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SR

BRITISH EMBASSY,
CAIRO.

3rd February, 1950.

No. 64
(1011/2/10/50)

UNCLASSIFIED

JE 1012/1

JE 1016/25

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 49 of the 25th January, I have the honour to transmit the enclosed biographical notes on the newly appointed Ministers who do not already figure in the Egyptian personalities list.

2. A biographical note on Maître Mohamed Mohamed el Wakil was enclosed with Mr. Chapman-Andrews' despatch No. 485 of 15th September, 1949. A further copy is enclosed herewith for convenience of reference.

JE 460/1074

I have the honour to be,
With the highest respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,

Ronald Campbell

The Right Honourable
Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
Foreign Office,
LONDON, S. W. 1.

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/L.R.

Enclosure No. 2 in Sir Kenneth Campbell's despatch
No. 64 (1011/2/10/50) of 2.3.50.

Maitre MOHAMMED EL-YAKIL.

Born 1901. Highly intelligent, a lawyer and wealthy landowner of Bahera province. He is interested in cotton both as a grower and as a proprietor of ginning factories. Despite his family name he is not related to Kadama Bahas Pasha. He is a prominent Wafdist and before attaining ministerial rank was Vice-president of the Senate, in which capacity, he enjoyed a reputation for integrity, efficiency and moderation. He has given much of his time to the study of financial and constitutional questions in committee. He has not so far given the impression of being an office-seeker or anxious to be in the limelight; he is rather of the serious, industrious type with a high sense of duty and is doubtless a great asset to his party in an undemocratic way.

Was one of the four Wafdists included in Hussein Sirry Pasha's Cabinet in July 1949 and was appointed Minister of State. In this capacity he has largely concerned himself with questions relating to the public health and labour aspects of social reforms.

Speaks adequate English.

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previously entered into politics, he was appointed Minister of State without portfolio in the Safdist Cabinet formed by Nahas Pasha following the general elections of January 1950. It is expected that he will be the Cabinet's chief technical adviser on politico-legal matters and probably also a liaison with Neguib al Hilali Pasha who, although not included in this Government, is generally regarded as the brain of the Wafd.

Doctor Hamed Zaky speaks English and French and is married to a cultured wife who also speaks French. He was one of the younger elements introduced into the above-mentioned Cabinet for the sake of their technical abilities.

DOCTOR MOHAMED ZAKI ABDEL MOTAAL

Born 1904. Studied law in Cairo and then obtained a doctorate in political economy at the Sorbonne. On his return to Egypt he was appointed lecturer in political economy in the Faculty of Law of Cairo University and later Dean of the Faculty of Law at Alexandria University. He subsequently became a Councillor of State and in 1947 was appointed Secretary-General of the National Bank of Egypt, a post in which he took a serious interest and had the opportunity to display some legal ability; but his experience of high finance is limited. When Nahas Pasha formed his Wafd Government after the general elections of January 1950, Doctor Mohamed Zaki Abdel Motaal accepted an invitation (given probably on Neguib al Hilali Pasha's recommendation) to become Minister of Finance. The allocation of this key post to a man having no very marked Wafdist political background caused general surprise but the introduction of younger elements with technical abilities was generally well received.

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JE 1012/2

Copy No. 2

LEADING PERSONALITIES IN EGYPT

Sir R. Campbell to Mr. Bevin. (Received 2nd May)

(No. 190. Confidential)

Cairo,

28th April, 1950.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 192 of 29th March, 1949, I have the honour to transmit a revised list of personalities in Egypt.

I have, &c.

RONALD CAMPBELL.

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1. Abdulla Fikry Abaza Bey

Born 1895. One of the first batch of graduates of the Faculty of Commerce of Cairo University. Joined the Egyptian Government service in 1914. Appointed Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in December 1944, in which Ministry he is the dominating figure. Like most of the Abaza clan, he is intensely nationalistic in his outlook. Played a leading part in the dissolution of the Anglo-Egyptian Union in 1947. He is the official mainly concerned with the application of the Company Law of 1947, which provides for the progressive Egyptianisation of the capital, staffs and employees of joint stock companies in Egypt, a task which he obviously relishes. He has at least the merit of being courteous and accessible to officials from the embassy, while at the same time he is not afraid to speak his mind if frankly