the Adly Cabinet in 1921. He continued to be an active politician, but escaped exile to the Seychelles by undertaking to accommodate his movements to the desires of the military authorities.

In 1922 he obtained permission to go to England to put his daughter to school, on an honourable understanding that he would do no active politics there. He failed to observe this understanding. In 1923 he allowed it to be known that he would sink his political opinions if reinstated in Government service. He was not, however, reinstated until Zaghlul Pasha took office in 1924, when he was made Under-Secretary of State for Finance. He was a very good Under-Secretary, but showed favouritism to Coptic officials.

He was appointed Egyptian Minister to Madrid in February 1925, partly in order to purge the Administration of a prominent Wafdist, partly owing to a difference with the King in a matter of finance administration. He was later transferred to Rome, to make room in Madrid for Hassan Nashat Pasha.

Sadek Henein Pasha has a reserved disposition, and an unattractive, but not undignified, manner. He is ambitious, for administrative rather than political success, and possesses marked intellectual vigour and ability, especially in matters economic, with considerable powers of application and decision. He has a Franco-Italian wife. Sadek Henein's parsimony in entertainment were too much for him in his diplomatic career; and he was placed *en disponibilité* in October 1929.

Sidky Pasha appointed him Government Commissioner at the Bourse des Valeurs in 1931.

Member of the Egyptian Economic Mission to the United Kingdom, April 1935. On the board of the Upper Egypt Hotels Company.

51. *Neguib-el-Hilaly Bey.*

Born about 1891. Comes of a good family of Assiout.

Educated at the Law School. Held appointments in the Parquet and as professor of law in the Egyptian University before being appointed, in 1924, Secretary-General in the Ministry of Education, and later Conseiller Royal to that Ministry in the State Legal Department.

In 1934 he became Conseiller Royal to the Ministry of Interior, and was appointed in May as president of the Commission of Enquiry formed to investigate Alexandria Municipality affairs. A British colleague on this commission writes of him as follows:—

“A man of energy, discretion and judgment; upright and fair-minded; weighs his facts carefully before coming to a decision and is not easy to persuade. Strong in action, but I am not sure that he would withstand a first-class crisis. Agreeable in personality. Speaks and writes good English and French, and is said to be one of the best classical Arabic writers in the country.”

Minister of Education in Tewfik Nessim Pasha's Cabinet, the 15th November, 1934.

Resigned the 22nd January, 1936. Made president of the reformed Commission for the Revision of the Civil Commercial and Procedure Codes, July 1936. Appointed Minister of Education the 17th November, 1937. Dismissed with Nahas Pasha's Cabinet the 30th December, 1937.

52. *Ahmed Hussein Effendi.*

President of the Young Egypt party. Aged about 30. Graduated at the School of Law, 1933. After leaving the university he issued a newspaper the *El Sarkha*, and in October 1933 published the programme of his society which consists mainly of extreme Egyptian nationalism, the regeneration of Egypt through youth organisations, and a general boycotting of things foreign. His followers adopted a distinctive green shirt as uniform.

He also instituted the piastre scheme for the support of Egyptian industries, which for a time did well, but owing to obstruction by the Wafd, it failed for lack of support.

In 1935 Ahmed Hussein and his lieutenant, Fathi Radwan, visited England on a propaganda tour where they were received by various societies.

The movement has always been very suspect to the Public Security Department which has kept a close control on it. It came into great prominence owing to the attempt made by one of its members on the life of Nahas Pasha in 1937.

At one time Ahmed Hussein was believed to be in Italian pay and the party is also supported from time to time by the Palace.

To meet, Ahmed Hussein is a not unpleasant person, he talks fair English, in which he pours forth a strain of political ideas mostly fantastic but some of surprising soundness. He has the wild eyes of a fanatic, but it is doubtful whether he has sufficient personality to become a big political figure.

53. *Dr. Ali Ibrahim Pasha, C.B.E.*

Born in Alexandria 1880. Belongs to a notable family originating from Fua, Gharbia Province. Was educated at the Khedivial School, Cairo. Took his degree in medicine in 1901 and entered Kasr-el-Aini hospital the same year. Served in various parts of Egypt from 1903 to 1910 in different public institutions. Returned to Kasr-el-Aini Hospital in 1910 as surgeon. Chief of Medical (War) Mission to the Balkans, 1911. Appointed Professor of the Faculty of Medicine, Cairo, 1924, and dean of the faculty in 1929. Elected vice-president of the university in 1929. Holds the following British medical degrees: F.R.C.S., M.D., M.Ch. Notable for his activities in all branches of medical development in Egypt and in educational advancement in general. Is the G.O.M. of the Egyptian medical profession and a surgeon of considerable repute. Chairman of the Egyptian Medical Society; president of the Society of Academic Culture; member of the Councils of the Red Crescent Society, the Moslem Charitable Society and the Al Moassat Society; president of the Students' Union; member of the Egyptian Academy. Was vice-president of the International Medical Congress in 1935. Hobbies: Oriental carpets, pottery, pictures and music. Is much attached to the British medical connexion.



54. *Kamel Ibrahim Bey.*

Copt. Born 1873.

After taking his law degree, he entered Government service as "substitut-adjoint" in the Native Parquet in 1895 and rose to be Chef du Parquet Général (Native Court of Appeal) in 1921. Appointed judge at the Native Court of Appeal (1922), vice-president of the Assiout Court of Appeal (1928), and vice-president of the Cairo Court of Appeal (1929). He was put on pension in 1933.

Appointed Minister of Agriculture and Minister for Foreign Affairs in Tewfik Nessim Pasha's Cabinet the 15th November, 1934.

His general reputation as a judge and a respectable member of society is good. He has never belonged to any political party, but is essentially Wafdist in sympathies. He sat (with Judge Kershaw) as a member of the court which acquitted Ahmed Maher and Nokrashi of political murder in 1926, and of that which acquitted Nahas, Wissa Wassef and Saafar Fakhry in the Seif-ed-Din case in 1928. Resigned the 22nd January, 1936.

55. *Zaki-el-Ibrashi Pasha.*

Of humble origin. Hardworking and intelligent.

Started his career in the parquet, where he did rather well. Was made Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Interior, before the elections of 1923, for the first Parliament. He is anathema to the Liberals, who regard him as having worked those elections against them. He became Under-Secretary of State for Waqfs and succeeded Sadek Henein Pasha as Under-Secretary of State, Finance, in 1925.

He was appointed Director-General of the Royal Khassa in 1927, and managed King Fuad's large private estates only too loyally. After 1930 he succeeded to Nashat Pasha's position as His Majesty's reporter and agent in Cabinet circles, and his constant interventions in the Administration made him one of the best-hated men in Egypt.

1934. These interventions continued, though with a greater show of discretion, during Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha's Ministry; and, by the summer of 1934, Ibrashi Pasha's authority in the country was almost undisputed, and he had become a symbol of all that was detested in the 1930 régime. His tireless industry and peasant shrewdness were devoted to the satisfaction of his Sovereign's twin appetites of despotism and wealth, with little apparent material advantage to himself. In his administration of the royal estates he was accused of exploiting the resources of the Ministries of Public Works, Communications and Agriculture, obtaining every requirement of canals, roads, bridges, irrigation water, manures, fruit-trees, &c., at the public expense, of conscription of labour for the Edfina and other estates, of unscrupulous marketing methods. He became His late Majesty's chief political adviser, presenting him with facts, suitably coloured, and leaving him to make, or to think he was making, his own decisions. A sentence in a *Times* message from its Cairo correspondent on the 10th October released the pent-up hatred of years and broke the taboo set upon his name and person. From that date onwards the press attacked him savagely. His removal was recommended by the Acting High Commissioner to the Prime Minister in October, but King Fuad's state of health at the time enabled him to retain his favourite, whose activities were curbed, but not entirely checked, by the appointment of Ziwer Pasha as "chef du cabinet royal" and by the accession to office of a less dependent Ministry.

He continued to intrigue actively in the palace against Nessim until the latter felt that either he or Ibrashi must go. The High Commissioner finally induced King Fuad on the 17th April to transfer Ibrashi, who resigned on the 22nd April and was then appointed Minister to Brussels. He resigned and returned to Egypt in August 1936.

56. *Mohammed Hilmy Issa Pasha.*

Previously a judge in the Native Court of Appeal, Mudir of Gharbia and Under-Secretary of State, Interior.

He first became noticeable when Sarwat Pasha in 1922 made him Mudir of Gharbia, a post which he filled very successfully. He was dismissed by Zaghlul, for whom he had a bitter dislike. After Zaghlul's fall he was made Under-Secretary for the Interior, and in March 1925 Minister of Communications, both at the instance of the Residency. He became an Ittehadist in the spring of 1925, having been an independent with Liberal leanings. He was a keen and fairly

competent Minister of Communications, and from September to November 1925 a very bad Minister of Interior, which post he had neither the calibre nor the ingenuity required. Minister of Waqfs, later Education, in Sidky Pasha's Cabinets, June 1930-September 1933, and Minister of Education in Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha's Cabinet.

He is wanting in tact and rather rash in judgment. Autocratic, fairly courageous, but subservient to his superiors, to whom he says what he thinks they want to hear.

He is a decent fellow, friendly and anxious to please, but so garrulous as to be tiresome.

1934. Resigned the 14th November, 1934.

He gave many proofs of pro-British sentiment, for which he has always had a name, during his period of office, and was especially helpful, by his appointments to university and other posts and by his encouragement of a British theatrical season, to the cause of British culture in Egypt.

Became president of the Ittehadist party on the death of Yehia Ibrahim Pasha in March 1936. Joined the political "United Front" in November 1935 and became a member of the Egyptian Treaty delegation. Appointed a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies and drafted the committee's report which recommended that the treaty should be approved by the Chamber.

Appointed Minister of Wakfs in Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha's Cabinet the 30th December, 1937.

57. *Mahmoud-el-Itribi Pasha.*

Owns over 5,000 acres in Dakahlia. Elected for Aga to the Legislative Assembly. Has supported the Wafd since 1919. Elected Senator (Wafdist) 1923-30. Member of the General Agricultural Syndicate. The persecution of his peasantry at Akhtab by a politically-minded administrative official in 1925 led to court proceedings and a sentence of five years; but the police officer concerned escaped to Switzerland. His son is married to an English-woman and has deserted her.

Appointed a member of the Wafd the 2nd December, 1932.

58. *Aziz Izzet Pasha, G.C.V.O.*

Albanian. Born about 1867.

Educated at Cambridge and Woolwich, and has a number of old friends in England. Married to a granddaughter of the Khedive Ismail, whose mother married Mansour Yeghen Pasha.

Was at one time A.D.C. to the Khedive Tewfik and afterwards Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, but he held no public office between 1908 and 1923, and between 1914 and 1922 he lived entirely in Europe. His proclivities have been Turkish rather than Egyptian, but in recent years he has been credited with Watanist sympathies.

A refined and cultivated man of quiet and attractive manners. His health is delicate and is his chief preoccupation. He carries a battery of phials and flacons about with him and washes his hands as soon as possible after touching any object that does not belong to him. He dislikes feeding elsewhere than in his own house.

Egyptian Minister in London from 1923 until 1928.

As regards work, he is useless.

Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in Nessim's Cabinet on the 18th February, 1935. Elected a member of the Regency Council on the 8th May, 1936.

His functions as a member of the Regency Council came to an end on the 29th July, 1937, on the assumption by King Farouk of his full constitutional powers.

59. *Mahmoud Fahmy-el-Kaissy Pasha, O.B.E.*

Took a law degree in 1905 and served for many years, at Assiout, Tantah and the Fayoum, in the parquet. He never became a "chef de parquet."

In 1922 he was appointed Assistant Director-General of Public Security, and later succeeded Badr-el-Din Bey in charge of the Department. He became Second Under-Secretary of State, Interior, during Mohammed Mahmoud's régime.

He was appointed Minister of Interior in Sidky's Cabinet in March 1933, and survived in the same position in Abdel Fattah Yehia's Cabinet September 1933.

He is an able little man and, as Under-Secretary, he limited his political bias to his family feud with Mahmoud Abdel Razek. But he is essentially a trimmer, and he was, during 1933, very much a King's man. He was discussed as a possible successor to Sidky as Prime Minister, but his social and cultural qualifications for high office are somewhat inadequate.

1934. During the year his attitude tended more and more to reflect Palace inspiration, and, in discussion of current business, particularly of municipal and missionary affairs, he developed an unaccustomed intransigence.

Resigned the 14th November, 1934.

Elected Deputy in the present Parliament, May 1936.

60. *Lewa Ahmed Kamel Pasha.*

Served with the cavalry of the army and the bodyguard from 1897 until 1929; mentioned three times in Sirdar's despatches during that period. Promoted Lewa in the Recruiting Department 1929, and appointed Director-General of the Coastguard's Administration August 1930.

Appointed Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of War the 3rd November, 1932. A quiet and unpretentious person of no particular strength of character, but he has good sense and a good manner.

61. *Ahmed Kamel Bey.*

Appointed Director-General of Public Security the 5th March, 1931, in succession to Hassan Fahmy Rifaat Bey (*q.v.*), who replaced him as Governor of the Canal.

He is an agreeable young man, who had acted efficiently as Director-General of Public Security on more than one occasion before his substantive appointment. He worked harmoniously with the Director-General, European Department, with British officials and with foreigners.

He is a nephew of Sidky Pasha, and for that reason was removed from his pivotal post on his uncle's eclipse in September 1933.

Was for a time editor of the newspaper *Shaab*. Appointed Senator in May 1936.

Appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry in Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha's Cabinet the 30th December, 1937.

62. *Ibrahim Fahmy Kerim Pasha.*

Was Inspector of Irrigation, Lower Egypt, before becoming Under-Secretary of State for Public Works in January 1927. Minister of Public Works under Nahas (March-June 1928) and Mohammed Mahmoud (June 1928-October 1929). Talks excellent English. Married to the daughter of the late Senator Mahmoud Sidky Pasha by an English mother.

Until 1931 or thereabouts he had the reputation of being straightforward, friendly and capable. He always appeared to make a point of keeping away from politics, and not even membership of Mohammed Mahmoud's Cabinet made a politician of him. He was on good terms with the British officials in his Ministry, and will be remembered for the part he played in the Nile Waters Agreement.

Minister of Public Works in the Sidky Cabinet, as reconstituted after Hafez Afifi Pasha's appointment to London. Uses the family name of Karim to distinguish him from other Ibrahim Fahmys. Made a pasha in the Accession Day Honours, October 1930. Joined the Executive Committee of the Shaabist party the 8th December, 1930. Transferred to the Ministry of Communications in Sidky's second Cabinet, January 1933. His differences of opinion with the Prime Minister and Tewfik Doss Pasha during 1932 had been so notorious that his inclusion in this Cabinet caused surprise, but he was already a henchman of Ibrashi Pasha, who imposed him on Sidky.

He deteriorated in the following three years, and became a tool of the palace, and in close relations with Ahmed Abboud Pasha.

He was on bad terms with Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha, who inherited him from Sidky Pasha.

1934. His reputation for corruption and his close association with Ibrashi Pasha and Abboud involved him in a libel action against the *Siassa* newspaper in February, and led the Acting High Commissioner to advise his



removal from the Cabinet in October. Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha took no steps to remove him, but an ill-advised attempt to secure hearing of the case against him by a notoriously sympathetic judge in November, created a scandal which led to his resignation, and this, in turn, to the resignation of the Cabinet. He instituted proceedings against the *Times* for libel at about the same time.

Resigned the 14th November, 1934.

63. *Mahmoud Bey Khalil.*

Appointed Minister of Agriculture in Nahas's fourth Ministry on the 3rd August, 1937. Before that he was Vice-President of the Senate and also Commissioner of the Egyptian Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition.

Lives half the year in France; is married to a Frenchwoman; is much cultivated by the French for cultural propaganda, and is the recipient of the Grand Cordon de la Legion d'Honneur. Is of mediocre intelligence. He has long been the leading element in the Société des Amis de l'Art and thus in the organisation of exhibitions of all kinds of art. He himself has a very valuable collection of pictures of French masters of the 19th century; it is suspected that he has promised to leave the collection to the French Government.

Dismissed with Nahas's Government on the 30th December, 1937.

64. *Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha.*

Lawyer from Assiout, where his family has considerable influence. Wafdist during the post-war years. Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies in 1924. Minister of Education for five days after the Sirdar's murder. Minister of War in the Coalition Cabinet June 1926-April 1927 and Minister of Communications, later Justice, April 1927-March 1928-June 1928. He then seceded from the Wafd and became Minister of Justice in the Mohamed Mahmoud Cabinet, June 1928-October 1929, joining the Constitutional Liberal party in October 1929.

As Minister of War he fell under extremist influence and directed his efforts towards the diminution of British control in the army, especially with reference to the powers of the inspector-general.

As Minister of Justice he did much to compromise Mohamed Mahmoud's régime by putting a number of Appeal Court judges on the retired list, and by ordering the prosecution of Nahas Pasha in the Seif-ed-Din documents case.

He is weak, emotional and generally ineffective, but he will be honest with you if he likes you. His moral reputation is tarnished.

Was one of the seven Senators who voted against the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty in November 1936.

Appointed Minister of Justice in Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha's Cabinet the 30th December, 1937.

65. *Abdul-Razzak Abul Kheir Pasha, K.B.E.*

Joined the Customs Administration in Alexandria as a junior official and held various posts in that service until eventually appointed Director-General. Was the first Egyptian to hold this office. Appointed Principal Under-Secretary of State for Finance in 1936 in succession to Fuad Kemal Pasha who died of overwork. Made a K.B.E. in 1937. Very Anglophil and has five children, three daughters and two sons, all of which he has sent to Victoria College for boys or the Jubilee School for Girls at Alexandria. Is weak and in fear of his Minister.

66. *Dr. Ahmed Maher.*

Born about 1885. Of Circassian descent. Son of Mohammed Maher Pasha, who was Under-Secretary of State for War in 1894 when Abbas Hilmy insulted Lord Kitchener and British officers in the Egyptian army. Brother of Ali Maher Pasha and Mahmoud Maher Bey (medico-legal expert to the parquet).

This is a tainted family, and Ahmed Maher is by far the worst of them. After taking a law degree in 1908, he practised in Cairo for two years, and in 1910 went to Montpellier and studied for three years for his doctorate of law and economics. From 1913 to 1921 he taught in the Intermediate and Higher Schools of Commerce, where he became a close friend of Nokrashy (*q.v.*).

There is no doubt of his close connexion with the murder campaign. He was arrested after the murder of Hassan Abdel Razek and Zohdi in 1922, but nothing was proved. He was elected to Parliament in 1924, and was appointed Minister of Education in October 1924, after Zaghlul's return from London. Shafik Mansour, who was hanged for the Sirdar's murder, was in Ahmed

Maher's office, near the scene of the crime, while it was being committed. Ahmed Maher was arrested in May 1925 and brought to trial for complicity in the campaign. His acquittal by a majority verdict of two Egyptian judges provoked the resignation of the British president of the court, Judge Kershaw. A seat was at once found for him in Parliament, and he became president of the Parliamentary Accounts Commission and a member of the Budget, Education and Constitution Commissions.

In August 1927 he represented Egypt at the International Parliamentary Congress at Rio, but returned at once to Egypt on hearing of the death of Zaghlul.

When the *Balagh* became a limited company, he was made a director. He was returned unopposed to Parliament in the December 1929 elections.

Accompanied the delegation to London for treaty negotiations, March-May, as financial expert.

His knowledge of parliamentary procedure is unrivalled in Egypt, and, when the Chamber is sitting, he dominates it. Out of Parliament, he is relatively in eclipse. He was one of the Egyptian delegates to the Parliamentary Economic Conference at Brussels in September.

A sinister, smiling figure, he spoke little in Parliament, but moved about among his friends, whispering and prompting. Zaghlul once referred to him as "the silent patriot." Clever and quite unscrupulous, he stands for all that is undisciplined and extremist in Egyptian political life.

Has taken to gambling and late nights.

1934. He assumed the editorship of the newspaper *Kawkab-el-Sharq* in May. He and Nokrashi stand for realism in the inner circles of the Wafd.

Appointed president of the Chamber of Deputies in May 1936. Was a member of the Egyptian Treaty delegation. Member of the Egyptian delegation to Capitulations Conference at Montreux.

Ahmed Maher and his friend Nokrashi had long been critical of Nahas's leadership of the Wafd and resentful of Makram Ebeid's influence over him. During the first part of 1937, however, Ahmed Maher continued to bide his time, and from his strong position as President of the Chamber of Deputies, to watch the play of political forces without compromising himself by untimely revolt. After the expulsion from the Wafd of Nokrashi in September and later when the crisis between Nahas and the Palace became acute Ahmed Maher assumed a more vigorously anti-Nahas attitude. Efforts were made by various quarters to effect a reconciliation, but the gulf between them widened until by the end of the year Maher had definitely broken away from Nahas and had embarked on a campaign for the reorganisation of the Wafd under a new leadership, claiming that he and his supporters were the real representatives of the Saad Zaghlul tradition.

#### 67. *Ali Maher Pasha.*

Brother of Ahmed and Mahmoud Maher.

Formerly director of the school of law, where he had the reputation of being capable. An early supporter of the Wafd, but on the right wing, and helped to bring Adly and Zaghlul into contact in 1920, and thus to facilitate negotiations with Lord Milner. He was, at this time, the object of the King's peculiar dislike. Later he joined the Constitutional Liberals. In 1925, under Nashat's influence, joined the Ittehadist party.

As Minister of Education in Ziwer Pasha's Cabinet (March 1925-May 1926) he showed himself to be a good disciplinarian, and was very fertile in schemes of educational reform, which he executed with excessive haste and which led to much confusion. Joined the Cabinet of Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha on the *coup d'Etat* of June 1928 as Minister of Finance. Worked for the King against Mohammed Mahmoud. Was friendly to us and negotiated the settlement of the question of the Ottoman Loan of 1855. Stood as an Ittehadist for a Cairo constituency in the elections of December 1929, but was badly beaten. Given the lucrative Nazirship of the Seif-ed-Din and Prince Mohammed Ali Ibrahim estates, in succession to the notorious Amin Bey Ali Mansour. Also became a director of the National Bank of Egypt. Minister of Education, and, later, of Justice in Sidky's Cabinet. His appointments in the Ministry of Justice were frequently criticised. He had some sort of stroke in September 1930, but made an unexpectedly rapid recovery.

He was moved in December 1932 by the so-called Badari case to adopt the rôle, rather inconsistent with his previous attitude while in Sidky's Cabinet, of

protector of Justice against administrative abuses. Sidky Pasha's disagreement with him on this issue led to the reconstruction of the Ministry and Ali Maher's exclusion. His behaviour was popularly held to reflect opportunist, and not solely altruistic, inspiration. It, anyhow, brought him into ill odour with the King. He was a candidate for office in Abdel Fattah Yehia's Cabinet (September 1933), but preferred to wait for something better.

1934. He was successively offered the London Legation, the post of "chef du cabinet royal," and his choice of portfolios during the summer and autumn of 1934, but he refused to join the crew of a sinking ship or to enter the Palace unless Ibrashi Pasha left it. His name was frequently mentioned as Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha's successor during the crisis of October-November, but Ziwer, Ibrashi and Nessim Pashas are all unfavourable to him, and he remained out of office.

Appointed head of King Fuad's Cabinet on the 1st July, 1935. His capacity for intrigue was perhaps mainly the reason for his appointment at a time when King Fuad wished to get rid of Nessim. Became Prime Minister on the 30th January, 1936. Resigned the 9th May, 1936.

During these few months Ali Maher introduced a surprisingly large number of administrative reforms, most of which were, however, inevitably cancelled or allowed to lapse by his Wafdist successors. His activity would seem to have been actuated either by the hope that events would enable him to continue in office a much longer period, or by the desire to establish a reputation for zeal and energy.

Although out of office for the greater part of 1937 Ali Maher was frequently consulted unofficially by King Farouk, whose confidence he had early gained. Working thus, "dans les coulisses," he continued to exercise considerable influence over the policy of the Palace, and his eventual reappointment as "chef du cabinet royal" was generally considered to be only a question of time. The opposition to his appointment came, of course, from the Wafdist Government, and it was not until the 20th October that King Farouk issued a rescript appointing him to the post, thereby straining relations between the Palace and the Government almost to the breaking point.

Once in the saddle Ali Maher lost no time in giving rein to his exceptional capacity for political manoeuvre and intrigue and played a leading part in hastening the downfall of Nahas's Government.

Latterly, however, his position as adviser to His Majesty has been challenged by the Sheikh-el-Maraghi, who has gained considerably in influence over the young King. The sheikh's close friendship with Mohamed Mahmoud has also rendered Ali Maher's relations with the Prime Minister more difficult.

#### 68. *Rashwan Mahfouz Pasha.*

Member of a wealthy and influential Constitutional-Liberal family of Assiout.

Served with distinction in the Interior Administration. In 1921, when Mudir of Menufia, he exposed a scandal in which Elwi-el-Gazzar, Sabri Abu Alam and other leading Wafdists of the province were implicated, and therefore, when Zaghlul came to office in 1924, he was put on pension. On Zaghlul's fall, after the Sirdar's murder, he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture.

Mohammed Mahmoud, in 1928, made him Under-Secretary of State for the Interior, in order to give the Administration the desired Constitutional-Liberal colour, and appointments and dismissals of omdahs, &c., thenceforward proceeded intensively in the party's interest. Adly's first official act, when charged to ensure impartial elections after Mohammed Mahmoud's fall, was to put Rashwan back in the Agriculture and restore Ali Gemal-ed-Din, with whom he had exchanged, to the Interior.

With the return of a Wafdist Cabinet in January 1930 he was promptly put on pension. Sidky Pasha resisted Liberal pressure to reappoint him as Under-Secretary of State, Interior, but was understood to be looking for other employment for him when the promulgation of the 1930 Constitution came to throw the Liberals into opposition.

Age 52. A bluff, puffy, genial man; too keenly partisan to be a perfect Under-Secretary of State, but no worse an administrator than most.

Is president of the Permanent Committee for Economic Relations between Egypt and the Sudan.

69. *Dr. Hamed Mahmoud.*

M.D. (Edinburgh). Born about 1890.

First interested himself in politics when Mohamed Farid Bey visited England in 1908.

Joined a British Red Cross voluntary detachment in 1914, and did good work in France during the war. A friend and the doctor of Zaghlul from 1921. Frequently sent on Wafdist missions to London, where he posed as having considerable influence. His erroneous diagnosis of Zaghlul's erysipelas as an ordinary eczematous eruption, and consequent failure to give the right treatment, probably hastened Zaghlul's death. He is married to an Englishwoman, whom he met during the war in France. In manner he is very English. His friends are the extremists in the Wafd.

In January 1930 was appointed by the Nahas Cabinet counsellor of the Egyptian Legation in London, where he acted as Chargé d'Affaires until he resigned on the formation of the Sidky Cabinet.

Appointed a member of the Wafd, after the Barakatist desertions December 1932.

Appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Public Health in June 1936.

Resigned on the 31st July and was not reappointed when Nahas formed his fourth Ministry a few days later.

Subsequently associated himself with the Nokrashi-Ahmed Maher faction in the Wafd.

Dr. Hamed Mahmoud does not hide from his friends his feelings of disillusionment at the failure of the Wafd, as led by Nahas Pasha, to fulfil the ideals for which the party struggled so hard in the past.

70. *Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha, G.C.M.G.*

Son of Mahmoud Suleiman Pasha, a rich and prominent "notable" of Assiout, vice-president of the Legislative Council and a personal friend of Lord Cromer.

It is said that his great-grandfather was a negro, who married the orphaned heiress of the Salimi family.

Educated at Balliol, where he took a second in History (narrowly missing a First).

Ex-Inspector of Finance and Interior; protégé of and private secretary to M. Machell: later Mudir of Behera, where he came to grief, being charged with condoning torture. Failed to get on with his English colleagues owing to faults on both sides. A very active member of Zaghlul's Wafd in 1919. Deported to Malta. Quarrelled with Zaghlul in 1920, but was afterwards (with Aly Maher) an intermediary between Lord Milner and Zaghlul. In 1922 joined the Constitutional-Liberal party, of which he is now president. He played the leading part in inducing the Constitutional Liberals to join the Wafd in the coalition of all parties against the Ittehadists in November 1925, and, acting as liaison officer between the Liberals and the Wafd, he was for some time more of a Wafdist than a Liberal. He was then aiming at the leadership of the nation after Zaghlul's death. Elected Deputy for Ghanayem (Assiout) in the elections of May 1926. Minister of Communications in the Coalition Cabinet of June 1926. In the internal administration of his department he was entirely satisfactory as far as British officials and interests are concerned, except with regard to the railways. His dislike of Abdul Hamid Suleiman Pasha (*q.v.*) led him to interfere in the railway administration in various ways resented by British officials, especially in connexion with the placing of contracts in England.

Politically, he tended to be anti-British in proportion as he drifted more and more into the Wafd camp; but personally he remained friendly.

He began to gravitate towards the King in the latter part of 1927. His Majesty, knowing his ambition, kept him in view for a *coup d'Etat*. Was hostile to Sarwat when the latter was Prime Minister, but behaved correctly and remained fairly neutral during the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty negotiations of 1927-28. On Sarwat's fall he posed as condition of his entry into the Nahas Cabinet that Fathallah Barakat, Osman Moharrem and Morcos Hanna Pasha should not be in the Cabinet. He won his point, and was Minister of Finance from April 1927 to March 1928. He then began to intrigue actively with the King against Nahas, and was the Royal instrument in the *coup d'Etat* of June 1928, which made him Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior. He then tried to govern independently, and this incurred

the King's displeasure. For the first three months he made a real effort to govern in a national rather than a party spirit. The King's opposition and the lack of other support drove him back into the arms of the Liberal Constitutional party, of which he became president in February 1929. During the latter part of his régime he was much under the influence of Mahmoud Abd-el-Razek and the most partisan Liberals. Jobbery and partisanship became rampant and the régime gradually became discredited. Went to England in June 1929, and returned with the proposals for an Anglo-Egyptian treaty. His Majesty's Government's stipulation that the proposals should be submitted to a Parliament freely elected by universal suffrage made inevitable his fall and the restitution of the Constitutional régime. Although embittered by the attitude of His Majesty's Government, which he held responsible for his misfortunes, he behaved in a gentlemanly way on his retirement. Made a G.C.M.G. Subsequently, he authorised unfair attacks on Adly Pasha's transitional Government on the ground that Adly was trucking to the Wafd.

Though prepared to swallow the modification of the Electoral Law, he and the Liberal party split away from Sidky Pasha after the promulgation of the 1930 Constitution. Entered into coalition with Nahas Pasha on the 31st March, 1931. The subsequent failure of his hopes has increased his bitterness against King Fuad, the British and his present allies, but he is still reluctant to engage in an anti-British policy.

Influential, intelligent, energetic, arbitrary, sentimental, fidgety, moody, jealous, naïve, disappointed; on the whole likeable. He is very responsive to the personal touch, friendliness, flattery and firm advice, and equally quick to take offence at any imagined rudeness or slight.

1934. The Wafdist-Liberal coalition had worn very thin by the summer of 1934, and Mahmoud Pasha was (unjustly) accused by the press and his allies of intriguing with the Residency for return to office. He had a serious illness in February, and his health is a cause of anxiety to his friends.

Mohammed Mahmoud re-entered political life with an important political speech before a large audience on the 7th November, 1935, in which he severely criticised Nessim's subservience to the British. This speech may be said to have launched the political campaign which culminated in the formation of the political "United Front" and which led to Nessim's resignation. Mohammed Mahmoud joined the "United Front" formed in December 1935, to demand the resumption of treaty negotiations, and later became a member of the treaty delegation, on which he tried unsuccessfully to wreck the negotiations.

The "United Front" did not long survive the conclusion of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. Its final disintegration was marked by the refusal in March 1937 of the minority leaders, including Mohamed Mahmoud, to accept Nahas's invitation to discuss with the Cabinet the policy to be adopted at the Montreux Capitulations Conference.

For the next few months circumstances did not favour much open opposition to the Government, but the serious difficulties into which Nahas had drifted towards the end of the year enabled the Opposition leaders once again to raise their heads.

Mohamed Mahmoud came forward with a political speech at an important gathering on the 13th November.

He also took a leading part in the strenuous and largely successful anti-Nahas propaganda campaign amongst the students. He joined with the other minority leaders in presenting a petition on the 16th November to King Farouk against Nahas's Ministry, and, finally, on the 30th December, after Nahas Pasha's dismissal, he was charged by King Farouk to form a new Government.

71. *Sheikh Mohammed Mustafa-el-Maraghi.*

Ex-rector of Al Azhar. Born about 1880. For many years Grand Qadi of the Sudan. Later, president of the Supreme Mahometan Law Court in Cairo.

A universally-respected man of the highest character and most enlightened views. He is in a class by himself among Egyptian divines.

He went on a mission to the Hejaz in September 1925 on behalf of King Fuad, to study the prospects of Egyptian intervention for peace as between King Ali and Ibn Saud.

He was appointed rector of Al Azhar in May 1928, when neither the palace nor the responsible Wafd leaders felt able to pass over one so obviously designated for the post by his learning and virtues. His zeal for Islamic social reform had already found expression in proposals for the reform of marriage and divorce,



and he appeared, in his approach to the burning question of the reform of Al Azhar, to have won, by a judicious blend of frankness and flattery, the Royal goodwill for his efforts to guide the evolution of Moslem society in Egypt into forms more in harmony with modern civilisation. His draft law for Azhar reform was devised both to extend the horizons of the Azhar student and to ensure him wider opportunities of employment on leaving the university. It had the support of the majority of the students and of all but the most reactionary of the teaching staff and ulema. Its promulgation by early October 1929 was essential if the new curriculum was to be applied in the scholastic year then beginning, but King Fuad delayed signature of the necessary decree so long that Sheikh El Maraghi had no course but to resign. His resignation marked the loss of a great opportunity.

After the promulgation of the 1930 Constitution and the reflection, in the new Azhar Law, of its extension of the King's prerogative, he played a certain part in promoting the Wafdist-Liberal liaison in opposition.

His sense of grievance has latterly betrayed him into attitudes adopted, apparently, for the embarrassment they may cause to King Fuad. His ardent sponsorship, as president of the League for the Defence of Islam, of the anti-missionary cause in the summer of 1933 is a case in point. This association of his personality with partisan rancours is damaging to his prestige.

1934. The unpopularity of his successor led to strikes in the Azhar from November onwards and a clamour for his return to the post of Rector. His name was frequently mentioned for the Ministry of Waqfs in Nessim Pasha's Cabinet and as that of a candidate for the Council of Regency.

Was reappointed Rector of Al Azhar at the end of April 1935.

In 1937 he played an important though unobtrusive rôle in Egyptian politics. As religious tutor to King Farouk he acquired considerable influence over his young pupil and was, with Prince Mohamed Ali, mainly responsible for the conservative tendencies apparent in the policy of the Palace.

Anti-Wafd owing to his Conservative feeling, and a close personal friend of Mohamed Mahmoud, he lent his influence towards converting the Azhar into a stronghold of the anti-Wafd student movement.

The political activities of this ambitious divine have recently caused concern among the more progressing elements in the country. He is a protagonist of the idea of making King Farouk Caliph of Islam.

#### 72. *Aziz Ali-al-Masri Pasha.*

Is a Circassian with some Arab blood, born in Egypt about 1877. He enlisted in the Turkish army. He and Noori Bey played a prominent part in organising the Tripolitan resistance against the Italians in 1911-13. On returning to Constantinople he fell foul of Enver, who, according to Aziz, was jealous of him. He was arrested on some vague charge of pro-Arab machinations and only escaped hanging owing to the intervention of the British Embassy acting at the instance of Lord Kitchener who was supported by strong Egyptian public feeling in favour of Aziz. After this he professed strong pro-British sentiments.

On the outbreak of the Hedjaz revolt he was in close collaboration with Sherif Hussein and for a time assisted him in his campaign against the Turks. He left the service of the Sherif after a time partly because he considered that he had mismanaged the Arab revolt and rather distrusted him, and partly because at the last minute he disliked the idea of fighting against his former brothers in arms. In a fit of despondency he retired to Spain, in the hope that he could start life afresh and forget the frustration of his ambitions in the Near East.

El Masri maintained contact with the British Embassy at Madrid and at various times explained to the Ambassador his idea that the Ottoman Empire was doomed, whether the Allies were victorious or not, and that the best thing to do would be to create a federation of autonomous Ottoman States, divided according to race, under the Sultan-Caliph at Constantinople. This project reflected his strong opposition to the pan-Turanian and anti-Arab schemes of the Committee of Union and Progress.

In 1918 El Masri asked the Embassy at Madrid to arrange for him to be employed on the western front. This was turned down because he had not a sufficient knowledge of English to enable him to be of any real use, and also because the Embassy had reason to suspect that he had been in contact with the military attaché of the German Embassy at Madrid.

He remained in Europe until 1923, when he was allowed to return to Egypt after some hesitation on the part of Sarwat Pasha. There is no record of his having indulged in political intrigue since his return.

In 1927 the Egyptian authorities asked Spinks Pasha to give him an appointment in the Egyptian army, but the latter refused to agree to the appointment. He was later appointed Director of the Police School.

He married an American girl in 1925.

In 1936 he was appointed a tutor to the Crown Prince Farouk and accompanied him to London, where he quarrelled with Hassanein whom he charged with being a servile courtier and not exercising discipline over Prince Farouk. On the death of King Fuad and the return of the new and minor King to Egypt in , Aziz was left without employment but continued to draw his salary. He expressed disgust with Egyptians generally, and told the oriental secretary that he would like "to offer his sword to the British Empire." He is a sympathetic person, but slightly cracked.

73. *Aly-el-Menzalawy Bey.*

Landowner of Samannoud (Gharbia). For long a fervent, if somewhat independent, Constitutional Liberal, he opposed the party's coalition with Zaghlul Pasha in December 1925 and (unsuccessfully) opposed Nahas Pasha, who held the Coalition ticket, in the elections of May 1926. He is by conviction anti-Wafd.

He joined the Shaab party on its formation in December 1930 and was elected Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies in successive sessions until 1933. He worked hard as president of the Parliamentary Finance Commission, responsible for the presentation of the budget to the Chamber, and his interventions in debate, on behalf of fellaheen interests, were generally sensible. He was one of the delegates selected to represent Egypt at the World Economic Conference, 1933.

In March 1933 Sidky appointed him Minister of Waqfs, desiring to use his experience to strengthen the Cabinet's parliamentary position. He came almost immediately under the influence of Ibrashi Pasha and was ripe for dismissal, when Sidky, on the King's refusal of his suggested Cabinet readjustments, resigned in September 1933. Menzalawy and Ibrahim Fahmy Kerim, though Shaabists, accepted office in Abdel Fattah Yehia's Cabinet without Sidky's approval, and as Minister of Agriculture Menzalawy was active in fighting pro-Sidky elements inside and outside the Shaabist party.

The report that Menzalawy had been in heavy arrears with his land tax during the period of the Shaabist-Ittehadist régime has never been categorically denied.

1934. He was associated with Ibrahim Fahmy Kerim Pasha (*q.v.*) in the popular mind as a creature of Ibrashi Pasha and was considered corrupt—(his administration of the important Mensahwi Waqf was said to be heinous). The *Siassa* libel suit and its consequences affected him as closely as his colleague, Ibrahim Fahmy Kerim. He brought an action against the *Times* for libel in December. With British officials in the Ministry of Agriculture he was not unpopular.

Resigned the 14th November, 1934.

He lost, or withdrew, his case against the *Times*.

74. *Abdel Aziz Mohammed Pasha.*

Born 1866.

Took a law degree and entered the Parquet as temporary clerk in 1892. Served in the Parquet and as judge at Alexandria, Assiout and Cairo until 1919 and as vice-president of the Mansourah, Zagazig, Tantah and Cairo Native Courts between 1919 and 1921. President of the Native Court at Beni Suef (February 1921) and Tantah (October 1921). Judge at the Native Court of Appeal (April 1923). Put on pension 1928.

Minister of Waqfs in Tewfik Nessim Pasha's Cabinet, the 15th November, 1934.

His appointment was a disappointment to many, for he is a good fellow, but not brilliant. He is a life-long crony of Nessim Pasha, and this is all that anyone seems to know about him.

Resigned the 22nd January, 1936.

Created a pasha in the Treaty Honours List on the 15th February, 1937.

75. *Mahmoud Shaker Mohammed Pasha, K.B.E.*

Born in 1887, very young looking for his age. Studied at the Egyptian State University and the University of Leeds (1912). Began as an engineer in the Irrigation Department of the Ministry of Public Works. Became in turn inspector in the same department, then inspector-general, and eventually Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Communications. This post he held for some ten years until he was appointed general manager of the Egyptian State Railways in 1933. Made a pasha in 1936 and a K.B.E. in 1937 in recognition of his helpful attitude during the Abyssinian crisis in 1935-36, and of his general disposition to keep the equipment of the Egyptian State Railways as British as possible. He "buys British" in the teeth of a frequently recalcitrant Supreme Railway Board with great regularity.

A likeable, Anglophil, intelligent and efficient civil servant with a great capacity for getting his own way.

76. *Osman Moharram Pasha.*

A promising engineer and official, who was made Under-Secretary of State for Public Works by Zaghlul in 1924, and became Minister for a few days on Zaghlul's fall. Spoilt by too rapid advancement.

He was elected Deputy for Dessouk (Gharbia) in the elections of May 1926. Minister of Public Works in the Coalition Cabinet of June 1926. Persistently hostile to British officials in his Ministry. Distinguished himself by suspending the Gebel Aulia Dam scheme, for which he proposed to substitute a scheme for the heightening of the Assouan dam (since made effective).

Made a pasha in March 1927.

Excluded from the Nahas Cabinet of 1928. His Assouan dam scheme was vindicated by an international commission in 1928.

Minister of Public Works in the Nahas Cabinet of the 1st January, 1930, when he was as obstructive as ever. One of the Egyptian delegates at the treaty negotiations March-May 1930.

There is a strong family strain of lunacy.

Appointed Minister of Public Works in Nahas's Cabinet, May 1936.

Retained portfolio of Public Works when Nahas Pasha reshuffled his Cabinet on the 3rd August, 1937. Dismissed with Nahas Pasha's Cabinet on the 30th December, 1937. There were a lot of unsavoury rumours regarding his acceptance of bribes in connexion with dam contracts during his tenure of office.

77. *Murad Mohsen Pasha.*

"Sous-chef de cabinet" to King Fuad. Age about 50. Educated at the school of law. Practised for some time in the office of Helhawey Bey. Served in the parquet and magistrature. He was Director of Administration in the Ministry of Interior during the Nashat régime of 1925, and worked for the Ittehadist party against the Wafd. When the latter returned to office he was shelved. He was appointed Governor of Port Said in 1930, and succeeded Amin Anis Pasha in the palace in August of that year. He was made a pasha in October 1930. He is an amiable little man, active in his Royal master's service.

1934. As acting "chef de cabinet" at the Palace he was entirely under Ibrashi's thumb.

Appointed Director-General of the Royal Khassa in May 1936.

Awarded Grand Cordon of Ismail the 5th August, 1937.

78. *Nakhla Gorgi-el-Motei Pasha.*

Copt. Ex-magistrate.

Minister of Communications, later Agriculture, in Ziwer Pasha's Cabinets, November 1924-June 1926. Minister of Agriculture in Mohammed Mahmoud's Cabinet, June 1928-October 1929. Minister for Foreign Affairs in Sidky Pasha's second Cabinet, January 1933. He had a stroke in March 1933 and is now crippled.

A gentlemanly fellow, agreeable and friendly. Ittehadist, but not much of a politician. He was an honest, workaday Minister.

79. *Mohamed Mustafa Pasha.*

Entered the Government service in 1899 as a clerk at the Cairo parquet. His whole career has been on the legal side. He served in the parquet (native) until 1896, when he was appointed judge in the native courts.



There he remained for sixteen years, until 1912, when he was appointed Director of the Meglis Hasby Department at the Ministry, where he appears to have maintained the friendliest touch with the judicial adviser. In 1914 he was appointed judge in the Mixed Courts, and sat as such at Mansourah, and afterwards in Cairo. In 1920 he was nominated president of the First Instance Native Court of Cairo, and the following year Conseiller of the Cairo Court of Appeal. In 1928 he was appointed president of the Assiout Court of Appeal, but two months later having attained the age limit he was placed on the pension list.

After three years' inactivity, in 1931 he was brought back and made president of the Cairo Court of Appeal. In the interval of unemployment he had done valuable work as president of the Committee for Reform of the Civil and Commercial Codes of Procedure.

He is an erudite lawyer and magistrate and he enjoyed a reputation for integrity and honest work, which survived all the changes of administration which he had seen. He is, incidentally, rich, through his wife.

On appointment as Minister of Waqfs, in Sidky's second Cabinet in January 1933, he joined the Shaabist party. After two months he was summarily dropped; a rather ridiculous climax to a respectable career.

1934. Resigned from the Shaabist party December 1934.

80. *Mustapha-el-Nahas Pasha, G.C.M.G.*

For some time a judge in the Native Court of the First Instance at Tanta. While so employed, at the time of the Turkish attack upon Egypt, he concerned himself with spreading reports that the Turks had crossed the Suez Canal, and he was conducted through the Canal defences in order to be convinced of the contrary.

He has throughout been identified with the political campaign inaugurated by Zaghlul Pasha in 1919, and in 1920 came to be considered as one of Zaghlul's most important political lieutenants, particularly in so far as concerned the organisation of the students for political purposes. He was deported with Zaghlul in 1921 to the Seychelles, whence he returned in June 1923.

M.P. for Samanoud, and Minister of Communications in Zaghlul's Cabinet (January–November 1924). Elected M.P. for Abu Seir Banna (Gharbia) in elections of May 1926. The Wafd desired his entry into the Coalition Ministry of June 1926, but his appointment was abandoned in view of objections raised by the High Commissioner. He was elected Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies instead.

Became president of the Wafd in September 1927, after the death of Zaghlul, the choice being between him and Fathallah Barakat. Nahas owed his selection largely to the fact that he was credited with honesty. Was very tactless in the handling of the rejection of the Sarwat Treaty.

Became Prime Minister in March 1928, on the resignation of Sarwat. Was very unskilful in the handling of the difference with His Majesty's Government over the Public Meetings Bill, which he refused to withdraw. Finally, under the pressure of an ultimatum, he agreed to postpone the further consideration of the Bill until the following session. Was accused of *trafic d'influence* in the famous Seif-ed-Din case, but was eventually acquitted by the Council of Discipline of the Native Bar. Was dismissed by the King in June 1928. During Mohammed Mahmoud's dictatorial régime he managed to retain the allegiance of the Wafd.

Upon the resignation of Adly Yeghen Pasha's transitional Cabinet he became Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior on the 1st January, 1930. Was head of the Egyptian delegation to the treaty negotiations in London, March–May. His bad leadership of the Wafd, in provoking the crisis by which his Government fell and in the subsequent opposition campaign, provoked a general desire among Wafdists for his supersession as leader of the Wafd. This, however, was difficult of attainment, as his person has been so prominently advertised by the Wafd as the worthy successor of Saad, that a certain amount of popular appeal would have been lost by his removal.

He is a man of nervous and unbalanced temperament, with an ominous squint. He is said to have been a good judge and has a reputation for honesty. He is vain and ill-mannered and is swayed, both in and out of office, by competing elements in the Wafd's inner circle. Latterly he has been much under the influence of Makram Ebeid. He is an emotional and eloquent orator and will probably die in a fit. As a statesman he is ridiculous; as a consistent and fanatical exponent of Zaghlulism he is a popular hero.

1934. He married, on the 12th June, two days before his 50th birthday, the 23-year-old daughter of a leading Wafdist of Behera.

The fall of Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha and collapse of the 1930 régime sent Wafdist stock soaring again. Nahas Pasha vetoed at least two of Nessim Pasha's candidates for office, and his somewhat embarrassing support of the new Ministry reflected a hardly-concealed expectation that it served as a bridge for his own return to power.

Wafdist revival was marked by a successful congress held in January 1935, at which Nahas made a speech demanding the restoration of the 1923 Constitution and treaty negotiations with Great Britain. Throughout 1935 Nahas pressed Nessim to declare himself publicly in favour of an early return to parliamentary life, but fearing the advent to power of a reactionary and anti-Wafd Government if Nessim resigned, refrained from forcing his hand. By November, however, the anti-Nessim campaign had grown so strong that Nahas felt his influence in the country threatened unless he reasserted himself as champion of the country's cause. He therefore publicly withdrew his support of Nessim, and by the end of the year had become president of a "United Front" of all political parties. Subsequently, Nahas became president of the Egyptian Treaty delegation.

Meanwhile, the restoration of the 1923 Constitution had made inevitable the return to power of the Wafd. In the elections which followed in May 1936 the Wafd obtained 179 seats and the non-Wafdists fifty-three seats in the Chamber. Aly Maher, who had succeeded Nessim as head of a stop-gap Ministry pending the elections, resigned, and Nahas formed his third Ministry on the 10th May, 1936.

On the successful conclusion of the treaty negotiations in August, Nahas led the Egyptian delegation to London to sign the treaty, proceeding thence to Karlsbad. During his absence in Europe his opponents in Egypt endeavoured, without much eventual success, to organise an anti-treaty campaign. Their activities caused some misgiving at the time, but Nahas was given a triumphal reception on his return to Egypt, and the treaty was ratified by a large majority in the Egyptian Parliament in November 1936.

His long exile from power has exercised a calming influence on Nahas, who is far more moderate and reasonable than in 1930.

Awarded the order of Collier Fouad I on the 31st December, 1936.

It was not long before Nahas's popularity was seriously undermined by the incompetence and nepotism of his Government, which neglected its routine work and devoted much of its time to satisfying the demands of its supporters.

The outstanding success of the Egyptians at the Montreux Conference, however, revived Nahas's fame and fortunes for a time, and on his return to Egypt in June 1937 he was given a public ovation.

On King Farouk's accession on the 29th July, Nahas tendered his formal resignation and was requested to form a new Ministry. He took the opportunity to reshuffle his Cabinet, dropping four of his Ministers, including Nokrashi, owing to the latter's increasing opposition in council to Nahas Pasha's projects and to Makram's dominating influence.

Nokrashi's expulsion precipitated the long threatened split in the Wafd. All the Opposition elements now rallied to the Palace, which was intensely hostile to the Government. The strong personal antipathy between King Farouk and Nahas precluded any possibility of reconciliation, and a political crisis ensued which resulted finally in the dismissal of Nahas and his Government on the 30th December.

81. *Haim Nahoum.*

Grand Rabbi of Egypt. Former Grand Rabbi of Turkey.

When Grand Rabbi of Turkey he was intimately associated with the C.U.P. leaders. He vacated his office some time after the armistice, in violent conflict with the Zionist element in Constantinople, and was then generally regarded as a strong anti-Zionist with French leanings. He temporarily abandoned the Rabbinical career and engaged in financial and commercial activities in Turkey. Served as a tendril to the Turkish delegation during the first phase of the Lausanne Conference. Accepted Grand Rabbinate of Egypt in December 1923. Assumed office on the 18th March, 1925. The European Jews of Cairo opposed his appointment; the Oriental Jews supported it.

Described as a man of great ability and astuteness, very adaptable, with an eye to the main chance. Still comparatively young. Has numerous connexions in France and the United States.

82. *Hassan Nashat Pasha.*

Egyptian Minister in Berlin.

Born about 1895. He claims to be of purely Egyptian origin, but has a Semitic-Negroid physiognomy. From his father, a military officer of no great distinction, except, it is said, for drunkenness and wit, he professes to have learnt hatred for Turks.

After distinguishing himself in legal studies, he became a lecturer at the law school, and subsequently director of the secretariat of the Minister of Justice, who in 1921 recommended him to Sultan Fuad as a suitable secretary to the Council of the Throne. In 1922 the Sultan became King, and Hassan Nashat his "sous-chef de cabinet."

He lost no time in displaying his loyalty, and founding his own fortunes, by working upon King Fuad's fears of the ex-Khedive, which he exploited first in order to discredit the Sarwat Ministry of 1922. At the same time he encouraged the King's desire to dally with the Zaghulists and to attempt to ride to autocracy upon party dissensions.

By the spring of 1923 his influence had become so pernicious that Lord Allenby thought well to oblige the King to send him on three months' leave to Europe, and to find another post for him on his return.

He was accordingly transferred to the Contentieux de l'Etat, but was soon afterwards appointed Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Waqfs, a Ministry which has somewhat close relations with the Sovereign.

In this capacity, the Prime Minister of that time being a feeble old gentleman, Hassan Nashat acquired more than his previous influence, and was the vehicle through which the King imposed his will upon the Cabinet and his nominees upon the public services. He developed for His late Majesty a remarkable system of espionage and delation in Egypt and abroad, ostensibly directed against the ex-Khedive, but largely used as a means of poisoning the King's mind against Egyptians whom Nashat, or the King himself, wished to persecute.

He also set about the organisation of local freemasonry as a political machine for the Palace, and used it in particular for binding to the King (but not to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, or to their own Ministers in foreign capitals) the loyalty of junior members of the newly-formed diplomatic and consular services.

When Zaghul Pasha returned to Egypt in the autumn of 1923 Hassan Nashat was employed by the King to make him "moderate"; they thought they had succeeded, but, from the moment of winning the elections in the spring of 1924, Zaghul began to consolidate his position as against the Palace.

The King, under the advice of Nashat, who was still Under-Secretary Ministry of Waqfs, sought an ally in the Azhar University, endeavouring to use the religious students as a counterforce to the other students, who were adherents of Zaghul; he is credibly reported to have encouraged the agitation which made the Sudan a burning question before Zaghul went to London to negotiate in the summer of 1924.

On his return to Egypt in the autumn, Zaghul, who was well aware that the King was manœuvring against him and that Nashat's spies had been watching him in Europe, and who was anxious to divert political interest from the question of Anglo-Egyptian relations, accused the Palace of "intrigues," but the King snatched Nashat from the burning by appointing him acting "chef de cabinet," and Zaghul had not yet retaliated when the murder of Sir Lee Stack led to his own resignation.

Nashat then created a new political party (the Ittehadist party) to back the King against the Zaghulists, and, using as his agent in particular a young man who was alleged to be concerned in political murders, and possibly in that of the Sirdar, he was successful in detaching a number of adherents from the Zaghulist side.

The methods used in constructing this party and the ascendancy which the King gained over the new coalition Cabinet of 1925 led to increasing friction between Nashat and the Minister of the Interior, Ismail Sidky Pasha, who was associated with the Liberal Constitutional side of the coalition, and in August the break-up of the coalition was accelerated by the King, who over-estimated the strength of his own party.

Nashat thus found both the Zaghlulists and the Liberal Constitutionalists, now in Opposition, his declared enemies, and from both sides a violent campaign was waged against him, in which allegations of his complicity in the murder of the Sirdar were freely made. These allegations are still widely believed in Egypt.

In view of Nashat's abusive interference in the administration, and the odium which was, through him, falling upon the King, the High Commissioner felt it necessary to demand his dismissal from the Palace. King Fuad reluctantly acceded, and appointed him to the post of Egyptian Minister at Madrid. He was later appointed to Tehran, and in 1928 to Berlin.

Nashat Pasha is a man of marked vigour and ability, ambitious, unscrupulous, and a master of intrigue. He is courageous and has a taste for living dangerously. He is, in Egypt at any rate, attractive to women, and is extremely addicted to their use. He has passed in a few years, by various methods of dishonesty, from poverty to wealth. Though he looks like a villain, he has a not unengaging address, and his quickness and competence make him, up to a point, agreeable to do business with. His political judgment is apt to be faulty. He never, so far as is known, showed any disloyalty to King Fuad. By most Egyptians he is intensely hated and feared.

It must be said in his favour that he has, on the whole, always shown pro-British tendencies, which are worth fostering, as he may play an important part in Egyptian politics again in the future.

83. *Mohammed Tewfik Nessim Pasha, G.C.M.G.*

Studied at the College of the Jesuit Frères in Cairo, where he took his degree, and afterwards at the Law School. Followed a career at the Law Courts until he became Minister of Waqfs in Mohammed Said Pasha's Cabinet (May–November 1919), Minister of Interior in Yusuf Wahba Pasha's Cabinet (November 1919–May 1920) and Prime Minister (May 1920–March 1921).

As Minister of Interior and Prime Minister in 1919–21 Tewfik Nessim showed courage, honesty and administrative ability, though he insured, as Prime Minister, against political worries by calling his Ministry a Ministry of Affairs. During the Sarwat Ministry he was "chef du cabinet" to the King and lent himself to the intrigues against Sarwat, though it is not likely that he initiated them. He was, however, doubtless favourable to the King's coquetting with the Zaghlulists, thinking that the King would get some popularity and come out on the top. During a second short premiership, December 1922–February 1923, he showed himself, in difficult conditions, lacking in statesmanship, political sense and initiative. As Minister of Finance under Zaghlul, January–November 1924, he was thoroughly miserable. He escaped from the Ministry just in time to avoid the consequences of Sir Lee Stack's murder. From then until December 1925, when he was again appointed "chef du cabinet," he lived in retirement, and incidentally resisted attempts to make him join the Ittehadist party.

A good administrator, just and honest, and of reputable character. By nature rather unsociable, and not very experienced in worldly affairs. He combines a reactionary temperament with a sentimental attachment to Zaghlulism. Loose brilliant people like Sarwat and Sidky are antipathetic to him. He is less respected than, in view of his virtues, he might be, because of a reputation for impotence.

Was subservient to the late King, and quite loyal, though occasionally rather pathetically disappointed. He is on the whole more rigid than strong; easily perplexed, and then wriggles uncomfortably with little sense of direction.

In his relations with the Residency he inspired respect, pity, and sometimes impatience. Appointed "chef du cabinet" to the King on Nashat's fall in December 1926. He represented King Fuad at the Abyssinian Coronation.

As a result of steady pressure by Sidky Pasha and El Ibrashi Pasha, he "retired on grounds of health" on the 3rd August, 1931, and was on the same day appointed to be a Senator. He resigned from the Senate on the opening of the new parliamentary session in December 1931, without having taken his seat. Since Adly's death he is regarded by many as indicated for Adly's traditional rôle, *i.e.*, the "deus ex machina," who, being disinterested and respected by all political parties, can in emergencies form non-partisan Governments and steer the ship of State safely past rocks of imminent danger.

1934. His chance came when the King invited him on the 14th November to form a Cabinet to succeed that of Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha; but he made a



disappointing start. Having secured the abolition of the 1930 Constitution and of the Parliament and Senate of the 1931 elections, on which he had made his acceptance of office conditional, he allowed the King on one side to obstruct his demands and the Wafd, on the other, to dictate his administrative procedure. Enjoying an unprecedented measure of popular support, he preferred to select his Cabinet from the higher bureaucracy rather than to form a Cabinet of national concentration.

The result was an honest and reasonably efficient Government, which was, however, too weak and unrepresentative to cope with the critical period ahead.

Nessim continued in office throughout 1935, steering a precarious course between the Palace and the Wafd. His difficulties arising from the constant opposition of the former and the restrained, but steady, pressure of the latter for a return of the 1923 Constitution were greatly enhanced by the complications of the Italo-Abyssinian crisis, which, in the latter half of 1935, increasingly affected the internal situation in Egypt. On several occasions Nessim contemplated resignation, but his whole-hearted co-operation with the Residency in all measures taken in Egypt to meet the international emergency rendered his presence of the greatest value, and he was steadily encouraged to remain.

A wave of anxiety which swept over Egypt in July and August was not relieved by Nessim's resolute taciturnity and studied neglect of the press, and resulted in an incessant outcry in the press for a military alliance with Great Britain and the restoration of the 1923 Constitution.

In November 1935 a great impetus was given to the anti-Nessim campaign by a speech delivered by Mohammed Mahmoud, criticising Nessim's silence and subservience to the British. The Wafd, now fearful lest Mohammed Mahmoud should steal its thunder publicly, withdrew its support of Nessim and called upon him to resign. Violent student disturbances broke out in Cairo and other towns and continued intermittently until the end of the year.

The steady deterioration in the situation led to the formation towards the end of the year of a "United Front" of all political parties pledged to demand a return of the 1923 Constitution and treaty negotiations with the British. Nessim again proposed to resign, as he was under the impression that His Majesty's Government would oppose the return of the 1923 Constitution. When informed, however, that this was not the case, he promptly presented a petition to King Fuad and the Constitution was restored on the 13th December.

Nessim continued in office for a few weeks more, but the return of the Wafd to power was now inevitable, and, in view of King Fuad's unmistakable desire to be rid of him, Nessim tendered his resignation on the 22nd January, 1936.

Awarded the order of the Collier Fouad I on the 15th February, 1937.

His engagement in the summer of 1937 to a very young Viennese girl of humble birth was given wide-spread publicity and shocked conservative opinion in Egypt. His detractors sought to prove that he was no longer in full control of his mental powers, and to place him under legal restraint. In this they failed merely owing to Embassy representations to the Palace which had started this movement, but Nessim's repute as an Elder Statesman, and the popular esteem in which he was held were dealt a severe blow by this unfortunate episode, and by the indignity of the litigation which it involved.

In the end the engagement was broken off and the girl and her parents returned to Europe.

#### 84. Dr. Faris Nimr Pasha.

Syrian (Protestant) of the Lebanon. Joint founder and proprietor of the *Mokattam*.

Highly educated, very intelligent, and an exceedingly able journalist. An excellent character and a keen political critic.

Personal friend of Lord Cromer. During the riots his property suffered severely, and he himself received threatening letters. The *Mokattam* became opportunist.

Dr. Nimr is one of the oldest supporters of the British occupation of Egypt. He has a profound knowledge of Egypt and Egyptians, with a natural bias of a Christian oriental in a Moslem country.

Dr. Nimr owes a debt of gratitude to the Anglican Missions in the Near East, and the recent attitude of his paper in expressing the hope that foreign educational institutions would not be restricted in their activities under the post-treaty

régime would suggest that he would oppose any undue tendency towards discrimination against foreign interests. He was recently created a Pasha by Royal rescript. He was nominated Senator.

85. *Mahmoud Fahmy-el-Nokrashy Pasha.*

Born about 1890. Said to inherit Druse and Circassian blood. He comes of a lower middle-class family of Alexandria. Taught for some time in the School of Commerce, where he became intimate with Ahmed Maher, whose name is linked with his in the records of political crime. The active part he took in the Government officials' strike of 1919 marked the beginning of his authority within the Wafd. Since then he has been an organiser of terrorism.

He was the principal instigator of the student strikes of 1922. He has been suspect of murder from the first. He was interrogated on a murder charge in 1922 and arrested in May 1923, but released a month later for lack of evidence. In June 1924 Zaghul appointed him sub-Governor of Cairo, when he was most obstructive to the police. After Zaghul's return from the unsuccessful MacDonald conversations of October 1924, one of the first proofs of his "more aggressive" policy was the appointment of Nokrashy as Under-Secretary of State for the Interior. He turned that Ministry into a hotbed of intrigue, issued outrageous orders to mudirs and high officials, and made useful co-operation by British officials impossible. On the 16th November, 1924, the offices of *Al Kashkoul*, an Opposition weekly, were sacked and burned by students and riff-raff, and the offices of *Al Akhbar*, the Watanist organ, looted. Nokrashy telephoned to the British commandant of the Cairo City Police instructions not to allow the police to interfere.

After the Sirdar's murder he interfered at every possible moment with the course of the enquiry, so that the British officials concerned had to disclaim responsibility for any future development. He was arrested on the 27th November, 1924, in connexion with the Sirdar's murder, but released for lack of evidence in January 1925. He was arrested again in May 1925 on a charge of complicity in the whole murder campaign, and acquitted in May 1926.

His influence within the Wafd, where he is known to be "capable de tout," enormously increased after Zaghul's death. He succeeded Barakat as Treasurer, and became largely responsible for student and other organisations. He bears Makram Obeid a grudge, for he wanted to become secretary to the Wafd in September 1927. It is largely to the fear that his name inspires that Nahas owed his election to Zaghul's succession.

He is intelligent, capable, daring and quite unscrupulous. He was returned unopposed to Parliament in the December 1929 elections.

Minister of Communications in the Nahas Cabinet of the 1st January, 1930—the 19th June, 1930. Administratively he was good. Politically he was, and remains, as intransigent as ever.

Appointed Minister of Communications in Nahas's Cabinet, the 10th May, 1936. Was a member of the Egyptian Treaty delegation.

He was soon at variance with his Prime Minister, of whose leadership he had long been critical. His feud with Makram made matters worse. His recalcitrance led to his dismissal when Nahas reshuffled his Cabinet on the 3rd August, 1937. Nahas, however, fearful of Nokrashi's power in Opposition, offered him a post on the Suez Canal Board. Nokrashi declined the offer and thenceforth went into Opposition. He was expelled from the Wafd in September. His defection was a heavy loss to Nahas.

In collaboration with his friend Ahmed Maher, Nokrashi now launched a campaign for the formation within the Wafd of a new party pledged to repudiate Nahas and Makram and to work for the return of the Wafd to the true principles of its founder, Saad Zaghul.

86. *Abdel Meguid Omar Pasha.*

Engineer. Born about 1885.

As principal of the School of Engineering he incurred the disfavour of the Zaghulist Administration by his opposition to the system of supplementary examinations, which lowered the school standards. He was transferred to the Physical Department, Ministry of Public Works. Attached to the Nile Waters Commission. Director of Reservoirs before his appointment, on the 15th November, 1934, as Minister of Communications and Minister of Public Works in Nessim Pasha's Ministry.

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A friendly little man. His relations with Hussein Sirry Pasha (*q.v.*) are strained. He was made a pasha in January 1935, in connexion with the raising of the Assouan Dam; this was widely assumed to mean that the Palace had nobbled him.

Resigned the 22nd January, 1936. Elected to Parliament as an Independent Deputy the 2nd May, 1936.

87. *Ali Zaki-el-Orabi Pasha.*

Born on the 6th October, 1881. Educated at the Law School in Cairo. Obtained his *licencié en droit* in 1903. Was appointed "substitut titulaire" in the native parquet in February 1909. In the same year he was transferred to the police school as professor of law, and in 1920 he was professor at the School of Law. In 1924 he became "chef de parquet" and two years later he was appointed vice-president of a first instance native court.

In 1927 he became president of a first instance court and in 1929 he was promoted judge at the Court of Appeal.

He has some reputation as a savant and has written one or two books—which are, however, not of exceptional merit. He is a reputable judge, but not a very attractive personality.

Speaks English and French.

Appointed Minister of Education in Nahas Pasha's Cabinet on the 10th May, 1936, where he has proved himself quite ineffective.

Relinquished portfolio of Education and appointed Minister of Communications when Nahas Pasha reshuffled his Cabinet on the 3rd August, 1937. Dismissed with Nahas Pasha's Cabinet the 30th December, 1937.

88. *Amin Osman Pasha, K.B.E.*

Was head boy of Victoria College at Alexandria, whence he went to Oxford. He has an English wife. He is very pro-British and is the leading spirit in the old Victorian Society.

During the Nahas Cabinet in 1930 he was private secretary to Makram Ebeid, Minister of Finance, and accompanied him to London with the Egyptian delegation for the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty negotiations. Was Inspector of Finance, Beheira, in 1934.

Amin Osman is well informed, intelligent and independent-minded and has rapidly come to the front in the last year. In 1936 Nahas appointed him secretary-general of the Egyptian Treaty delegation, in which post he was a conspicuous success. He was later appointed Director-General of the Administration of Direct Taxes. He has now acquired a position as a sort of confidential assistant and adviser to Nahas and an intermediary between him and the Embassy.

He was promoted Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance on the 24th October, 1936. His rapid promotion has inevitably created much jealousy of him.

Created Pasha in Treaty Honours List on the 15th February, 1937. Was offered Cabinet rank on the reconstruction of Nahas's Government on the 3rd August, 1937, but declined.

He continued throughout the year to act as a channel of contact between the Embassy and Nahas, and his work in connexion with problems arising out of treaty implementation was of the greatest value.

Was awarded the K.B.E.

89. *Mohammed Hafez Bey Ramadan.*

President of the Watanist party.

Born about 1881.

A popular lawyer. *Ex-bâtonnier*. Represented the Khalifa district of Cairo in Parliament, but did not stand in the 1929 elections. He is a Khedivist, and at one time an active one. Doubtless subsidised. He used to be keenly anti-Zaghlul and on terms of personal friendship with most of the Liberal leaders.

He has no particular political convictions; he carries the extremist motto: "No negotiations before complete evacuation" about with him, and picks up what support he can with it, having used it chiefly as anti-Zaghlul propaganda. He knows quite well that it is an impossible motto, and it is unlikely that he really wants disturbed conditions in Egypt.

He is a presentable, agreeable and civilised person, but very untrustworthy and insincere. Egyptians no longer take him seriously. He is said to be addicted to drugs.

He accepted the Sidky régime to the extent of sitting in Parliament, where he led the Opposition.

1934. He was heavily subsidised by Sidky and Abdel Fattah Yehia, and is believed in his turn to have subsidised the xenophobe and Fascist "Young Egypt" movement.

Joined the United Front of all political parties formed at the end of 1935. His party, the "Watanists," obtained four seats in Parliament in the election of May 1936. As Watanist he is, of course, opposed to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. Appointed Minister without portfolio in Mohammed Mahmoud's Cabinet on the 30th December, 1937.

90. *Mamdouh Riaz Bey.*

Mamdouh Riaz Bey is the grandson of the great Riaz Pasha. He speaks French like a Frenchman and English very well.

In 1926 he was elected as a Wafdist Deputy for Alexandria, but he resigned his seat in favour of Nokrashy Effendi, who came out of prison too late for the general election of that year.

He was elected as one of the Alexandria Wafdist Deputies in the general election of December 1929. Since 1931 he has financed *Goha*, a Wafdist weekly review.

His seems to be the type of doctrinaire intelligence which Latin education so often produces in Egypt. He has not yet given any evidence of being a practical politician, but he is still young and rather a beginner in the political field.

He has been socially very friendly, but he is naturally more French than English in his general sympathies. He is unlikely to be very helpful in promoting an Anglo-Egyptian settlement, for he would probably consider the practical problems of an agreement with the rigidity of the theorist and logician.

Appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in June 1936.

Associated himself with Nokrashy Pasha in his quarrel with Nahas Pasha and resigned his under-secretaryship on Nokrashy Pasha's dismissal from the Wafd. Was himself dismissed from the Wafd by decision of the Executive Committee at a meeting on the 24th September, 1937.

91. *Hassan Fahmy Rifaat Bey.*

Born about 1890. Took a law degree (1910) and was sent with Ahmed Saddik and two others to Europe to study police methods and criminal investigation. The others, having more influence, went to England, France and Germany; Hassan Rifaat went to Russia and stayed there for three years. Since 1913 he has served in the Ministry of the Interior.

He organised the railway police force, and was useful to the Director-General of Public Security during the war. His promotion did not follow his merits, and he was for some years Director of the Identification Bureau before being appointed, within the space of about six months in 1928, Mudir of Giza, Mudir of Girga and Director-General of Public Security.

After October 1930 his criticisms of Sidky Pasha's administrative methods became so outspoken and indiscreet that he was transferred, on the 5th March, 1931, to Port Said as Governor of the Canal Zone. In the general elections of May 1931 only 5 per cent. of the electorate polled at Port Said, and this result, to whatever causes it may have been due, still further indisposed Sidky against him.

The Residency's interest in his fate, which has been occasionally and appropriately manifested, probably saved him from persecution.

He is most intelligent, and is credited with integrity of character. A sound and, by instinct if not by circumstance, impartial official.

1934. He was Nessim Pasha's candidate for the Ministry of Interior, but King Fuad vetoed him. Delegated to act as Under-Secretary of State, Interior, under Nessim Pasha, November 1934.

Appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Interior on the 31st January, 1935.

92. *Mohammed Tewfik Rifaat Pasha.*

Born 1856. Took a law degree and rose to be a judge of the Native Court of Appeal in 1907. Procureur général 1919.

Minister of Education in Tewfik Nessim Pasha's Cabinet (May 1920-March 1921), when he took a firm line with unruly students, for which he acquired a reputation for strength which was, or at any rate has come to be, undeserved.



Minister of Communications in Nessim Pasha's second Cabinet (December 1922-February 1923). Minister of Education in Ibrahim Yehia Pasha's Cabinet (March 1923-January 1924). Minister of Education in Ziwer Pasha's Cabinet (December 1924-March 1925). Later Minister of Communications (September-November 1925) and Minister of Waqfs (November 1925-May 1926) in Ziwer's reconstituted Cabinet. Minister of War in Sidky Pasha's first Cabinet (June 1930-June 1931). President of the Royal Arabic Academy, September 1933.

A minute and affable person, at one time rather demoralised by alcoholism. His diminutive size, high heels and vast moustache are the delight of caricaturists. He joined the Ittehad party on its foundation, and has done well out of it. A somewhat unconvincing attempt on his life was reported in July 1931.

93. *El Lewa Hussein Rifki Pasha.*

Born 1876. Appointed Minister of War in Mohammed Mahmoud's Cabinet, December 1937. Was chief A.D.C. to the King.

Was reported to be a good average infantry officer before he went to the Palace, but is now entirely out of date in military matters.

He is of a pleasant and affable disposition, but singularly ineffective. In political sympathies he is entirely a Palace man. Speaks no English and very indifferent French.

94. *Dr. Mahgub Sabet.*

Took medical degrees at Geneva and Paris. Was a Watanist and Khedivist before the war, and was head of the Egyptian Red Crescent Mission during the Balkan war. His conduct in Constantinople led to his recall in circumstances of some disgrace.

During the 1919 disturbances he was a prominent agitator. Since 1921 he has concentrated on Labour, and busily organised strikes and agitation in the Wafdist interest. When drastic measures were taken against such agitation in 1922 he preferred discretion to valour and lay low. He was expelled from membership of the Wafd in October 1922 for misappropriation of funds. Arrested in February 1923 in connexion with the second conspiracy case, but released in June 1923.

He was disappointed in his hopes of a Government job when Zaghlul came into office in 1924 and ran away after the Sirdar's murder to Damascus, where he remained until the murder trials were over. He stood against the Wafdist candidate in a by-election in 1927 and got in, only to swear allegiance once more to the Wafd and to prove himself a complete failure in Parliament. After the *coup d'Etat* of July 1928 he swung over, at a price, to Mohammed Mahmoud and was re-expelled from the Wafd. He has rather disappeared from circulation since the autumn of 1929.

A scrubby, dirty little man and a popular butt. He is, however, sly and deep, and at one time had considerable influence with ignorant workmen and a probably genuine interest in their welfare. By intelligent people he is used but despised.

95. *Cherif Sabry Pasha.*

Born about 1894. Son of the late Abdul Rahim Sabry Pasha and so brother of Hussein Sabry Pasha, ex-Governor of Alexandria, and of Her Majesty the Queen Mother, Queen Nazli.

Educated in Egypt. On leaving the school of law he became private secretary to Adly Yeghen Pasha and was "chef du cabinet" to the Minister of Interior and head of the Municipalities Section of that Ministry before joining the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. He succeeded Sadek Wahba Pasha as Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and on the death of Ibrahim Waguhih Pasha in September 1932 was appointed Under-Secretary of State.

He married the daughter and only child of Adly Yeghen Pasha and has children. His wife died a fortnight after her father in November 1933.

Was appointed one of the Regents on the death of King Fuad in May 1936.

He is an elegant, rather charming person; physically frail and highly strung; he speaks excellent English and has many English friends. He was not, at one time, particularly friendly to England. During Lord Lloyd's régime his family (with the exception of Hussein) had a positive feud with Lord Lloyd arising out of a minor social incident, but his relations with us are now friendly. He is rich. Egyptians on the whole like him.

Awarded the Collier Fuad I on the 19th May, 1936. He disapproves of the policy of premature eviction of the Wafd and subsequent faking of elections.

96. *Hussein Sabri Pasha, C.B.E.*

Son of the late Abdurrahim Sabri Pasha and brother of Queen Nazli.

Chamberlain to Sultan Hussein and to King Fuad 1914-20. Sub-Governor Port Said, Alexandria and Cairo 1920-24. Mudir of Giza March 1924, and Governor of Alexandria March 1925.

He is about the only member of Queen Nazli's family who has shown himself friendly to us. The attitude of the other members, male and female, has been distinctly the reverse. As Governor of Alexandria, he was well-disposed to British interests, and on ceremonious and convivial occasions—*e.g.*, visits of His Majesty's ships—he has never failed to be both correct and cordial.

His liaison with a notorious local Jewess, familiarly known as "Jerusalem Jenny," is a long-standing scandal. She seems likely to leave him neither dignity nor money. He is deeply in debt, and latterly has been credited with corrupt practices.

Resigned at the end of December 1936. Is said to have quite considerable and not beneficial influence over the young king. Awarded Grand Cordon of the Nile the 15th February, 1937.

97. *Hassan Sabry Pasha.*

Born about 1885. Landowner and lawyer. Formerly legal adviser to the Waqfs Administration. Proposed by Yehia Ibrahim Pasha in September 1925 as Minister of Waqfs.

He was Wafdist M.P. for a Giza constituency, but rallied to the Sidky régime, considering that, as the country has acquiesced in that régime, it should be given a trial. He has the reputation of being honest. He is well-informed and intelligent, but somewhat vain and pedantic, and a *frondeur*. As a parliamentarian he achieved a unique reputation for being right in the wrong way and, by erudite hair-splitting, for emptying the House more quickly than anyone else. As Vice-President of the Senate, in 1931, he added to his stature. He was not re-elected in 1932, and resumed his rôle as the sole and self-constituted "Opposition" in the Senate and his activities as a gadfly.

His proposal for a 10 per cent. cut in the salaries of Government officials was approved in the first instance by the Financial Commission, but was later turned down on the intervention of the Under-Secretary of State, Finance. Characteristic expressions of his views (on, *inter alia*, Anglo-Egyptian relations) were enclosed in Residency despatch No. 81 of the 23rd January, 1933. For a man who enjoys making himself objectionable, his rôle in Parliament was a congenial one. It happened also to be a useful one.

He speaks English and French. His wife has translated into Arabic the autobiography of Lady Asquith. He is in the habit of calling on English political notabilities during his annual visits to London.

He has been a frequenter of the Residency for many years.

Appointed Minister of Finance in Abdel Fattah Yehia's Cabinet, September 1933, after being proposed by Sidky Pasha for any portfolio but Finance. He has shown himself to be industrious and active, with a policy of economy, except where the palace is concerned; but some of his all too-frequent pronouncements have been lamentably indiscreet, and he is the most embarrassing of colleagues. He definitely gravitated to the palace towards the end of 1932.

1934. Resigned the 14th November, 1934. He confidently expected to be included in Nessim Pasha's Cabinet, but Nahas Pasha vetoed him. As consolation, he was appointed to be Egyptian Minister in London on the 21st December, much to the annoyance of the Wafd, of which he is a popular butt.

Appointed Minister of Communications and Commerce in Ali Maher's Cabinet, January-May 1930.

Created a Pasha in March 1936. Senator. Voted against the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. Appointed Minister of Communications in Cabinet of Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha the 30th December, 1937.

98. *Mustafa-el-Sadek Bey.*

Born about 1893.

Educated at the School of Law. Is a doctor of law of Montpellier University.

After some years in the Parquet Administration, he was appointed judge of the Native Courts. Was one of the first batch of Egyptian consular officers, serving as consul in London and Lyons.

In December 1926 he was promoted to be first secretary at Prague. In December 1927 Fathallah Barakat Pasha, then Minister of Agriculture, brought him from Prague to replace the Secretary-General of the Ministry, whom he had deferred to a Council of Discipline. The appointment was premature, however, for the council whitewashed the offending official; and a home was found for Mustafa-el-Sadek in the secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

He was appointed to succeed Cherif Sabry as Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in 1930, but Nahas Pasha was unwilling to spare him.

He became Director-General of the Department of Commerce and Industry in 1930, and has shown himself in that position to be no friend to British interests.

He is a quiet person of considerable ability.

Appointed Egyptian Minister at Rome in March 1936.

99. *Ahmed Saddik Bey.*

Ex-Director-General, Alexandria Municipality.

A well-educated young man of good family, who did well in the administrative service of the Ministry of the Interior and was Mudir of Girga before being appointed to Alexandria in 1926.

He was for eighteen months in London, and for a year in Berlin, before the war, studying police methods. He talks perfect English, French and German.

He is agreeable, sensible and intelligent, but inclined to be weak. He had an almost impossible task in the Municipality, and refused to break his heart over it; but his alleged association with Sidky Pasha in the so-called "Corniche Road Scandal" united powerful forces against him.

His marriage, *en secondes noces*, to an intelligent Jewess with a past, whom he has imposed on Alexandrian society, is likely to prejudice whatever future the Corniche Road Commission of Enquiry leaves him.

1934. He was put on pension, with no reflection on his personal integrity, after the Corniche Road Commission of Enquiry, and was still trying to find other employment at the end of the year.

1935. Appointed Director of the Egyptian State Tourist Bureau.

100. *Mohammed Safwat Pasha.*

Educated as a lawyer and held posts in the parquet and courts. Was appointed to the Inspectorate of Courts by Saad Zaghlul Pasha when the latter was Minister of Justice.

Was subsequently Inspector in the Public Security Department, Sub-Governor of Alexandria, Acting Mudir, Director of the Municipalities Section in the Ministry of the Interior and Director-General of the Alexandria Municipality.

From this last post he was removed by the Ziwer Cabinet in May 1925.

In 1926 he became a Senator and was, in November 1922, elected "Questeur."

As director-general of the Alexandria Municipality his administration was unsatisfactory. Dr. Granville described him in December 1923 as "most untrustworthy and an active intriguer."

He was a failure as an Inspector of Public Security, as an acting mudir and as Assistant Director-General of Public Security. In the last capacity he used regularly to divulge the business of the Public Security Department to the House of the Nation, and was therefore, under the first Sarwat Ministry, required for a period of several months to abstain from attending his office. He was, however, when no one else had a good word to say for him, highly in favour with King Fuad.

Minister of Agriculture in the Nahas Cabinet of 1928.

Minister of Agriculture in the second Nahas Cabinet, January-June, 1930.

Minister of Wakfs, May 1936, in Nahas's third Cabinet. Was acting Prime Minister during Nahas's absence in Europe in August and September 1936.

Dropped by Nahas Pasha on the reconstitution of the Cabinet on the 3rd August, 1937.

101. *Abdel Hamid Said Bey.*

M.P. Leader of the left wing Watanist party. Age about 47. Son of Ibrahim Said Pasha, who was deputy president of the Wafd during Zaghlul Pasha's internment in Malta. Educated in Egypt and France. Holds the diploma of Sciences politique and the degree of doctor of law, of Paris.

A lifelong Anglophobe. When at school, at the time of the Fashoda incident, he led the French against the English faction in a classroom raid. In Paris he was closely connected with Mohammed Farid Bey, and became a leader of the French branch of the Islamic Society. His strict observance of Moslem principles and austere mode of life have always earned for him considerable influence and respect.

In 1912 he ran away from home and enlisted in the Turkish army for the Balkan wars. He served as a lieutenant and was severely wounded and left for dead at Kirk Kilissé. While convalescing in Constantinople, he became intimate with Enver Pasha and the C.U.P. In 1913 he returned to Egypt and was elected to the Provincial Council of Gharbia.

On the outbreak of war he made a clandestine departure from Egypt and was given a staff appointment in the Turkish army as political officer in Arabia. He spent most of the war in Medina.

From 1918 until 1923 he was an active organiser of Egyptian nationalism in Switzerland and Italy, associated with every rumour of gun-running or pan-Islamic plot. He was in touch with Bolshevik elements in Rome in 1920, and presided over the Oriental Congress at Genoa in May 1922.

When the Italian Government made certain arrests in 1923, in circles responsible for the fomenting of disorders in Tripoli, he ran away and arrived in Egypt in September.

From 1924 until 1928, he propagated, within and outside Parliament, the impossibilist principles of extreme Watanism, and was a sharp thorn in Zaghlul's side. Such activities made his silence during the Mohammed Mahmoud régime the more surprising and suspect. This, and his subsequent acceptance of Sidky Pasha's régime, under which he was a leading member of the Parliamentary Opposition, somewhat discredited him.

He succeeded, in the teeth of fierce Wafdist opposition, in holding his 1926 constituency in the elections of December 1929.

His pan-Islamic sympathies find reflection in his connexion with the Rabitat-esh-Sharq, his foundation of the Young Men's Moslem Association, and an exchange of visits with Haj Amin-el-Husseini, of Jerusalem. He is a member of the League of Oppressed Nations.

He is rich, devout and fanatic. His herculean size and strength combine with his record to make him one of the most vivid personalities in Egyptian public life.

1934. He was credibly reported to be subsidised by the Sidky and Abdel Fattah Yehia Governments.

Elected Deputy on the 2nd May, 1936. Resigned from the Watanist party in July 1936 to devote himself to the cause of the Young Men's Moslem Association. A vigorous opponent of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

102. *Hassan Said Pasha.*

General manager, Dresdner Bank. Born about 1880. Said to be the son of an Abyssinian slave. Educated at the Collège des Frères before becoming a clerk at the Crédit Lyonnais. When the Deutsche Orient Bank opened a Cairo branch in 1905, he was appointed Arabic secretary, and, later, native manager. In 1914 the bank was closed under martial law. Hassan Said Pasha started a bank of his own, floated, it is alleged, with German assistance, to keep the old clientèle. In 1925 the Deutsche Orient Bank reopened, and he became general manager, and continued to be such when the Dresdner Bank took over affairs.

An able and intelligent financier, amiable in manner. He has no particular politics.

He is a nominated Senator.

Is on the Board of the Crédit agricole d'Egypte.

103. *Salib Samy Bey.*

Copt. Lawyer. Born about 1890.

Was for some time a member of the Liberal Constitutional party's Executive Committee. In 1929 Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha introduced him into Government service by appointing him Assistant Royal Counsellor in the State Legal Department. This appointment was then regarded as in the nature of jobbery. He subsequently became a Royal Counsellor. He has a good reputation as a jurist.

Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in Sidky Pasha's second Cabinet, June 1933, in succession to Nakhla-el-Motei Pasha, who had had a stroke,

When Sidky resigned (September 1933), Salib Samy survived into Abdel Fattah Yehia's Cabinet as Minister of War and Marine. He is of most unmilitary proportions.

He was a member of the Egyptian mission to Abyssinia on the occasion of Ras Taffari's coronation.

On the whole he is well spoken of, but he seems to be politically rather unstable. After having been a directing element of the Liberal party, and although he owed his official career to Mohammed Mahmoud's favouritism, he rallied to the Sidky régime, and, on appointment to Cabinet rank, joined the Ittehadist party.

Mme. Salib Samy is a pleasant change from recent Coptic Cabinet ladies. 1934. Resigned the 14th November, 1934. As the only Minister apparently in the confidence of Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha during the critical days of October-November 1934, he must bear some of the responsibility for his Prime Minister's refusal to face facts.

Appointed a member of the Committee for the Revision of the Civil and Commercial Codes, November 1936.

104. *Ahmed Loutfi-el-Sayed Pasha.*

Ex-rector of the University. Formerly director of the Sultania Library. Born in 1871. Son of a respectable landowner, Sa'id Bey Abou 'Ali. Has had a legal and journalistic career, having been "substitut du parquet" in several towns, and "chef du parquet" in Fayoum and Minia Provinces. Later he established himself as an advocate in Cairo and became editor and manager of the *Garida*, the defunct organ of the "Party of the People."

He was a leading member of the "Party of the People" (see Cromer's *Modern Egypt*) and, though to a certain extent in opposition to the English régime, he won as a politician the respect of those with whom he differed. An enemy of autocracy and the Turks, he opposed the latter during the Tripoli War. When in charge of the *Garida* he was openly hostile to the ex-Khedive and the Nationalists, though at times he was inclined to oppose the measures adopted to check ultra-Nationalists.

Is an able Arabic scholar and writer (he has translated Aristotle) and knows French well. Well read, intelligent and, for this country, an unselfish politician; rather conceited. His advanced Western ideas have given him a taint of heresy to good Moslem noses. He is, indeed, by way of being a free-thinker.

Joined Saad Zaghlul after November 1918, and was chosen as a member of the delegation for Paris. He was credited with exercising considerable influence with Zaghlul Pasha, whom he encouraged to go to extremes. He was one of the four delegates who came to Egypt in September 1920 to explain the draft project drawn up by the Milner Commission with Saad Zaghlul in London. He broke with Zaghlul and joined the Constitutional Liberals, but Zaghlul singled him out for special reference as a patriot in his speech on the 13th November, 1926.

Rector of Egyptian University 1925.

He became Minister of Education in Mohammed Mahmoud's Cabinet, June 1928-October 1929, and is generally believed to have placed his brains and erudition at the service of Mahmoud's oratory. This made him a particular *bête noire* of the Wafd. Office exaggerated his Liberal Constitutional tendencies without adding to his reputation, for he never seemed to do any work. He was, however, uniformly friendly to the Residency.

He was reappointed rector of the Egyptian University (the post had remained vacant since his inclusion in the Mahmoud Cabinet) by Sidky Pasha in July 1930, but resigned in March 1932 in protest against the Government's dismissal of Professor Taha Hussein.

1934. His return to the rectorship of the Egyptian University was mooted by Nessim Pasha in December 1934. King Fuad's resistance was violent.

Reappointed rector of the Egyptian University at the end of April 1936.

Resigned the rectorship in the face of threatened dismissal during the constitutional crisis in October 1937. Appointed Minister without portfolio in Mohammed Mahmoud's Cabinet the 30th December, 1937.

105. *Ahmed Hamdi Seif-el-Nasr Pasha.*

Born about 1880. Of Arab stock.

After a course at the Military School, he took a commission in the cavalry in 1894. Served in the Khedivial Bodyguard 1897-99, but left after a harem



scandal. He served with distinction in the Sudan and was appointed Mamour of Omdurman in 1901. In 1908 he was made an Inspector of Finance and became successively commandant of police in Assiout and Gharbia, and assistant commandant, Cairo City Police. He was attached as aide-de-camp to the King of Siam and the Sultan of Morocco during their visits to Egypt in 1908 and 1913.

In 1915 he was Mudir of the Fayoum and rendered valuable service to the military authorities. In 1919 he was Mudir of Giza, with an Anglophil reputation, but he lent his name and official weight to the publication of documents and photographs, produced at a meeting of the Provincial Council over which he presided, representing as "atrocities" the military repression of disorders at Aziziya and elsewhere. He was asked for an explanation, resigned, offered to return if given a first-class mudiria and, when this was refused, sought salvation with the Wafd. His military experience and knowledge of the country have been most useful to them, and he is their expert in matters concerning army officers and the Sudan. He was the moving spirit in the formation of the Saadist Club.

He is married to a Rateb, much to the Rateb family's annoyance. As vice-president of the Agricultural Syndicate he attended the Cotton Congress at Liverpool in 1921.

He is a hot-headed Wafdist, an enthusiastic gardener and a brilliant horseman. A strict Moslem. He has remained friendly to individual Englishmen and is popular with them.

He was appointed a member of the Wafd in December 1932 after the Nahas-Barakat split.

When the Wafd decided in 1935 to take over control of labour and formed its Higher Council of Federation of Workers, Hamdi Seif-el-Nasr was appointed President of the Council.

He was a member of the Egyptian Treaty delegation and became Minister of Agriculture in Nahas's Cabinet in May 1936. Created Pasha in May 1936.

Relinquished portfolio of Agriculture and appointed Minister of War and Marine on Cabinet reshuffle on the 3rd August, 1937. Dismissed with Nahas Pasha's Cabinet on the 30th December, 1937. He was a capable and energetic Minister of War and collaborated whole-heartedly with the British Military Mission in its task of reorganising the Egyptian army.

106. *Achilli Sekaly Bey, C.V.O.*

Born about 1887. A Constantinople Syrian, son of Raji Effendi Sekaly, who was tutor to the sons of Sultan Murad. Educated at the Collège des Frères. Constantinople.

He began life in Egypt as clerk in a sugar factory at Nag Hamadi, but soon took to journalism. In 1904 he was editor of the *Pyramides*, the French edition of the *Ahram*. He was appointed a translator in the Press Bureau and became director of the bureau in 1922, but his intrigues with Nashat Pasha were such that the European Department asked for his removal. He was appointed Director of the European Bureau of the Council of Ministers, and accompanied King Fuad as Royal Press Agent to Europe in 1926. Decorated with the C.V.O. when in London in that year.

He was caught out in embezzlement and lost the Palace favour, so he became a Wafdist and supplied the *Espoir* and *Patrie* with information and articles. Mohammed Mahmoud dismissed him during the summer of 1929, but in November he was appointed Director of the European Bureau of the Senate on a Class II salary.

Sidky Pasha threw him out again in July 1930, and he became editor of the Alexandria *Réforme* and appears to have put some water in his wine.

He is an exceptionally intelligent, industrious and well-read man and an able leader-writer.

He held the post of "chef du cabinet" to the Prime Minister during Nessim Pasha's Ministry November-January 1936.

Appointed head of the European Section of the enlarged Press Bureau.

107. *Sheikh Abdel Meguid Selim.*

Grand Mufti of Egypt.

Born about 1885. Was formerly the King's Imam, and later president of the Cairo Sharia Court. Appointed Grand Mufti in May 1928.

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A quiet, respected and relatively enlightened man. Credit for his rapid promotion must be given to King Fuad, whose desire to advance his former Imam happened to coincide with the public interest.

1934. Reactions to a report that he might be appointed Rector of Al Azhar in place of Sheikh Al Zawahiri in December 1934 revealed a widespread popular conviction that he would as rector be a tool of the Palace.

108 *Mohammed Shafik Pasha.*

Educated in Egypt as an engineer. Minister of Agriculture, later Public Works also, in Yusuf Wahba Pasha's Cabinet (November 1919-May 1920). A bomb was thrown at him in February 1920. Minister of Public Works and War in Tewfik Nessim Pasha's Cabinet (May 1920-March 1921) and in Adly Yeghen Pasha's first Cabinet (May-December 1921). He showed himself to be honest, straightforward and industrious, but over-particular and rather obstinate. As Senator in 1926 he was an influential critic of the Gebel Aulia scheme. He held directorships on the board of Siemens-Orient, Banco Italo-Egiziano and other companies. In January 1932 he was appointed to be general manager of the Egyptian State Railways in succession to Abdul Hamid Suleiman Pasha, the 24th June, 1931. His technical and administrative ability (though the latter is prejudiced by extreme rigidity of view) and his integrity made him the best qualified candidate for this important post. He did not obtrude the sympathies dating from his earlier business connexion with foreign firms and established the friendliest relations with British officials in the railway administration.

Appointed Minister of Public Works in Sidky Pasha's second Cabinet (the 4th January, 1933) and, after Sidky Pasha's stroke, Minister of Finance. During the summer of 1933 he acted as Prime Minister and fought a losing battle against Ibrashi Pasha's constant interventions in the Administration. His exclusion from Abdel Yehia Pasha's Cabinet in September 1933 was significant.

He has the faults of his virtues, but his rigidity and over-conscientious obstinacy are outweighed by a pleasant simplicity of manner and complete integrity.

109. *Ali Shamsi Pasha.*

Born about 1887. Son of the late Amin Shamsi. Leading Nationalist and adherent of Mohamed Ferid Bey, but later joined the ex-Khedive's party. Attended Congress of Nationalists at Lausanne in 1916. Published several Nationalist articles. In 1920 acted as liaison between Egyptian Nationalists, Young Turks and Pan-Islamists, and later left for Naples, where he engaged in contraband of arms for Egypt. Returned Geneva in June 1920 and engaged in Nationalist propaganda.

Minister of Finance (the 15th-24th November, 1924). His only official act as Minister was to pay the £E. 500,000 indemnity for Sir Lee Stack's murder. Elected Deputy for Kenayet (Sharqia) in elections of May 1926. Minister of Education in Coalition Cabinet (June 1926-June 1928). He was personally friendly, and acquired a sense of responsibility which has engendered moderation, in form at any rate. He showed himself very independent, and impatient of any interference by the Residency. Was made a pasha on the occasion of the King's birthday in March 1927. He became at this time very friendly with Sarwat Pasha.

Though much tempted to join Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha in the *coup d'Etat* of 1928, he finally decided to stick to the Wafd, though not on good terms with the extremist clique. His exclusion from Nahas Pasha's Cabinet in January 1930 surprised everybody, including himself, but he refused to translate a sense of grievance into action. He remained in—though hardly of—the Wafd, well on the right wing, and was believed to stand well with the palace.

Made a director of the National Bank of Egypt and of the water company. He joined the group of dissident Wafdists, who broke away from Nahas in November 1932, and was their most influential member.

He talks excellent French, and has the brains, but not, perhaps, the boldness, of a leader. He is married to a Swiss girl.

Joined the political "United Front" formed in December 1935. Member of the Egyptian Treaty delegation. Appointed Egyptian delegate to the League of Nations, the 9th August, 1937.

110. *Hamed-el-Shawarby Pasha.*

Is of good family and very rich. Lately the Wafd have been much beholden to him for financial support. He had a short and undistinguished career in the Government before his grandfather's death, when he came into a considerable fortune. Was at one time secretary to the Minister of Justice, served in the Parquet and became a judge for a short period. He has a knowledge of French and speaks a little English. He is not credited with much ability and has had little administrative ability. He acquired his present wealth largely through his administration of the estates of his nephew during the latter's minority.

Appointed Director-General of Alexandria Municipality on the 2nd July, 1936, in the place of Sadek Younes Pasha. An unsatisfactory appointment.

111. *Abdul Salaam-el-Shazly Pasha.*

Appointed Governor of Cairo January 1938. Shazly Pasha is one of the best old type administrative officials in Egypt, and has served in every capacity from the most junior to the most senior. He has been mudir of Dakahlia, Behera and Assiout. In 1930 he was one of the eight mudirs dismissed by the Wafd Government on assuming office. In 1936 he was appointed Inspector-General of Mudirias in Upper Egypt. He was later appointed Commandant of the Police School, which post he held until he was appointed Governor of Cairo. His provincial administration was characterised by lavish expenditure of municipal funds, so much so that in 1935 he was tried before a court of discipline, but was eventually acquitted. His reputation as a Don Juan has also in the past landed him into many complications. He is essentially a Palace man and a strong supporter of Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha.

He was on very friendly terms with former British officials of the Egyptian Government, who liked and admired him.

112. *Mohammed Mohammed-el-Shinnawi Bey.*

Landowner and industrialist of Mansourah (Dakahlia). Educated by the Jesuits. He and his brothers own ginning factories, spinning factories, ice factories and other enterprises in Dakahlia which the Sidky Government found fertile excuses for shutting down. He has supported the Wafd morally and financially for many years; was Wafdist M.P. from 1923 to 1929, and a Wafdist nominated Senator in 1930. Has a reputation for integrity.

Appointed a member of the Wafd the 2nd December, 1932.

113. *Mahmoud Shukri Pasha.*

Ex-Director of the Royal Khassa. From about 1920-22 he had great influence over King Fuad, for whom he made a lot of money. He waned with Nashat's rise to power in 1922-23. He was rather a nuisance as Minister of Communications in Yehia Ibrahim Pasha's Cabinet, September 1923-January 1924.

In 1926 he was the King's candidate for the director-generalship of the Alexandria municipality. In August 1931 he was appointed general manager of the Government's Agricultural Credit Bank.

A narrow, but very industrious and careful administrator. To be regarded as a Palace man. His influence at the Palace was always supposed to be unfriendly to us.

Civil, but dull to talk to.

Nominated a Senator the 18th January, 1932.

His appointment as general manager of the Agricultural Credit Bank was not renewed in 1936. On the boards of the Banque belge et internationale en Egypte, and of "Al Chark" Insurance Company.

114. *Lewa Mahmoud Shukri Pasha.*

Chief of Staff of Egyptian army 1936. Born in 1881, Shukri Pasha has had the normal career of an Egyptian army officer, including considerable service in the Sudan. As Chief of the General Staff he is also a member of the Higher Defence Council and of the Army Council. He was brigade commander at Alexandria during the time of international tension 1935 and proved himself friendly and helpful. When unhampered by intrigue he has worked well with the military mission. Socially, he is pleasant and forthcoming—professionally he is stupid and not well qualified for his high post. But his honesty and simplicity, coupled with a soldierly appearance, make him an adequate figurehead.



115. *Mohamed Shukri Pasha.*

Began life as a lawyer. Was a Court of Appeal judge and then Mudir of Menufiyeh and Dakahlia. He was a competent official and was badly treated by the ex-Khedive.

He was for some time procureur général.

Minister of Agriculture in Sarwat Pasha's Cabinet March–November 1922.

An agreeable old gentleman and a well-informed scandal-monger. Lives in Alexandria, having retired from public life, but he is not infrequently to be found in Cairo at the Mohamed Aly Club.

116. *Ismail Sidky Pasha.*

Born at Alexandria 1875. Began his career in the Parquet Administration. Secretary-General of the Alexandria Municipality. Appointed by Mohammed Said Pasha to be Secretary-General in the Ministry of Interior. Later Under-Secretary of State, Interior, in Boutros Ghali's Administration. Minister of Agriculture, later Waqfs, in Rushdy Pasha's Cabinet of April 1914. In these posts he displayed great talent, energy and keenness.

He fell from office in May 1915 after a private scandal, in which Yehia Ibrahim's daughter was compromised and killed herself.

He was an active organiser of disorder in the early days after the war and was deported with Zaghlul, Hamed-el-Bassil and Mohammed Mahmoud to Malta in March 1919. He later accompanied the Wafd to Paris, where his moral behaviour was described as scandalous. He disagreed with Zaghlul and returned to Egypt to join the Rushdy, Adly and Sarwat group of "intermediaries." He was credited with the break-up of this combination in 1920, when Adly went alone to Paris.

Minister of Finance under Adly (March–December 1921) and Sarwat (March–November 1922). He showed extreme competence. Closely associated with Sarwat in the negotiations preceding the declaration of the 28th February, 1922, and in running the 1922 Cabinet.

As Minister of Interior under Ziwer, December 1924, after the Sirdar's murder, he conducted with few scruples and remarkable success an insidious campaign against Zaghlul. His growing power alarmed the King and Nashat, and when he cabled a conditional resignation in September 1925, it was eagerly snapped up. He had left Egypt because of the embarrassment of serving under Ibrahim Yehia Pasha, then Acting Prime Minister.

Consumed with desire to get his own back on the King, he played a prominent part in the formation of the Wafdist-Liberal-Watanist coalition of November 1925 against the palace régime and in favour of the re-establishment of constitutional life. He descended to nauseous adulation of Zaghlul, but failed to win him over, and he was left out of the Coalition Cabinet of June 1926. Having fallen between two stools, he was for some time rather side-tracked politically. It was at this time that he became a director of the Deutsche Orient Bank.

He was a candidate against Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha for the premiership at the *coup d'Etat* of June 1928. To console him and keep him quiet, Mahmoud, with the King's consent, offered him the post of Auditor-General, the creation of which had recently been approved by Parliament. The King, however, subsequently opposed and prevented his appointment and the post remained unfilled. Sidky was embittered and angry, but found consolation in extending his business activities. He became administrateur-délégué of the important Kom Ombo Company, which has close relations with the Sucrieries. It was understood that he was awaiting an opportunity to become the *deus ex machina* in some political crisis.

His opportunity came in June 1930, when he became Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Minister of Interior, and showed great astuteness and ability in handling both the administrative and political problems, peculiarly difficult, which faced him from the stormy beginning of his semi-dictatorial régime. He gave the King a Constitution which rallied all democratic elements in Egypt against him, created the Shaabist party, made elections, and produced a façade of parliamentary institutions which served his purposes with complete docility. He held the Wafd effectively in check, imposed himself on every branch of the Administration, and was careful to cover the King in all the latter's criticisable acts.

Internal dissensions in his Cabinet came to a head in late December 1932, when Aly Maher Pasha provocatively opposed the claims of justice to those of

administrative authority on which Sidky's régime was solely based. He resigned in January 1933 and resumed office with a reconstituted Cabinet. The incident had a bad press in England and did Sidky no good in Egypt.

In late January 1933 he had a stroke. The King refused to appoint another Premier, and during Sidky's absence in Europe during the summer in search of health palace influence, exercised mainly through Ibrashi Pasha, was paramount throughout the Administration. On his return in September 1933 Sidky offered his resignation, hoping to make his own terms. The King out-manceuvred him, and he remained, on his partisans' interested advice, for a discredited fortnight and then resigned on the refusal of the King to admit Hafez Afifi to the Cabinet. He manœuvred and struggled for some time to swing his party, which held the parliamentary majority, against his successor's Government, claiming the right to control Abdel Fattah Yehia's policy, but the palace brought up every gun, launched violent attacks on him by revealing a series of administrative and financial "scandals," and by administrative pressure successfully detached from him the majority of the Shaabists whose careers he had made. By the time Parliament met in mid-December Sidky's partisans in the Chamber numbered barely a dozen. He resigned the presidency of the Shaab party and his seat in the Chamber, but withdrew his resignation of the latter before it could be accepted. He sat with the Opposition in the Parliament he created.

Sidky Pasha is a man of very quick intelligence, great ingenuity and administrative ability, industry and courage. He loves intrigue and has no scruples of any sort. Women have always played a very great part in his life. His chief failing, apart from moral colour-blindness and a certain inability to inspire confidence, is that he is occasionally apt (under the influence of ambition, resentment or concupiscence) to keep his nose too close to the scent of his object, that he fails to notice what is going on around him. He is not a truthful person and seeks to mislead by what he says, and not (as Sarwat did) by what he leaves unsaid; but he makes a practice of keeping his promises. He has a remarkable clarity and activity of mind and is the only Egyptian whose conversation is a real intellectual excitement. During the years of his premiership his prodigious industry (he often worked eighteen hours a day), unflinching ingenuity and imperturbable composure marked him out as probably the most able living Egyptian politician.

Since his stroke he is physically and intellectually as well as politically diminished. A denial of certain indulgences and a long abstention from political excitement might restore something of his former stature, but he is temperamentally incapable of such renunciations. At present his health is at the mercy of hostile provocation, and the ready desertion of his partisans is evidence of the scepticism with which Egyptians regard his efforts to be again the man he was.

He was re-elected president of the Shaab party in May 1935 and, encouraged by King Fuad, played a part in organising reactionary elements against Nessim. Became a member of the political "United Front" when it was formed at the end of 1935, and on the whole worked to preserve harmony in its ill-assorted ranks. In the parliamentary elections of May 1936 his party obtained ten seats. Was a member of the Egyptian Treaty delegation. Appointed Minister of Finance in Mohammed Mahmoud's Cabinet the 30th December, 1937.

117. *Kamel Sidky Bey.*

Coptic lawyer. Has been nine times assistant *bâtonnier* of the Native Bar, being re-elected in December 1933. Ex-Senator. Represented Egypt at the Inter-Parliamentary Congresses of 1928 and 1930. A member of the Coptic Meglis Milli for the last twenty years.

Appointed a member of the Wafd the 2nd December, 1932.

1936. Vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies and *bâtonnier* of the Native Bar, in which post he succeeded Makram Ebeid in December 1936.

Appointed a member of the Committee for the Revision of the Civil Commercial and Procedure Codes, July 1936.

118. *Mahmoud Sidky Pasha, C.B.E.*

Governor of Cairo. Born 1872. Son of an aide-de-camp to the Khedive Ismail. Studied law and took a degree in France in 1893. His career has been exclusively in the Interior Administration. His first mudirship was Qaliubia, whence he was transferred as Governor to Port Said. He became later Mudir of Dakhalia, Governor of Alexandria and Governor of Cairo. Polite, civilised and

forthcoming, he is on good terms with his police and other British officials. He is by way of being a Palace man.

Retired in June 1936.

119. *Mohammed Sidky Pasha.*

Selected by Nashat Pasha for the post of Minister of Waqfs in Ziwer Pasha's first Cabinet (November 1924–March 1925), allegedly because, when in the Chamber of Deputies, he had proved an expert at annoying Zaghlul. He made himself a nuisance in the Cabinet by irrelevant questions and comments, and was dropped, despite pressure from Nashat, in March 1925. Described as a buffoon, devoid of political principles.

Senator.

120. *Marcus Simaika Pasha, C.B.E.*

Born about 1870. Copt. Brother of Wassif Simaika Pasha.

Founder of the Coptic Museum.

Influential and respected in the Coptic community. Often rendered good services in the past as arbiter between the Coptic reformers, with whom his sympathies lay, and the reactionary patriarchate. After a brief disappearance under the waves of the Independence movement, he emerged to try and form a Moderate party, to oppose the chauvinism of Zaghlul. He has been helpful at various times to the Residency.

He was appointed to be an Honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in February 1927.

He ratted from the Coptic reforming party in December 1927 and favoured the reactionary cause in the matter of the succession to the Patriarchal Throne—probably with the good of his beloved museum in view. His was a notable defection.

When the Coptic Museum was annexed to the State in January 1931, he was with some difficulty maintained as its first director. This elementary justice was, however, secured for him in May 1931.

121. *Wassif Simaika Pasha.*

Copt. Ex-judge of the Mixed Courts.

Minister of Communications in Sarwat Pasha's Cabinet (March–November 1922). He was a close friend of Sarwat Pasha.

Minister of Agriculture in Adly Pasha's transition Cabinet (October–December 1929). He is a keen traveller, with a taste for learning the languages of the countries he visits. A weak Minister. Polite, sociable and not uncultivated. Not a notable person.

122. *Hussein Sirry Pasha.*

Under-Secretary of State for Public Works.

Son of Ismail Sirry Pasha. Studied at Cooper's Hill. He had rapid advancement in his first fourteen years of Government service. Well educated; a competent engineer; a hard worker. When Assistant Under-Secretary in 1925 he was inclined to be unconciliatory towards English officials in the Ministry, but he later improved in this respect.

He was an object of the Wafd's revenge in 1926 for his own and his father's close identification with the 1925 régime, but they were unable to do more than shelve him by transferring him to the Directorship-General, Survey Department. He ran the Department well, and was brought back to the Ministry as Under-Secretary of State by Mohammed Mahmoud to replace Mahmoud Fahmy Bey, who in his own turn went to the Survey.

The King's desire to make the Ministry of Finance an Ittehadist stronghold led to the suggestion in the summer of 1928 that Hussein Sirry should be appointed as Second Under-Secretary of State for Finance. This was successfully resisted by Mohammed Mahmoud.

Hussein Sirry has mellowed in recent years and has acquired a certain independence of outlook. He remains on good terms with the palace.

Made a pasha in the birthday honours, March 1936. Appointed Minister of Public Works in Mohammed Mahmoud's Cabinet the 30th December, 1937.

123. *Abdul Hamid Suleiman Pasha, K.B.E.*

His early career was in the Ministry of Public Works (Irrigation), and he is a competent practical engineer.

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He was quite a good Minister of Public Works in Yehia Ibrahim Pasha's Cabinet (June 1923-January 1924), but inclined to show nervousness on political issues.

He was the first Egyptian general manager of the Egyptian State Railways, and his capacity and tact won for him golden opinions. He was friendly and agreeable and always on the best of terms with his British colleagues. For some years he maintained a definitely pro-British attitude, and exploited it in a way that was sometimes inconvenient to us.

He was on bad terms with Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha when the latter was Minister of Communications (1926), but Mahmoud made him Minister of Communications on the *coup d'Etat* of June 1928. He played a useful part in the negotiations leading up to the signature of the Nile Waters Agreement of May 1929, regarding the effective utilisation of Sennar Reservoir by the extension of the cultivable area in the Sudan. He worked for the King against Mahmoud, and on reverting to the general managership of the railways on Mahmoud's fall in October 1929, he began hedging hard in view of the return of the Wafd. His attitude towards British interests became more and more ambiguous, and rumours of his venality grew in strength and frequency. He had become a slippery customer, necessary to us for the moment, but to be mistrusted.

During 1930 Abdul Hamid Suleiman's reputation became so blown on that something had to be done about it. He "resigned" from the railways in June 1931 and was appointed a Senator. He is now an embittered man.

He is a son-in-law of the late Ismail Sirry Pasha.

1934. He is interested in pushing two schemes in London, one for a new Land Bank, the other for hydro-electric and fertiliser developments. He was rumoured to be working with Abboud Pasha as a Palace propagandist in London during October and November 1934, but he himself vigorously denies such activities.

124. *Yusuf Suleiman Pasha.*

Copt. Born in 1862. Well educated.

Was "conseiller" to the Native Court of Appeal before becoming Minister of Agriculture under Tewfik Nessim Pasha (May 1920-March 1921). He served in Nessim's second Cabinet also (December 1922-February 1923) as Minister of Finance.

His character is all right, but he is extraordinarily thick-headed and obstinate. Pleasant mannered enough and influential in the Coptic world. Not an active politician, though he accompanied Adly Pasha's delegation to London in 1921. When he was Minister of Finance in 1922-23 he spent much time, on Royal instructions, endeavouring to discover irregularities committed by his predecessor, Ismail Sidky. He was unsuccessful.

125. *Mohammed Taher Pasha.*

Born about 1895. Son of a former Turkish Minister at Stockholm, Mustafa Shebib Pasha, and of the late Princess Emina Ismail, sister of the late King Fuad. His father is still living in Constantinople.

German educated. He was technically a deserter from the Turkish army during the war, in Switzerland, and became an Egyptian subject partly to regularise his military position.

He was useful to, and much used by, King Fuad, who secured him the presidency of the Royal Automobile and Royal Aero Clubs. When Adly Yeghen Pasha died in 1933, the King imposed Taher Pasha, who was not even a member of the committee, upon the Mohamed Ali Club as president, threatening to withdraw his patronage of the club and to deprive Midhat Yeghen Pasha, the indicated candidate, of his directorships, if his wishes were disregarded.

Taher Pasha is a dapper little man with a monocle. He is very much above himself as a result of these marks of Royal favour (it was even suggested that King Fuad had thoughts of making him a prince), which he solicitously repaid as His Majesty's agent and reporter in society. He is, not unnaturally, unpopular. His close contact with the German Legation, as well as with the palace, made him a rather dangerous person, the more so as he ingratiated himself with Europeans under cover of his connexions with sport. He speaks French, German and English almost like a native.

1934. In foreign and Egyptian circles he makes no secret of his dislike for all things English. He has recently been endeavouring to bring in German aeroplanes for the Misr Airwork, of which he is a director.

Appointed president of the Egyptian National Sports Committee.

Is heavily engaged in promoting German air penetration into Egypt, particularly through formation of Horus Company of Aviation, nominally Egyptian, but backed by Germany.

126. *Ahmed Talaat Pasha.*

Variously described as of Turkish and of Jewish (Wazzan family) origin. After studying law in Cairo and Paris he became a "substitut de parquet" in 1887. President of the Tanta Native Parquet in 1901 and of the Cairo—and subsequently Alexandria—Parquet in 1904. Judge of the Native Court of Appeal 1905. Succeeded Sarwat Pasha as procureur général, Native Courts, in 1914. From November 1919 to June 1928 he was president of the Native Court of Appeal. His corruption of late years became proverbial, and appeal judgments went as his wife and daughters, whose reputation is unusually bad, directed. Zaghul Pasha made a scathing allusion to this in Parliament, but Talaat's *inamovibilité* prevented redress. Mahmoud Pasha, however, by manipulation of the pension regulations, put him *en pension* in 1928.

He was a prominent recruit to the Shaab party on its foundation and has been Vice-President of the Senate for successive sessions. On Sidky Pasha's eclipse he transferred his allegiance to Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha.

127. *Abdel Fattah-el-Tawil.*

Minister of Public Health in Nahas's fourth Ministry, August to December 1937.

Is a lawyer and a Wafdist. Was *bâtonnier* of the Alexandria Native Bar, before his appointment as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Palace Affairs in 1936.

128. *Gabriel Tekla Pasha.*

Of Syrian origin. Born about 1890. Proprietor of the *Ahram* newspaper, which was founded by his father.

His newspaper, the most important of the vernacular press, has been traditionally Nationalist, as opposed to the more cautious, traditionally Anglophil *Mokattam*. It is believed to be well subsidised and, though traditionally pro-French and occasionally anti-British, remains on the right side of extremism.

Tekla administers, rather than edits, the *Ahram*. He has a pushing and aggressive manner, but is highly intelligent and amenable to kind treatment and worth encouraging. His strong French sympathies made him responsible for the selection of Cairo as the meeting-place of the "Congress of the Latin Press" in January 1932 and for the organisation of the Congress's activities here; but in the last year or two he has rather shifted his position and appears anxious to develop his newspaper within the British orbit.

During the Abyssinian crisis in the summer of 1935, Tekla was credibly reported to have fallen to the blandishments of the Italians. At any rate, the attitude of his paper contributed appreciably towards precipitating the anti-British demonstrations at the end of that year. His dominance during 1936 would suggest that the previous estimate as to character as being "amenable to kind treatment" is correct. He has recently been created a Pasha. His chief editor, Antoun Bey El Gemayel, is a censor.

129. *Prince Omar Toussoun.*

Age about 60. Grandson of the Viceroy Said Pasha. Lives at Alexandria. He owns very large estates, but is now financially embarrassed owing to his large acquisitions of estates with money borrowed during boom years.

A much-respected man. His morals are strict and his erudition in matters of Arab history considerable; he is at once a "grand seigneur" and an ardent supporter and generous patron of the Nationalist cause. He dislikes Europeans and champions any cause in which the Moslem East is prejudiced by Western influences. He subscribed £E. 30,000 to the strike fund in 1919, and a further £E. 12,000 towards the expenses of the Wafd in Paris. His sympathies are, however, more Watanist than Wafdist, and he is as ready to condemn individual Wafdist politicians as to praise them. He somehow managed to remain on terms both with the ex-Khedive and with King Fuad. His popularity is such that, in the event of any radical change in the succession, Prince Omar Toussoun might well play a prominent part.



He has latterly shown a tendency to rush into print more often than is compatible with dignity, especially on the subject of the Sudan. He is landlord of the Royal Air Force at Aboukir, and a dishonoured pledge of evacuation at the end of the war probably did much to inflame his championship of the extremist Nationalists. This matter, however, has since 1928 been settled.

Prince Omar Toussoun has for some years shown an active interest in desert exploration and survey. He has two sons, the Nabils Said and Hassan, who own a successful racing stable; and a *divorcée* daughter, Emineh, whose conduct conflicts with every principle he professes.

130. *Mourad Wahba Pasha.*

Minister of Public Works the 30th December, 1937.

Mourad Wahba Pasha was formerly judge of the Court of Cassation. He is quiet and unassuming, but popular in a very wide circle, both Egyptian and foreign. His Coptic wife was educated many years in England at Cheltenham College, and his children were brought up by an excellent English governess, whom they treated extremely well and who had the highest opinion of them. He is one of the best types of Egyptian official.

131. *Sadek Wahba Pasha.*

Born about 1885.

A Copt, son of Yusuf Wahba Pasha, the ex-Prime Minister. He has served chiefly in the Mixed Parquet at Alexandria, in the Palace as a Chamberlain, and as Director-General in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. He was appointed Minister at Brussels in February 1925, and returned there, after a brief stay at Athens, in 1928. He succeeded Sadek Henein Pasha in Rome in June 1930. He is a man of moderate ability, polite, vain, and of friendly disposition. He is very talkative and inquisitive, and a most tedious companion. He is a hard worker, but a formalist and a waster of time. He talks both French and English well, and likes to associate with Europeans.

Minister of Agriculture in Aly Maher's Cabinet, January to May 1936.

132. *Gaafar Wali Pasha.*

Circassian. Born about 1880. Received free tuition at the School of Law, Cairo, for having passed first in Egypt in the Secondary Certificate Examination.

Served in Ministries of Finance and Interior. Was once Under-Secretary of State, Interior.

Minister of Wakfs in Rushdy Pasha's Cabinet, the 9th-22nd April, 1919; Minister of Education in Adly Yeghen Pasha's Cabinet, March-December 1921; Minister of Wakfs in Sarwat Pasha's Cabinet, March-November 1922; Minister of War in the Coalition Cabinet of April 1927 and in Mahmoud Pasha's dictatorship Cabinet that succeeded it, June 1928-October 1929.

Intelligent, quick, cultivated and agreeable. An Arabic scholar, and speaks English perfectly. Rather subject to moods. One would take him to be a man of considerable energy and courage, but he has been disappointing in these respects. He is a lazy but attractive person. Honest and honourable, but sadly lacking in decision.

He has always been supposed to be Anglophil, and his behaviour has borne out this supposition. His wife, an Austrian woman, who became Moslem on marriage, was suspected of being a Turkish agent during the war. He is himself a strict Moslem.

President of the Egyptian Sports Association; this brings him into frequent contact with the military authorities, with whom he is popular.

His political sympathies were always with Adly and Sarwat Pashas. His association with Mohammed Mahmoud's dictatorship Cabinet has given him now a definitely Constitutional Liberal label. His responsibility for misrepresenting to Mohammed Mahmoud in London the situation created in Egypt by his treaty conversations in July and August 1929 is considerable.

He has for years nourished an extreme distaste for Hassan Nashat Pasha and for King Fuad.

1934. His wife died in 1934. He was appointed a vice-president of the new "Egyptian National Sports Committee," which replaces the Sports Association, on its formation.

Appointed Wakil of the Seif-ed-Din Daira.

133. *Hussein Wassif Pasha, C.B.E.*

Minister of Public Works in Sarwat Pasha's Cabinet of March 1922 and in Adly's transition Cabinet of October 1929.

Trained as an engineer. He is half-brother to Mustafa Kamel Pasha, founder of the Watanist party, but has always kept aloof from nationalistic politics. He is a frail, respectable old gentleman, whom everyone seems surprised to find still alive.

134. *Ahmed Midhat Yeghen Pasha.*

Member of the well-known Yeghen family, which springs from a Macedonian noble who married a sister of Mohammed Ali. Educated in Egypt and France, where he took a law degree. He bought a house near Paris in 1924.

Minister of Agriculture in Rushdy Pasha's thirteen-day Cabinet of April 1919. Minister of Waqfs in Adly Yeghen Pasha's Cabinet (March-December 1921) and Minister for Foreign Affairs in Adly's transition Cabinet of October-December 1929.

Intelligent, shrewd, courteous and selfish.

He used to be a personal friend of King Fuad (from the gambling table), and to this he owed his appointment as Governor of Alexandria in 1918. He squandered his first wife's fortune, and his second wife committed suicide. One of his daughters, a very emancipated person, is married to Nabil Abbas Halim. He was in the counsels of his cousin, the late Adly Yeghen Pasha, but does not do much politics. He has been for many years vice-president of the Mohammed Aly Club, where he spends much of his time.

He is president of the Board of Directors of Banque Misr.

When Adly Yeghen Pasha died in 1933, Midhat Pasha was uniquely indicated to succeed him as president of the Mohammed Aly Club. King Fuad, however, ordered the committee to elect his nephew, Taber Pasha (who was not even a member of committee), and threatened Midhat with the loss of his directorships if Taber Pasha was not elected. It was understood that the King hoped thus to ensure Abbas Halim's expulsion from the club.

1934. He was Nessim Pasha's choice for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, but King Fuad vetoed him.

135. *Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha.*

Born about 1885. Son of Ahmed Yehia Pasha, a self-made man of Alexandria, and brother of Amin Yehia Pasha.

He had a legal training and was for some time on the Contentieux of the Ministry of Interior.

Minister of Justice in Adly Yeghen Pasha's first Cabinet, March-December 1921. Minister of Justice, later Foreign Affairs, in Sidky Pasha's first Cabinet June 1930-January 1933. Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs September 1933.

Until 1930 he belonged to no party, but his friends were Sarwat and Sarwat's friends. He did well as Minister of Justice in 1921. He was for long a close friend of Prince Mohamed Ali and very hostile to King Fuad; his relations with the Palace only began to improve in 1928.

He is a gentlemanly fellow, rich and respectable, but neither competent nor industrious, with a keen sense of his own dignity. The associations of Sidky Pasha's first Cabinet were too much for his sense of honour, but the resignation he contemplated was too long delayed and, instead of Abdel Fattah dropping Sidky, Sidky dropped him. In January 1933 he resigned his vice-presidency of the Shaabist party, which he had joined on its formation in December 1930, but the party delayed accepting this resignation, and he was able, on becoming Prime Minister in September 1933, to claim Shaabist loyalties. He became president of the Shaabist party in December 1933.

His Cabinet was selected for him by the Palace while he was returning to Egypt from Paris to assume the premiership. This circumstance left him with no personal allegiances on which to count, and he had among his colleagues no single friend.

1934. His attitudes during 1934 were alternately fatuous and dangerous, for, while his vanity led him to futile obstinacies, the essential weakness of his position inspired him to ill-advised nationalistic poses. The King's illness in the autumn revealed a complete absence of any sense of realities in the Prime Minister. He failed to respond to the situation and became a puppet in Ibrashi Pasha's

manoeuvres. As these were cumulatively damaging, he resigned on the 14th November. His reputation for personal integrity is lost in the ridicule with which he covered himself during his tenure of the premiership.

Joined the political "United Front" in December 1935, and later became a member of the Egyptian Treaty delegation. Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in Mohammed Mahmoud's Cabinet the 30th December, 1937.

136. *El Lewa Mohammed Sadik Yehia Pasha.*

Liaison officer at Jedda during the war and afterwards at Medina.

Emir-el-Hagg 1923.

Chief aide-de-camp to the King 1925-30.

A nice, honest and rather simple soldier. Friendly, tactful, and not given to intrigue. Non-political. A weakish character; but when duly stimulated, he dealt quite well with the withdrawal of the Egyptian army from the Sudan as Minister of War in Ziwer Pasha's first Cabinet November 1924-March 1925. He was placed on the retired list in May 1930, and made no secret of his satisfaction at leaving Abdin intrigues behind him.

137. *Amba Yoannes.*

Born about 1860.

Patriarch of the Orthodox Copts. His see includes Egypt, the Sudan and Abyssinia.

He was for many years Archbishop of Alexandria, and his influence over the last Patriarch, Kyrillos V, was such that modernist observers described him as "the evil genius of the Coptic Church." When Kyrillos V was exiled to the Monastery of Baramon by the Riad Ministry in 1892, Amba Yoannes accompanied him.

On Kyrillos's death in August 1927, the long-awaited chance of the reforming party in the Coptic Church, to secure the election of an honest and progressive personality, came, but was not adequately seized. Amba Yoannes was the candidate of the party of reaction; and his nomination in December 1927 as "Patriarchal Vicar" and election, by a packed Assembly, as Patriarch in December 1928, rewarded skilful organisation and unscrupulous propaganda which the reformers were impotent to combat. King Fuad's own personal prejudice in favour of reaction as against reform was, however, the decisive factor in Amba Yoannes's favour.

During the first year of his tenure of the patriarchal throne, Amba Yoannes's preoccupations were mainly Ethiopian. The circumstances of his nomination of an abuna to Abyssinia in 1929 marked a definite success for Abyssinian claims, and the possibility that the Abyssinian Church may break away from the Coptic connexion is still a very real one. Amba Yoannes left Egypt in December 1929 on a visit to Addis Ababa, hoping, no doubt, to consolidate the crumbling edifice of the union.

His Beatitude stands for all that is reactionary and corrupt in the Coptic Church. His exploitation of certain rich monastery Wakfs is a scandal. He seems latterly to have lost some of the Royal goodwill to which he owed his appointment. He leans hard on Tewfik Doss Pasha and pays him well for it.

138. *Mahmoud Sadek Younes Pasha.*

Appointed Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Interior, the 12th July, 1931.

For many years Mudir of Gharbia, the senior Egyptian province. He is a bluff and pleasant person and an accomplished trimmer; his inclusion among the mudirs dismissed by Nahas Pasha on the latter's resumption of office in January 1930 surprised many besides himself. He is under an obligation to Sidky Pasha for his reinstatement, but his affinities are rather with the Palace than with any particular political party. As mudir he always cultivated the European colonies of his district and was popular with them. He is inclined to be vain and lazy.

Appointed Director-General, Alexandria Municipality, on the 31st January, 1935. Retired on pension on reaching the age limit in July 1936.

139. *Mohammed Yusuf Bey.*

Graduated from Al Azhar. Worked as a lawyer with Saad Zaghlul Pasha until the latter ceased to practise. An active supporter of the national movement

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from the first. His pleadings in political murder cases have won him a local reputation. Four times elected Member of Parliament in the Wafdist interest.

Appointed a member of the Wafd, the 2nd December, 1932.

140. *Mohamed Amin Abu Yusuf Bey.*

Born about 1897. Son of a Sharia lawyer of Damietta. Married to a niece of Mme. Zaghlul. To this relationship he owed his appointment in 1924 as Assistant Secretary-General of the Senate. He was later Inspector-General in the Department of Commerce and Industry, delegated to the Egyptian State Railways, where his industry and imagination bore good fruit.

On the strength of his interest in the co-operative movement in Damietta in 1919 and 1920, he has managed to represent himself in England, France and Germany as an influence in Egypt, and he endeavoured, less successfully, to exploit his European contacts in the interests of his vanity in Egypt. (Nothing annoys one Egyptian more than another Egyptian's success, and no Egyptian takes Amin Yusuf seriously.)

For some years he was useful as a go-between and interpreter of the Wafd to the Residency, but since Zaghlul's death he cuts no ice in Wafdist circles and has grappled himself firmly on to the Residency, whose support he is incessantly invoking. We have saved his official life four or five times by direct personal appeal to a Prime Minister. The comic papers refer to him as the "Fifth Reserved Point."

Amin Yusuf is insufferably voluble and quite impervious to snubs. His present attachment to British interests, commercial and other, is, whatever its inspiration, genuine and, on the whole, advantageous. He is a shrewd, active, irrepressible person; and the oases of good sense in the desert of his verbiage are worth waiting for. He has a promising son, a student at Sheffield University.

1934. He visited England during the summer and preached Anglo-Egyptian trade co-operation in London and Lancashire; returning to Egypt with the conviction that his welfare is a major British interest. He claimed to have persuaded Nessim Pasha to create a Ministry of Commerce and Industry with a British technical expert, and claimed also to have been promised the post of Under-Secretary of State. His sneaking to the Residency is useful, but results in his having no real friends and many enemies. Abdul Wahab Pasha, who disliked him intensely, cancelled his delegation to an outside department and brought him back to ministerial headquarters, where his humiliation is easy, at the end of December, and Amin Yusuf faced 1935 in a mood of suicide.

Nessim Pasha appointed him Egyptian Minister at Washington in the summer of 1935.

Relieved of his duties at Washington whilst on leave in October 1937 on account of reports which had reached the King of improper conduct in the United States.

141. *Seifullah Yusry Pasha.*

Of Albanian origin. Born about 1877. Son of Ismail Yusry Pasha, who held important posts in the Egyptian Government and raised troops in Albania to put down the Arabi rebellion. Married—

- (1) To Princess Chevakiar, the divorced wife of the present King, whom he also divorced;
- (2) To Princess Zeinab, the daughter of Prince Ibrahim Hilmy, Fuad's elder brother.

His matrimonial ventures have rather prejudiced his relations with the King.

Educated privately in England. A crack pistol shot and a very good polo player. He plays a lot of golf. Dissolute in his youth and always very extravagant. A friend of the British agency before the war. Spent the war period in Constantinople, where he probably played for both sides. Was allowed to return to Egypt, at British instance, in 1921.

For the next two and a half years he was intimate with the Residency, and rendered considerable political service; we never had reason to suppose that he betrayed our confidence. He was for some time Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

He then became Minister at Washington, where he was much liked, and afterwards at Berlin. He resigned from this post in the summer of 1928, piqued by King Fuad's tardy response to his request for an audience when on leave.

He is an attractive person. Hassanein Pasha and Nabil Amr Ibrahim are married to his daughters.

142. *Prince Yusuf Kemal.*

Born in 1887. Son of Prince Ahmed Kemal and great grandson of Ibrahim Pasha. Very wealthy. Interested in Arab art and architecture. An enthusiastic big game hunter. He has been on shooting expeditions in India, South Africa, &c. He is compiling a monumental cartographical work. He is said to contemplate making all his properties into a Waqf, which, on his death, will be devoted to purposes of public benevolence. In January 1937 married Karima, daughter of Prince Mohammed Abbas Halim, but divorced her after a few months.

143. *Sheikh El Ahmadi-el-Zawahiri.*

Appointed rector of El Azhar after the resignation of Sheikh El Maraghy (q.v.) in October 1929. Formerly rector of the religious institutions at Assiout and Tantah. His father was rector of the Religious Institute at Tantah.

A portly, dignified and picturesque person, with a good reputation as a disciplinarian. Definitely on the side of the Palace and reaction as against the reforming movement within Islam, in which Sheikh El Naraghy sees the only hope for El Azhar and the cause of true religion in Egypt. He represented the Egyptian Government at Ibn Saud's "Caliphate Conference" at Mecca in 1926, and has been accustomed, whenever possible, to spend the month of Ramadan in Medina. As Rector of El Azhar he had a great opportunity, but the circumstances of his appointment and his innate conservatism made it difficult to take it. Under his direction El Azhar became a vehicle for Palace influence.

1934. His unpopularity, as a tool of Ibrashy Pasha, was such that students and teachers of Al Azhar alike went on strike after Nessim Pasha's assumption of office, clamouring for Sheikh El Zawahiri's eclipse.

Resigned in April 1936.

144. *Ahmed Ziwer Pasha, G.C.M.G.*

Born at Alexandria in November 1864, of Caucasian parentage. Educated at a French school in Alexandria and at the Jesuit College, Beirut. Graduated in law at Aix (France). Became a judge in Egypt, and was appointed Advocate-General of the Native Tribunals, and a judge of the Native Court of Appeal. Later, Governor of Alexandria, and there well thought of. Took no active part in politics before becoming a Minister of Waqfs in Rushdy Pasha's Cabinet, December 1917. He remained in successive Cabinets, with the exception of the period the 9th to the 22nd April, 1919, until December 1921; as Minister of Education under Mohamed Said; Minister of Communications under Wahba, when he was the only Minister to attend his office during the Government officials' strike, Tewfik Nessim and Adly. He was Minister of Communications again under Yehia Ibrahim in the Cabinet of March 1923, but resigned in September and became Egyptian Minister at Rome. From July to November 1924 he acted as Minister for Foreign Affairs in Zaghlul's Cabinet, without portfolio. In November 1924, after the Sirdar's murder, he became Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and so continued until May 1926. During Mohammed Mahmoud's régime, while in London during the summer of 1929 attending the Inter-Parliamentary Congress, he wrote to the *Times* deploring the suspension of Egyptian constitutional life. His 1925 record gave piquancy to this attitude, but no one seemed to take it seriously. A somewhat unreal association with the Liberal-Wafdist Opposition to Sidky's régime was terminated by his appointment as Senator in December 1931. He is clever, courteous, lazy, easy to get on with, with a large fund of humour and common sense. He has a predilection for European society. It is a joke among his friends to accuse him of really being a Roman Catholic, and he is, in fact, a bit of a Jesuit.

Most of his behaviour springs from the qualities attributed to him. He is very content with his superiors, viz., in particular, the late King, having no particular principles, and wishing to avoid rows and safeguard his economic future.

He has an extraordinarily indiscreet tongue, and, while obeying King Fuad in everything, was constantly guilty of *lèse-majesté* (e.g., "Il Carabinere di Ras-el-Tin," "le maquereau d'Abdin," &c.).

He is almost entirely devoid of Nationalist sentiment, has no use for Nationalists, and likes almost any sort of foreigner better than an Egyptian. He

is consequently regarded as grossly unpatriotic, but, being a jolly fellow, is not seriously hated. They call him "little Ahmed," partly in allusion to his mountainous size, and partly by way of suggesting that he was run by a bigger Ahmed (Fuad). Physically courageous; morally weak (unless powerfully backed), and very flighty, slap-dash and changeable. A most agreeable companion G.C.M.G. 1925.

1934. His appointment as "chef du cabinet royal" on the 27th October was accepted by His Majesty's Government as a check on Ibrashy Pasha's irresponsible political activities. Ziwer Pasha was, however, temperamentally unsuited to the task of fighting Ibrashy. He was allowed to retain his directorships while serving in this £E. 3,000 a year post.

King Fuad dissatisfied with Ziwer's laziness and indiscretion, and desiring to appoint Ali Maher, requested Ziwer to resign on the 1st May, 1935. The High Commissioner insisted, however, that he should be allowed to retire honourably. He was consequently given two months' leave, during which time no successor was appointed, and resigned at the end of that period. Is on the boards of the National Bank of Egypt, Land Bank of Egypt, Cairo Electric Railways and Heliopolis Oases Company, Kafr-el-Zayat Cotton Company and the New Egyptian Company.

145. *Ahmed Zulficar Pasha.*

Educated by the Jesuits at Beirut.

Descended from a Greek called Yani Galanos, who was captured at Missolonghi and enslaved in Cairo. He became a Moslem and rose to distinction. His brother is Said Pasha Zulficar, Grand Chamberlain, and they are not on very good terms with each other.

Formerly in the mixed parquet, President of a Court of First Instance, and a judge in Native Court of Appeal.

Minister of Justice from May 1919 to March 1921 under Mohamed Said, Wahba and Tewfik Nessim, and again under Tewfik Nessim and Yehia Ibrahim from December 1922 to January 1924. He was Egyptian Minister at Rome when appointed Minister of Justice for the last time (September 1925-May 1926) under Ziwer Pasha. He then joined the Ittehadist party, having previously had no political affinities.

He is a fairly conscientious administrator, and always got on well with his British adviser, Sir M. Amos, who knew him well, had quite a good opinion of his capacity but among Egyptians he is a by-word of stupidity.

A pleasant man; singularly friendly. He played an important part in the negotiations leading up to Law No. 28 of 1923 (Foreign Officials Compensation, &c.).

146. *Said Zulficar Pasha, G.C.V.O., K.B.E.*

Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty King Farouk.

Born about 1865.

He is a brother of Ahmed Zulficar Pasha (*q.v.*), of Cretan extraction.

He has served five Sovereigns and has used the same room in Abdin Palace for over forty years. His tact, charm of manner and immense protocol experience make him invaluable to His Majesty. He is invariably helpful to the Residency.

He had a stroke in the late summer of 1926, and, though he appears to have made a good recovery, his resignation is often mooted and would surprise no one.

Awarded Grand Cordon of Mohammed Ali the 5th August, 1937.

147. *Yousef Zulficar Pasha.*

Father-in-law of His Majesty King Farouk I.

Born the 6th June, 1886. Obtained a law degree from the Khedivial School, Cairo, and entered the judiciary. He is now vice-president of the Alexandria Mixed Court of Appeal.

He belongs to one of those Turkish families whose ancestors came to Egypt with Mohamed Ali and which, since then, have constituted the nearest approach to an aristocracy in this country.

His wife, Mme. Zeinab Zulficar, was for some years lady-in-waiting to Queen Nazli.

He has three children. A daughter Farida, who by her marriage to the King on the 20th January, 1938, became Queen of Egypt, and two sons, Mohamed Said Zulficar and Cherif Zulficar, aged 13 and 8 years respectively.

*Foreign Personalities.*

## Non-British and non-Egyptian.

148. *Van Ackere, Constant* (Belgian).

Born the 16th February, 1873.

Married a Belgian; two daughters. Resides in Alexandria.

Formerly judge in Belgium.

Joined Mixed Courts in 1912, served first at Mansourah, and from 1916 onwards in Alexandria. Vice-president of the Court of Appeal the 1st November, 1931.

Is a good judge, a devout Catholic, a man of the highest principles, and much liked and respected.

Is still an active and effective tennis player.

At the end of 1932 Judge Van Ackere tied with Judge Vaux in the vote on the first ballot for the presidency of the Court of Appeal. Though junior to Vaux, he had become vice-president the year before, when Sir R. Cator, another Englishman, became president. Resigned the vice-presidency in October 1937 to make room for an Egyptian under the new régime of the court agreed at Montreux.

149. *Alessandrini, Ermete, Comm. Ing.* (Italian).

Resident in Alexandria. Born about 1875 in Ismailia.

Family from Venice.

Railway and irrigation engineer and contractor.

Has resigned the post of municipal councillor as a protest against the manner in which the commission carries out its functions.

Wealthy.

150. *Almagia, Vittorio, Comm.* (Italian).

Resident in Alexandria.

Born Ancona. Jewish origin.

Engineer.

Head of the contracting firm Almagià.

Cousin of the engineer Victor Almagià, who has carried out the quay construction in the Alexandria eastern harbour.

151. *Almasy, Count* (Hungarian).

He was in the Hungarian aviation during the war. Was once A.D.C. to the Emperor Charles of Austria, and a manager of the Steyr Motor Company. Is interested in gliding, and is chief instructor of the Royal Aero Club Gliding School. Is a great desert traveller and has made many journeys into the Libyan Desert. Is most anxious to be appointed head of the Desert Institution which King Fuad built but which has never been constituted. He lives with Taher Pasha, who is the president of the gliding school.

152. *Ambrosio, Aldo, Gr. Uff.* (Italian).

Resident in Alexandria.

Jew, originating from Rome.

Engineer and architect.

Very wealthy landowner.

President of the Italian Club.

Has a hand in the contractors firm Almagià, which built the eastern harbour.

Co-operated in founding the Banco Italo Egiziano.

Is president of the Egyptian Society d'Entreprises urbaines et rurales.

153. *Bassard, Léon Pierre Joseph* (French).

Born February 1878. Married Frenchwoman, who is socially active. Resides in Alexandria.

He is of a very quiet, retiring, modest and undemonstrative disposition.

An efficient lawyer.

Formerly Substitut in the Seine Tribunal.

Joined Mixed Courts in Cairo in 1925; made counsellor in Appeal Court 1933 and president of the Assize Court in 1937.

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Work: *Des contrats d'achats et vente ferme du coton à livrer entre maisons de commerce et cultivateurs-propriétaires.* (1933.)

A thorough good couple, straightforward and dependable, and everywhere liked.

154. *Begué, Emile* (French).

Resident in Alexandria. Born May 1877 at Bordeaux.

Married. Children.

Engineer of the Polytechnique School of Paris.

Is general manager of the tramways of Alexandria and of the Alexandria and Ramleh Railways.

Is a very straight and competent Frenchman; cool headed.

Has been a victim of attempted assassination by dismissed workmen on several occasions.

155. *Baron Louis de Benoist d'Erquennes* (French).

Resident in Cairo. Born about 1887. Has the Grand Cordon of the Nile.

*Agent supérieur* of the Suez Canal Company since 1928. He is the senior official of the Suez Canal Company in Egypt, and acts as the company's representative *vis-à-vis* the Egyptian Government. A very pleasant and alert personality who is understood to conduct his business affairs efficiently and to exercise considerable influence in this country. He is always very ready to assist the Residency and to put the resources of the Canal Company at its disposal. He is one of the leading figures in the local French community. He is married and has two or three children. He and his wife, who live in the fine official Suez Canal Company house near the Embassy, are popular figures in Cairo society.

His wife has anti-British sentiments, to which she used to give rather indiscreet utterance before her husband succeeded M. de Sérionne. Lord Lloyd caused an indirect warning to be conveyed to Mme. de Benoist that a continuance of her anti-British indiscretions might prejudice her husband's chances of succeeding M. de Sérionne. Since then she has behaved herself. She is a Montalembert d'Essé, and on her grandmother's side a descendant of the famous Duc de Praslin (who murdered his wife, the daughter of General Sebastien).

156. *Bourre, Edouard* (French).

Resident in Alexandria.

Married: two sons.

Is a Limousin of modest origins.

Very cultured and able.

Director of the Land Bank of Egypt.

Vice-president of the International Insurance Company and on the board of the Behera Company.

Is an influential member of the French colony and in foreign circles.

Is pro-British.

157. *Brinton, Jasper Yeates* (American).

Born the 17th October, 1878.

Twice married, Americans: one son and one daughter by first wife.

Residence, Alexandria.

Formerly legal adviser of the United States Shipping Board, and later Assistant Procurator-General in the States (Pennsylvania).

Was made counsellor of the Mixed Court of Appeal on the 31st October, 1921.

Is the author of a fairly well written book, *The Mixed Courts of Egypt* (1930).

Is an erratic but most likeable individual with literary tastes.

A fair jurist. He is now in the Court of Appeal and president of the Commercial Chamber.

Is pro-British and essentially broad-minded, although sometimes unexpectedly stubborn.

Joined American forces in the war, and was for a year at the base at Bordeaux.

158. *Campi, Umberto* (Italian).

Was at one time Italian military attaché at Angora.

One of the principals of the Italian Propaganda Bureau in Cairo.

Director of the *Riunione Adriatica di Sicurita*.

President of the Society of Retired Italian Officers.



One of the heads of the Italian intelligence service in Egypt and collaborates with Dadone. He reports to Rome direct. Refused the secretaryship of the Fascio, stating that his work was "diplomatic" and necessitated his avoiding the limelight.

159. *Carter, Joseph C.* (American).

Resident in Cairo.

Engineer. In charge of the local anti-malarial and Bilharzia research activities of the Rockefeller Foundation. Was formerly engaged in the same work in Palestine. Is understood to be exceedingly capable and painstaking. He is a Carolinian of pleasing personality.

160. *Casulli, Michel* (Greek).

Resident in Alexandria.

Married.

Head of the firm of M. S. Casulli and Co., cotton exporters.

Vice-president of the Greek community.

Very wealthy.

Much respected.

161. *Cignolini, Fausto, Cav.* (Italian).

Resident in Alexandria.

Italian doctor of science and commerce.

Fought in the war. Decorated.

Came to Egypt in 1923 as manager of the Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Was one of the first Fascists.

Since 1929 has been special Commissioner of the Fascio of Alexandria.

The Alexandria Fascio is said to be, thanks to him, one of the most important outside Italy.

Also associated with the press.

He alone has the last word in all matters affecting the Italian colony. Those under him are Galassi, Comm. Chanoux, who is in charge of the O.G.I.E. (Organizzazione Giovanili Italiani all'Estero), and Dr. Tete Ruffini—members of the Fascio.

162. *Cav. Ugo Dadone.*

Born about 1885. Arrived in Cairo in February 1935. Was wounded in the war and served for a part of it as an intelligence officer and subsequently in Central Europe.

He received orders in July 1935 to take over the newly established Italian news agency "Agence d'Egypte," which replaced the local Stefani Agency; the "Agence d'Orient" then became known as the "Agence d'Egypte et d'Orient" (A.E.O.) Cav. Dadone soon made his organisation a busy centre of Italian propaganda and counter-propaganda on the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, and since then it has generally been regarded as the main instrument of Italian propaganda activity in Egypt. Cav. Dadone works independently of the Italian Legation and consulate, and reports to Rome direct. He is reported to be very well considered by Italian official circles both in Egypt and Rome. He has certainly displayed remarkable zeal and persistence in endeavouring to further Italian political interests by journalistic propaganda. The news bulletins issued by his agency are distributed gratis to local newspapers which are not manifestly anti-Italian, and it is evident that he is well supplied with funds.

Cav. Dadone speaks French and cultivates friendly personal relations with many persons and nationalities, including British. He has travelled widely and is not unamenable to female society.

163. *Duguet, Marie Louis Firmin* (French).

Surgeon-General. Born 1876. Married. Resides in Alexandria.

Was chief surgeon in the French army in the Levant. Appointed Inspector-General of Quarantine Services in Syria, then became Inspector-General of the Quarantine Board in December 1928, and was one of the four Egyptian Government delegates on the board until he retired at the end of 1937.

President and founder of the Society of Tropical Medicine of Alexandria.

Author of *Le Pèlerinage de La Mecque*.

Is a man of complete integrity, full of goodwill, but somewhat excitable.

Is not an outstanding individual, but inspires respect because transparently honest.

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164. *Abbé Drioton* (French). Born about 1885.

The Abbé Drioton succeeded M. Lacau as Director-General of Antiquities in the summer of 1936. He previously held an important position at the Louvre and had a high international reputation as an archaeologist, particularly in connexion with the Græco-Roman period. He is extremely friendly, with a very quick and lively wit. He has shown himself supple, almost to the point of weakness, in giving a great deal of rope to his troublesome and superficial Egyptian subordinate, Selim Bey Hassan, but seems likely to be rewarded in the long run as the latter shows every sign of hanging himself with it. For example, on King Farouk's voyage to Upper Egypt, Selim Bey Hassan made his ignorance so obvious that the King invariably turned to the Abbé Drioton, for whom His Majesty appears to have acquired a great liking.

The Abbé is much less doctrinaire than his predecessor and, so far as I can judge, appears likely to be on better terms with archaeologists outside Egypt than has been the case at the Egyptian Museum for some time past.

165. *Baron (Jean) Empain* (Belgian).

Resident in Cairo. Born about 1900.

Inherited his father's millions and the chairmanship of directors of the "Cairo Electric Railways and Heliopolis Oases Company" in 1930. Has vast interests in the Congo also. He has a large racing stable and an amazing head for drink. Complaints have been widespread for some years regarding his unruly behaviour at night cabarets and hotels. His moral life leaves very much to be desired. Despite his flashiness, he is understood to be very good at his business.

1934. The Grand Cordon of the Nile has recently been bestowed upon him in recognition of large money gifts to charity. His uncle died early in 1934, leaving him richer than ever. Has now married and appears to be settling down.

166. *Van der Esch, Baron* (German).

Nephew of General von Schleicher. Married to a charming Swedish wife. Both he and his wife are popular in social circles in Cairo where they have friends among the British community.

Is a reserve officer of cavalry in the German army. Is at present doing six weeks training with his regiment as a refresher course. Has been on several desert expeditions with Almasy, and has some shadowy connexion with an engineering business. Suspected, but without any evidence whatever, of being connected with the German intelligence service. Is conscious of the fact that he is so suspected and is sensitive on the subject.

He is 39 years of age. Fought in the Great War and received the Iron Cross. Is a diligent student of Arabic.

167. *Falqui-Cao, Vincenzo*.

Italian judge, vice-president Cairo Mixed Courts of First Instance until 1937 when he was promoted to the Court of Appeal. Elderly, very pleasant and agreeable; a medium lawyer; hard-working, usually sound, though he failed to live up to his reputation in the debt case.

168. *De Semo, Giuseppe, Commandatore* (Italian).

Resident in Alexandria. Born 1880.

Jew, originating from Pisa. Bachelor.

Advocate and jurist.

Employed by the King for the Daira Khassa and private Waqfs.

Was *bâtonnier* of the Mixed Bar.

Is the legal adviser for the principal Italian institutes.

President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce.

169. *Galassi, Giuseppe* (Italian).

Resident in Alexandria.

Doctor of Philosophy and Letters.

One of the first Fascists.

Journalist.

A clever writer and author.

Sent to Egypt in 1929 as director of the *Imparziale* of Cairo.

Since 1930 director of the *Giornale d'Oriente*.

President of the Giuseppe Verdi Musical Academy.

Galassi is definitely under the Chief of the Fascio, Cignolini.



170. *Ghyselin, Jacques* (Belgian).

Resident in Alexandria.

Is one of the really important fertiliser merchants, Chilean nitrate of soda, and is a coal merchant and agent in a large way of business. He is the agent of Messrs. David Colville and Co. (Limited) (steel manufacturers), as well as of a number of important Belgian engineering firms. He is the proprietor of the well-known local company "Société commerciale belgo-égyptienne." He is particularly pro-British in sentiment, and as a coal merchant has always restricted his business to British pits.

He is married, but has no children, and is wealthy.

171. *Grego, Cav. Oscar* (Italian).

Resident in Alexandria.

Jew, originating from Trieste.

Agent-general of the National Institute of Insurance Companies (Italian) and represents many British insurance companies.

Represents the most important textile importing firms.

Honorary secretary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce.

172. *Van der Hecht, Leon* (Belgian).

Resident in Cairo.

Managing director of the Tramways du Caire and a director of the Egyptian General Omnibus Company, "Société anonyme." A very capable administrator possessed of a most attractive personality.

173. *Heyligers, Adriaan Theodor Louis Allard*.

Born 15th March, 1882. Married. Two daughters.

Judge of the Mixed Courts of First Instance at Alexandria where he is president of the Second Chamber.

Very Dutch. A very good lawyer and excellent judge. One of the best in the Administration.

174. *Klat Bey, Jules* (Syrian).

Resident in Alexandria.

President of the commission of the Bourse des Marchandises, member of the State Economic Council, and active partner in the firm of brokers, Jules Klat and Co.

M. Klat came into prominence in 1931, when the United Kingdom abandoned the gold standard, through his persistent urging of the Egyptian Government to "unpeg" from sterling. His activities on that occasion alarmed the cotton market and generally did not enhance his prestige.

175. *Lascaris, Marius* (Greek).

Resident in Alexandria. Born about 1882.

Greek of Smyrna, Asia Minor. Married. Wealthy.

Vice-president and general manager in Egypt of the Bank of Athens.

President of the Hellenic Chamber of Commerce; of the Gabbary Land Company; and of the Nettoyage and Pressage Cotton Company.

Member of the board of the Crédit foncier égyptien; of the Crédit agricole d'Égypte; of the Crédit hypothécaire d'Égypte; of the Alexandria Water Company; of the Alexandria and Ramleh Railways Company; of the Tramways d'Alexandrie; of the Gérance immobilière; and of the Egyptian Insurance Company "Al Chark," and of the State Economic Council.

He used to be consulted by the King of Egypt on financial questions.

Grand Officer of the Nile.

Quiet living and much respected.

176. *Minost, Emile* (French).

Resident in Cairo. Born about 1892.

Director-general of the Crédit foncier égyptien. On board of Crédit agricole d'Égypte. To all intents and purposes he acts as general manager of the Crédit foncier since the promotion of the former general manager to be chairman of the board. He has trained in an important mortgage bank in Paris, and is considered in local banking circles to be in the forefront of banking personalities. He is

stated to be extremely clever, very straightforward, and is a man of considerable influence both in European and Egyptian quarters.

Is Grand Officer of the Nile; is a member of the State Economic Council; secretary-general of the Royal Society of Political Economy, Statistics and Legislation; and Treasurer of the Egyptian Institute.

177. *Baron Vincenzo Morana* (Italian).

Permanent Secretary at the "Caisse de la Dette." Appears to be friendly towards the Embassy and is much liked and esteemed by Sir Robert Greg. He has an attractive Italian wife.

178. *Morin, Jean*, Médaille militaire (French).

Resident in Alexandria. Born about 1880. Married.  
Director-general in Egypt of the Crédit Lyonnais.  
President of the Société immobilière d'Alexandrie.  
An able banker and a jovial character.

179. *Mosseri, Elie N.* (Italian subject).

Resident in Cairo. Born about 1885.

Managing director of the private bank of that name and head of the Mosseri family. Portuguese consul. Chairman of the Egyptian Delta Land and Investment Company (Limited). Director of the Egyptian General Omnibus Company, Société anonyme. Is one of the descendants of the Cassell group. Pretends to be Anglophil, but is more a self-seeker. Married. Must be very well off, through his late wife; has large interests in France, especially in Galeries Lafayette. A hard business man. Member of the State Economic Council.

180. *Henri Naus Bey, C.B.E.* (Belgian).

Resident in Cairo. Born about 1880. On the board of several important companies.

Managing director of the Société anonyme des Sucrieries et de la Raffinerie d'Égypte. Important shareholder in Société anonyme Bières Bomonti et Pyramides. Actively associated with the First Aid Society, the Société des Amis de l'Art, and other cultural and charitable organisations. He holds a number of Egyptian and foreign decorations.

He worked for many years on behalf of local industries in close association with Ismail Sidky Pasha on the Committee of the Association of Egyptian Industries. He is *persona grata* at the Palace, and during Sidky Pasha's Government he exercised considerable influence as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Department of Commerce and Industry. His interests usually appear to be diametrically opposed to those of United Kingdom firms. Married to a lady of mixed extraction and some Javanese blood.

Member of the State Economic Council, and has the Grand Cordon of the Nile.

181. *Judge François Jules Peter* (Swiss).

Resident in Cairo.

President of the Cairo Mixed Court of First Instance until 1937 when he was promoted to the Court of Appeal. A Swiss national, born in Italy in 1876. After holding various legal appointments in Switzerland he became judge of the Mixed Court of First Instance at Mansourah in 1912. He was transferred to Cairo in 1917, and became President of the Cairo Mixed Court in 1930. He speaks French, Italian and German, and can understand English to some extent, though he cannot speak it. A good lawyer, he made a considerable reputation in the Mixed Courts as a judge during his early years in Egypt. He has, however, been disappointing as president of the Cairo Court, showing a tendency to weakness and intrigues. He had hopes of succeeding M. van den Bosch as procureur général of the Mixed Courts, and was disappointed when the post went to an Englishman. He has a good presence and considerable social charm, and more than average ability, but is inclined to emphasise his own importance and to be self-assertive in matters of "protocole."

182. *Polnauer, Ladislas Pathy* (Hungarian).

Resident in Alexandria. Born about 1890. Hungarian Jew by race, Christian by religion; married a Hungarian woman of good family. Socially ambitious. Assumed name of Polnauer as being less Jewish than Pathy.

- Is honorary consul-general for Hungary.  
Was for many years a partner of J. P. Mitchell and Co., the contractors, but parted with him on bad terms.  
Is general manager of the Alexandria Navigation Company.  
On the board of the Alexandria Insurance Company, the Société des Autobus d'Alexandrie, and the S.A.E. "Ganz."  
Is the president of the Hungarian Society for Commerce.  
Is a very able business man.  
In some quarters he is distrusted.
183. *Qvale, Erling* (Norwegian).  
Born May 1880. Norwegian. Married Norwegian; one son, one daughter. Resides in Alexandria.  
Has fine, pleasing appearance.  
Legally he is only of moderate value. A fair average counsellor in my opinion.  
Is much seen in Alexandria Society.  
Formerly a secretary in the Norwegian Foreign Ministry.  
Joined the Mixed Court at Mansourah in 1913; transferred to Alexandria in 1917. President of Alexandria First Instance Court for some years. Named counsellor in Mixed Appeal Court in 1931.
184. *Reisner, Dr.* (American).  
Resident in Cairo. Born about 1875. Married.  
Director of the Yale and Harvard Excavations at Giza. A great Egyptologist, and a popular figure in Cairo society. A dogged "digger," whose persistence has been crowned with success. Has lately suffered much with his eyes and is now very short-sighted.
185. *Ricol, Joseph* (French).  
Born November 1883. Frenchman. Bachelor.  
Served in the war. Resides in Alexandria.  
He is one of the bright stars of the Mixed Courts, and upholds the courts' judicial prestige by the authority of his judgments.  
Plays no rôle outside his legal duties.  
Formerly professor of the Faculté de Droit of the Egyptian University.  
Judge in the Mixed Tribunals at Alexandria since March 1929.
186. *Roussos, Georges* (Greek).  
Resident in Alexandria. Born about 1875.  
Former Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs and member of the Greek delegation at the Montreux Conference.  
Now a leading advocate in the Mixed Courts of Appeal.
187. *Salvago, Michel C.* (Greek).  
Resident in Alexandria.  
Of the well-known Greek family Salvago.  
Married.  
Head of the firm C. M. Salvago and Co., bankers, merchants, cotton exporters, agricultural land owners, and cotton ginning factory owners.  
President of the Greek community of Alexandria.  
President of the Alexandria Water Company; of the Alexandria and Ramleh Railways; of the Filature nationale d'Egypte, and of the Behera Land Company.  
Vice-president of the Gabbari Land Company.  
On the board of the National Bank of Egypt; the Bank of Athens; the National Insurance Company, and the Société anonyme de Nettoyage et Pressage de Coton.  
Is a speculator. Inherited a fortune, which he has lost and regained several times.  
Has always been pro-Venelist. Is now on good terms with the present Government. Late King of Egypt had a personal dislike for M. Salvago.  
M. Salvago has a very quick brain, is a fluent speaker, but at times becomes over-bearing and noisy.  
Is, on the whole, popular.  
Is a Grand Officer of the Nile and a member of the State Economic Council.

188. *Sanguinetti, Joseph* (French).  
Resident in Alexandria. Born about 1888.  
Corsican. Married.  
Is the most eminent French barrister here.  
Was the *bâtonnier* of the Order of the Advocates of the Mixed Courts for 1934.
189. *Savon, Georges L.* (French).  
Resident in Alexandria. Born about 1891.  
Married a French Canadian. Two children.  
General manager of the Port Said Salt Association.  
Head of the coal-importing firm Savon and Co.  
M. Savon is bi-lingual, English and French, and is very pro-British.  
One of the best types of Frenchman.
190. *Theodorakis, Demetre* (Greek).  
Resident in Alexandria. Born about 1880. Married.  
Formerly Greek naval officer.  
Vice-president of the Greek community.  
Ex-president of the Greek Chamber of Commerce.  
Big agricultural land owner.  
Very wealthy.  
A very stubborn character.
191. *Toriel, Raphael* (French).  
Resident in Alexandria. Born about 1890.  
Jew. Married.  
Had originally only Tunisian citizenship; now a full French citizen.  
Is a municipal councillor.  
Chairman of the Société des Biens de Rapports d'Égypte.  
General manager of the Union Cotton Company of Alexandria, Usines réunies d'Égrenage et d'Huileries and the Dakhalia Land Company, and on the board of the Filature nationale d'Égypte, of the Domaine de Siouf, of the Société égyptienne d'Entreprises urbaines et rurales, the Société générale de Pressage et de Dépôts and the Société financière et industrielle d'Égypte.  
An active Jew, with a cosmopolitan mind, and with his finger in many pies.
192. *Vatimbella, Nicolas* (Greek).  
Resident in Alexandria.  
Married.  
Eminent advocate of the Mixed Court of Appeal.  
Has been employed in many outstanding law suits.
193. *Verrucci, Ernest* (Italian).  
Resident in Cairo. Born about 1875. Was for many years chief architect in the "Service des Bâtiments des Palais de Sa Majesté le Roi," in which he encouraged and exploited a constant stream of repairs and new works. His appointment in the Palace was terminated shortly after King Fuad's death at the instigation of His Majesty's Government in consequence of his unwarranted interference in political affairs and pro-Italian influence in the Palace.  
He left Egypt for Italy in the summer of 1936, but returned to Cairo at the end of the year, partly for reasons of health and partly in the hope of securing a business appointment here. He has so far been unsuccessful in this project, and it is believed that the Italian Legation would be glad to see him leave Egypt altogether as they consider his undignified begging for employment harmful to Italian prestige locally.  
He is a prominent freemason and was at one time reputed to be antagonistic to the Fascist régime.
194. *Vincenot, Marcel* (French).  
Resident in Cairo. Born about 1880.  
Managing director of the Crédit foncier d'Égypte. One of the greatest local banking authorities whose opinion is held to be of particular value by other bankers. He has written text books on Egyptian economics and is well viewed by the palace and by the Egyptian Government. He is on the board of the National Insurance Company of Egypt, which is mostly controlled by the

Nationale de Paris, and is credited with having been largely instrumental in producing the Egyptian Government's draft insurance legislation, which is believed in British insurance circles to favour French interests. Married to a pleasant wife. Is one of the leading lights in the French community. Always very friendly. Has the Grand Cordon of the Nile and is a member of the State Economic Council.

195. *Viterbo, Ettore, Commendatore* (Italian).

Resident in Alexandria. Born about 1883.  
Jew, originating from Ancona. Cotton merchant. For many years municipal councillor.  
Vice-president of the Commission of the Bourse of Alexandria.

196. *Vlachos, Stavros Ange* (Greek).

Born December 1883. Married Greek lady. Two daughters.  
Is an able and efficient judge and a dignified individual.  
Judge of Court of Appeal in Mixed Court; is quick-witted and quick-minded, but possibly at times a little superficial. Once was a lawyer practising before the Mixed Courts. Generally speaking, is a good and capable judge.

197. *Vogt, Stener* (Norwegian).

Resident in Cairo.  
Norwegian consul-general (*non carrière*), general manager of the Imperial Chemical Industries' interests in Egypt, and representative in Egypt of the Deutsches Kali-Syndikat. The son of the late Norwegian Minister in London, he came to Egypt in about 1921 as representative of the Société norvégienne de l'Azote, but when his principals merged with the German Stickstoff Syndikat he refused to work under the new group, but liquidated the Norwegian business. He subsequently obtained his present post. He is genuinely Anglophil and a good business man, though shy of social distinction. A most likeable personality. He was married to a good-looking Scandinavian wife, from whom he is divorced and has married another Scandinavian lady.

198. *Wiet, Gaston*.

Resident in Cairo.  
Director of the Arab Museum, Cairo. A Frenchman who was appointed to his present post a good many years ago in succession to Aly Bey Bahgat. He has a good knowledge of both classical and colloquial Arabic, and is a distinct success as director of the Arab Museum. He gets on well with Egyptians, of whom he knows large numbers, and was believed to be on particularly good terms with King Fuad. He recently made an arrangement with the Egyptian Government by which he can spend six months out of the country every year. He is understood to enjoy a considerable European reputation. M. Wiet frequently expresses eagerness to collaborate with British experts and is agreeable to deal with, though inclined to be rather pleased with himself. Still quite a young man, he is married to a local lady of Jewish extraction. Claims to be of English descent and that his name is a corruption of White.

*Obituary.*

Mourad-al-Shere'ei Bey, Senator and member of Wafd.  
Ahmed Sirry Pasha, ex-Minister, Public Works.  
Bayoumi Bey Madkour, Senator.  
Ibrahim Nour-ed-Din Bey, Senator.  
Mohammed Ezzat Pasha, ex-counsellor, Mixed Courts.  
Mahmoud Abdel Razek Pasha, M.P. and vice-president, Liberal party.  
El Ferik Moussa Fuad Pasha, Senator and ex-Minister of War.  
Abdel Hamid-el-Sahn Bey, Director-General, Posts.  
Prince Ahmed Seif-ed-Din.  
Aly Salem Bey.  
Charles Bæhler.  
Paul Beneducci.  
Hugo Lindemann.

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## Appendix.

*Egyptian Ministries since 1914.**April 5, 1914.*

Hussein Rushdi Pasha (Prime Minister and Interior).  
Ismail Sirri (Public Works and War).  
Ahmed Hilmi (Education).  
Yussef Wahba (Finance).  
Mohamed Moheb (Waqfs).  
Adly Yeghen (Foreign Affairs).  
Abdel Khalek Sarwat (Justice).  
Ismail Sidky (Agriculture).

*December 19, 1914.*

Hussein Rushdi Pasha (Prime Minister and Interior).  
Ismail Sirry Pasha (Public Works and War).  
Ahmed Hilmi Pasha (Agriculture).  
Yussuf Wahba Pasha (Finance).  
Adly Yeghen Pasha (Education).  
Abdel Khalek Sarwat Pasha (Justice).  
Ismail Sidky Pasha (Waqfs).  
(Foreign Affairs taken over by High Commissioner on establishment of Protectorate.)

*May 20, 1915.*

Sidky resigned; replaced by Ibrahim Fathi Pasha (Waqfs).

*December 19, 1917.*

Ibrahim Fathi resigned (Waqfs); replaced by Ahmed Ziwer Pasha (December 23, 1917).

*April 9, 1919.*

Hussein Rushdi Pasha (Prime Minister).  
Yussef Wahba (Finance).  
Adly Yeghen (Interior).  
Abdel Khalek Sarwat (Justice).  
Ahmed Midhat Yeghen (Agriculture).  
Gafar Wali (Waqfs).  
Hassan Hassib (Public Works and War)

*April 22, 1919.*

Cabinet resigned.

*May 21, 1919.*

Mohamed Said (Prime Minister and Interior).  
Ismail Sirri (Public Works and War).  
Yussuf Wahba (Finance).  
Ahmed Ziwer (Education).  
Abdel Rahim Sabri (Agriculture).  
Ahmed Zulficar (Justice).  
Mohamed Tewfik Nessim (Waqfs).

*November 17, 1919.*

Cabinet resigned.

*November 21, 1919.*

Yussuf Wahba (Prime Minister).  
Ismail Sirri (Public Works and War).  
Ahmed Ziwer (Communications).  
Ahmed Zulficar (Justice).  
Mohamed Tewfik Nessim (Interior).  
Mohamed Shafik (Agriculture).  
Yehia Ibrahim (Education).  
Hussein Darwiche (Waqfs).

*February 21, 1920.*

Sirri resigned.  
Shafik becomes Minister of Public Works



*May 19, 1920.*

Cabinet resigned.

*May 21, 1920.*

Mohamed Tewfik Nessim (Prime Minister and Interior).  
Ahmed Ziwer (Communications).  
Ahmed Zulficar (Justice).  
Mohamed Shafik (Public Works and War).  
Hussein Darwiche (Waqfs).  
Tewfik Refaat (Education).  
Mahmud Fakhri (Finance).  
Yussuf Soliman (Agriculture).

*March 3, 1921.*

Cabinet resigned.

*March 16, 1921.*

Adly Yeghen (Prime Minister).  
Hussein Rushdi (Vice-President).  
Abdel Khalek Sarwat (Interior).  
Ismail Sidky (Finance).  
Gaafar Wali (Education).  
Ahmed Ziwer (Communications).  
Midhat Yeghen (Waqfs).  
Mohammed Shafik (Public Works and War).  
Neguib Ghali (Agriculture).  
Abdel Fattah Yehia (Justice).

*May 25, 1921.*

Ibrahim Fathy (War), Shafik retaining Public Works.

*December 24, 1921.*

Cabinet resigned.

*March 1, 1922.*

Abdel Khalek Sarwat (Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs and Interior).  
Ibrahim Fathi (War).  
Ismail Sidky (Finance).  
Gaafar Wali (Waqfs).  
Mustapha Maher (Education).  
Mohammed Shukri (Agriculture).  
Mustapha Fathi (Justice).  
Hussein Wassef (Public Works).  
Wassif Semaika (Communications).

*November 29, 1922.*

Cabinet resigned.

*December 1, 1922.*

Mohammed Tewfik Nessim (Prime Minister and Interior).  
Ismail Sirri (Public Works).  
Ahmed Zulficar (Justice).  
Yehia Ibrahim (Education).  
Mohammed Tewfik Rifaat (Communications).  
Mahmoud Fakhri (Foreign Affairs).  
Yussuf Suleiman (Finance).  
Ahmed Ali (Agriculture).  
Mohammed Ibrahim (Waqfs).  
Mahmoud Azmi (War).

*February 5, 1923.*

Cabinet resigned.

*March 15, 1923.*

Yehia Ibrahim (Prime Minister and Interior).  
Ahmed Hesimat (Foreign Affairs).  
Mohammed Mohehb (Finance).  
Ahmed Ziwer (Communications).  
Ahmed Zulficar (Justice).



Mohammed Tewfik Rifaat (Education).  
Ahmed Ali (Waqfs).  
Mahmoud Azmi (War).  
Hafez Hassan (Public Works).  
Fawzi-el-Motehi (Agriculture).

*June 11, 1923.*

Ahmed Ali resigned.  
Hafez Hassan transferred to Waqfs.  
Abdel Hamid Suleiman appointed Public Works.

*August 8, 1923.*

Mohehb resigned.  
Rifaat transferred to Foreign Affairs.  
Zaki Abu Saoud appointed Education.  
Hesmat transferred to Finance.

*September 18, 1923.*

Mahmoud Shukri appointed Communications *vice* Ziwer, resigned.

*January 27, 1924.*

Cabinet resigned.

*January 28, 1924.*

Saad Zaghlul (Prime Minister and Interior).  
Mohammed Said Pasha (Education).  
Mohammed Tewfik Nessim Pasha (Finance).  
Ahmed Mazloun Pasha (Waqfs).  
Hassan Hassib (War).  
Mohammed Fathalla Barakat (Agriculture).  
Morcos Hanna Pasha (Public Works).  
Mustapha Nahas Pasha (Communications).  
Wassif Boutros Ghali (Foreign Affairs).  
Mohammed Neguib-el-Gharabli (Justice).

*March 10, 1924.*

Mohammed Tewfik Nessim (Finance) appointed Minister of Interior *p.i.*

*March 31, 1924.*

Ahmed Mazloun Pasha (Waqfs) resigned.  
Mohammed Neguib-el-Gharabli transferred to Waqfs.  
Mohammed Pasha Said appointed Minister of Justice *p.i.*

*June 19, 1924.*

Morcos Hanna Pasha (Public Works) appointed Acting Minister of Agriculture during absence of Fathalla Barakat Pasha. (Zaghlul was appointed to Agriculture on June 21.)

*June 29, 1924.*

Zaghlul Pasha submitted his resignation.

*June 30, 1924.*

Zaghlul Pasha withdrew his resignation.

*July 25, 1924.*

Zaghlul left for Marseilles. Mohammed Said appointed Acting Prime Minister.

*July 24, 1924.*

Ahmed Mazloun Pasha appointed Acting Minister of Communications without portfolio.  
Ahmed Ziwer Pasha appointed Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs without portfolio.

*October 25, 1924.*

Mohammed Fathalla Barakat Pasha (Agriculture) transferred to Ministry of Interior.

Said Zaghlul Pasha appointed Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.  
Ahmed Mazloun Pasha, Minister without portfolio, appointed Acting Minister of Agriculture.

*November 12, 1924.*

Wassif Boutros Ghali returned from leave and resumed his appointment of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

*November 15, 1924.*

Zaghlul Pasha submitted resignation of Cabinet. (This was preceded by that of Tewfik Nessim Pasha on November 14, 1924.)

*November 17, 1924.*

Zaghlul Pasha withdrew resignation of Cabinet.

*November 19, 1924.*

Aly-el-Ghamsi Effendi appointed Minister of Finance.

*November 18, 1924.*

Mohammed Said Pasha (Justice) appointed Acting Minister of Agriculture.

*November 24, 1924.*

Cabinet resigned.

*November 25, 1924.*

Ahmed Ziwer Pasha (Prime Minister, Interior and Foreign Affairs provisionally).

Ahmed Mohammed Khachaba Bey (Education and Justice provisionally).

Osman Moharrem Bey (Public Works).

Mohammed-el-Sayed Abou Ali Pasha (Agriculture).

Mohammed Sedky Pasha (Waqfs).

Yussuf Cattai Pasha (Finance).

Makhla Gorguie-el-Moutei Bey (Communications).

Mohammed Sadek Yehia Pasha (War and Marine).

*November 26, 1924.*

Ahmed Mussa Pasha appointed Minister of Justice.

Ali Gamal-el-Din Pasha appointed Under Secretary of State, Interior.

Ibrahim Fahmi Bey appointed Under Secretary of State, Agriculture.

*December 1, 1924.*

Ministers of Education and Public Works resigned.

*December 3, 1924.*

Tewfik Rifaat Pasha appointed Minister of Education.

Mahmud Sidky Bey appointed Minister of Public Works.

*December 9, 1924.*

Ahmed Ziwer Pasha appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs (see list of November 25 above).

Ismail Sedky Pasha appointed Minister of Interior.

*March 14, 1925.*

Cabinet was reconstituted as follows:—

Ahmed Ziwer Pasha (Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs).

Yehia Ibrahim Pasha (Finance).

Ismail Sirri Pasha (Public Works).

Ismail Sedky Pasha (Interior).

Yussuf Cattai Pasha (War and Marine).

Aly Maher Pasha (Education).

Abdel Aziz Fahmy Bey (Justice).

Mohamed Ali Bey (Waqfs).

Tewfik Doss Bey (Agriculture).

*March 24, 1925.*

Cabinet resigned. Resignation refused and Parliament dissolved.

*May 5, 1925.*

Yussuf Cattai Pasha resigned.

Replaced by Hilmy Issa Pasha.

*July 10, 1925.*

Ziwer Pasha proceeded on leave.

Yehia Ibrahim Pasha, Acting Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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*July 20, 1925.*

During the absence on leave of Ismail Sirri Pasha (Public Works), Mohamed Aly Pasha (Waqfs) was nominated Acting Minister of Public Works.

*September 5, 1925.*

Abdul Aziz Fahmy Pasha (Minister of Justice) resigned.  
Aly Maher Pasha was appointed to act as Minister of Justice pending nomination of another Minister.

*September 9, 1925.*

Tewfik Doss Pasha (Agriculture) resigned.  
Mohamed Aly Pasha (Waqfs) resigned.  
Resignations accepted September 12.  
Sidky Pasha (Interior—absent in Rome) resigned September 10, 1925.

*September 12, 1925.*

Cabinet was reconstituted as follows:—

- (<sup>1</sup>) Ahmed Ziwer Pasha (Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs)
- Ahmed Zulficar Pasha (Minister of Justice).
- Yehia Ibrahim Pasha (Minister of Finance).
- Hilmi Issa Pasha (Minister of Interior).
- Moussa Fouad Pasha (Minister of War).
- Tewfik Rifaat Pasha (Minister of Communications).
- Ali Maher Pasha (Minister of Education).
- Nakhla Motei Pasha (Minister of Agriculture).
- (<sup>2</sup>) Ismail Sirri Pasha (Minister of Public Works).

*September 13, 1925.*

Aly Maher Pasha (Education) was appointed Acting Minister of Justice pending the arrival of Ahmed Zulficar Pasha from Rome.

*November 11, 1925.*

Ziwer Pasha returned from leave, and resumed his appointment as Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

*November 30, 1925.*

Ziwer Pasha took portfolio of Minister of Interior, in addition to Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.  
Hilmi Issa Pasha transferred from Interior and appointed Minister of Communications.  
Tewfik Rifaat Pasha transferred from Communications and appointed Minister of Waqfs.

*June 7, 1926.*

The Cabinet resigned.

*June 7, 1926.*

Adly Yeghen Pasha (Prime Minister and Minister of Interior).  
Abdel Khalek Saroit Pasha (Foreign Affairs).  
Ahmed Zaki Aboul Seoud Pasha (Minister of Justice).  
Mohamed Fathalla Barakat Pasha (Minister of Agriculture).  
Morcos Hanna Pasha (Minister of Finance).  
Mohamed Naguib-el-Gharably Pasha (Minister of Waqfs).  
Aly-el-Chamsy Effendi (Minister of Education).  
Ahmed Mohamed Khachaba Bey (Minister of War and Marine).  
Osman Moharram Bey (Minister of Public Works).  
Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha (Minister of Communications).

The Cabinet resigned April 19, 1927.

Resignation accepted April 21, 1927.

*September 13, 1925.*

(<sup>1</sup>) In the absence of Ahmed Ziwer Pasha, Yehia Ibrahim Pasha continued to act as Acting Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

*September 13, 1925.*

(<sup>2</sup>) In the absence of Ismail Sirri Pasha (Public Works) Nakhla Motei Pasha (Agriculture) was nominated Acting Minister of Public Works.

*April 24, 1927.*

Abdel Khalek Sarwat Pasha (Prime Minister and Interior).  
Morcos Hanna Pasha (Foreign Affairs).  
Ahmed Zaki Aboul-Scoud Pasha (Justice).  
Mohamed Fathalla Barakat Pasha (Agriculture).  
Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha (Finance).  
Mohamed Neguib Gharably Pasha (Waqfs).  
Aly Shamsi Pasha (Education).  
Gafaar Wali Pasha (War and Marine).  
Osman Moharram Pasha (Public Works).  
Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha (Communications).  
Cabinet resigned March 4, 1928.

*March 18, 1928.*

Mustapha-el-Nahas Pasha (Prime Minister and Interior).  
Wacyf Boutros Ghali Pasha (Foreign Affairs).  
Ahmed Khashaba Pasha (Justice).  
Mohamed Safwat (Agriculture).  
Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha (Finance).  
Aly Shamsi Pasha (Education).  
Wm. Makram Ebeid (Communications).  
Mohamed Neguib Gharably Pasha (Waqfs).  
Gaafar Wali Pasha (War and Marine).  
Ibrahim Fahmy Pasha (Public Works).

June 17, 1928. Mohamed Mahmoud resigned.  
June 19, 1928. Gaafar Wali Pasha resigned.  
June 23, 1928. Khashaba Pasha resigned.  
June 24, 1928. Ibrahim Fahmi resigned.

Following upon the resignations, the Cabinet was dismissed by Royal rescript owing to the collapse of the coalition on which its mandate had been based, June 25, 1928.

*June 27, 1928.*

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha (Prime Minister and Interior).  
Dr. Hafez Afifi (Foreign Affairs).  
Ahmed Khashaba Pasha (Justice).  
Ali Maher Pasha (Finance).  
Ibrahim Fahmy (Public Works).  
Gaafar Wali Pasha (War and Marine) (Acting Minister Waqfs).  
Abdul Hamid Suleiman Pasha (Communications).  
Lutfy Bey-el-Said (Education).  
Nakhla-el-Motei Pasha (Agriculture).  
Cabinet resigned October 2, 1929.

*October 4, 1929.*

Adly Yeghen Pasha (Prime Minister and Interior).  
Midhat Yeghen Pasha (Foreign Affairs).  
Abdul Rahim Sabry Pasha (Communications).  
Mustapha Maher Pasha (Finance).  
Hafez Hassan Pasha (Education).  
Hussein Wassif Pasha (Public Works).  
Hussein Darwish Pasha (Justice).  
Ahmed Ali Pasha (Waqfs).  
Mohamed Aflatoun Pasha (War).  
Wassif Semaika Pasha (Agriculture).  
Cabinet resigned December 31, 1929.

*January 1, 1930.*

Mustapha-el-Nahas Pasha (Prime Minister and Interior).  
Wassif Ghali Pasha (Foreign Affairs).  
Mahmoud Fahmy-el-Nokrashy (Communications).  
Maitre Wm. Makram Ebeid (Finance).  
Mohamed Bahi-ed-Din Bey Barakat (Education).  
Osman Moharram Pasha (Public Works).  
Mohamed Neguib Gharabli Pasha (Justice).

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Maitre Mahmoud-el-Bassiouni Bey (Waqfs).  
Hassan Hassib Pasha (War).  
Mohamed Safwat Pasha (Agriculture).  
Cabinet resigned June 17, 1930.

*June 20, 1930.*

Ismail Sidky Pasha (Prime Minister, Interior and Finance).  
Tewfik Rifaat Pasha (War).  
Abdul Fattah Yehia Pasha (Justice).  
Hafez Hassan Pasha (Public Works and Agriculture).  
Aly Maher Pasha (Education).  
Tewfik Doss Pasha (Communications).  
Hilmy Issa Pasha (Waqfs).  
Hafez Afifi Pasha (Foreign Affairs).

*July 12, 1930.*

Cabinet recast, following Afifi Pasha's appointment as Egyptian Minister in London, as follows:—

Ismail Sidky Pasha (Prime Minister, Interior and Finance).  
Tewfik Rifaat Pasha (War).  
Abdul Fattah Yehia Pasha (Foreign Affairs).  
Hafez Hassan Pasha (Agriculture).  
Aly Maher Pasha (Justice).  
Tewfik Doss Pasha (Communications).  
Hilmy Issa Pasha (Waqfs).  
Ibrahim Fahmy Karim Pasha (Public Works).  
Murad Bey Sid Ahmed (Education).

*June 22, 1931.*

Cabinet recast (following Rifaat Pasha's election as President of the Chamber of Deputies):—

Ismail Sidky Pasha (Prime Minister, Interior and Finance).  
Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha (Foreign Affairs).  
Ahmed Aly Pasha (Waqfs).  
Hafez Hassan Pasha (Agriculture).  
Aly Maher Pasha (Justice).  
Tewfik Doss Pasha (Communications).  
Mohamed Hilmy Issa Pasha (Education).  
Ibrahim Fahmy Karim Pasha (Public Works).  
Aly Gamal-ed-Dine Pasha (War).

*January 4, 1933.*

Cabinet resigned (over Badari scandal).

*January 4, 1933.*

Cabinet formed as follows:—

Ismail Sidky Pasha (Prime Minister, Interior and Finance).  
Mohamed Shafik Pasha (Public Works).  
Ahmed Ali Pasha (Justice; ex-Waqfs).  
Hafez Hassan Pasha (Agriculture).  
Nakhla-el-Motei Pasha (Foreign Affairs).  
Mohamed Hilmy Issa Pasha (Education).  
Ibrahim Fahmy Kerim Pasha (Communications; ex-Public Works).  
Aly Gamal-ed-Dine Pasha (War).  
Mohamed Mustapha Pasha (Waqfs).

*March 13, 1933.*

Recast:—

Ismail Sidky Pasha (Prime Minister and Finance).  
Mahmoud Fahmy-el-Keissy Pasha (Interior).  
Mohamed Shafik Pasha (Public Works).  
Ahmed Ali Pasha (Justice).  
Mohamed Allam Pasha (Agriculture).  
Nakhla-el-Motei Pasha (Foreign Affairs).

Mohamed Hilmy Issa Pasha (Education).  
Ibrahim Fahmy Karim Pasha (Communications).  
Aly Gamal-ed-Dine Pasha (War).  
Aly-el-Manzalaoui Bey (Waqfs).

*July 10, 1933.*

Nakhla-el-Motei resigned on account of ill-health and was replaced by Salit Samy Bey.

*September 27, 1933.*

Cabinet resigned.

*September 27, 1933.*

Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha (Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs).

Ahmed Aly Pasha (Justice).

Mohamed Neguib-el-Gharably Pasha (Waqfs).

Mohamed Hilmy Issa Pasha (Education).

Ibrahim Fahmy Karim Pasha (Communications).

Mahmoud Fahmy-el-Keissy Pasha (Interior).

Aly Menzalaoui Bey (Agriculture).

Salib Samy Bey (War).

Abdel Azim Rashid Pasha (Public Works).

Hassan Sabry Bey (Finance).

*November 7, 1934.*

Cabinet resigned.

*November 14, 1934.*

Cabinet's resignation accepted.

*November 15, 1934.*

Mohammed Tewfik Nessim Pasha (Prime Minister and Minister of Interior).

Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pasha (Finance).

Amin Anis Pasha (Justice).

Kamel Ibrahim Bey (Foreign Affairs and Agriculture).

Abdel Aziz Mohamed Bey (Waqfs).

Ahmed Negib El-Hilali Bey (Education).

Abdel Megid Omar Bey (Public Works and Communications).

Mohammed Tewfik Abdalla Pasha (War and Marine).

*January 22, 1936.*

Cabinet resigned.

*January 30, 1936.*

Cabinet's resignation accepted.

*January 30, 1936.*

Ali Maher Pasha (Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Interior).

Ahmed Ali Pasha (Justice and Waqfs).

Hafez Hassan Pasha (Public Works).

Mohammed Ali Allouba Pasha (Education).

Hassan Sabry Bey (Communications and Commerce).

Ahmed Abdul Wahab Pasha (Finance).

Sadek Wahba Pasha (Agriculture).

Lews Ali Sidky Pasha (War and Marine).

*May 9, 1936.*

Cabinet resigned.

*May 10, 1936.*

Mustapha-el-Nahas Pasha (Prime Minister, Interior and Public Health).

Wacyf Boutros Ghali Pasha (Foreign Affairs).

Osman Moharram Pasha (Public Works).

Mohammed Safwat Pasha (Waqfs).

Makram Ebeid Pasha (Finance).

Mahmoud Fahmy-el-Nokrashi Pasha (Communications).  
Ahmed Hamdi Seif-el-Nasr Pasha (Agriculture).  
Mahmoud Ghaleb Pasha (Justice).  
Aly Fahmy Pasha (War and Marine).  
Abdel Salam Fahmy Mohammed Gomaa Pasha (Commerce and Industry).  
Ali Zaki El-Oraby Pasha (Education).

*July 31, 1937.*

Cabinet resigned.

*August 3, 1937.*

Mustapha-el-Nahas Pasha (Prime Minister and Interior).  
Wacyf Boutros Ghali Pasha (Foreign Affairs).  
Osman Moharrem Pasha (Public Works).  
Makram Ebeid Pasha (Finance).  
Mahmoud Bassiouni (Wakfs).  
Ahmed Hamdi Seif-el-Nasr Pasha (War and Marine).  
Abdel Salam Fahmy Mohammed Gomaa Pasha (Commerce and Industry) and  
(Education).  
Ali Zaki-el-Orabi Pasha (Communications).  
Mohammed Mahmoud Khalil Bey (Agriculture).  
Mohammed Sabri Abu Allam (Justice).  
Abdel Fattah-el-Tawil (Public Health).

*November 17, 1937.*

Neguib-el-Hilali Bey appointed Minister of Education.  
Ali Hussein Pasha appointed Minister of Wakfs (*vice* Mahmoud Bassiouni,  
who was appointed President of the Senate).

*December 30, 1937.*

Cabinet dismissed.

*December 30, 1937.*

Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha (Prime Minister and Interior).  
Ismail Sidky Pasha (Minister of State with portfolio of Finance).  
Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha (Minister of State with portfolio of Foreign  
Affairs).  
Ahmed Mohammed Khashaba Pasha (Justice).  
Abdel Aziz Fahmy Pasha (without portfolio).  
Mohammed Hilmy Issa Pasha (Wakfs).  
Ahmed Loutfy-el-Sayed Pasha (without portfolio).  
Mohammed Bahieddine Barakat Bey (Education).  
Hassan Sabry Pasha (Communications).  
Hussein Rifky Pasha (War and Marine).  
Hussein Sirry Pasha (Public Works).  
Mourad Wahba Pasha (Agriculture).  
Ahmed Kamel Bey (Commerce).  
Mohammed Hafez Ramadan Bey (without portfolio).  
Mohammed Hussein Heikal Bey (without portfolio).  
Mohamed Kamel-el-Bindari Bey (Hygiene).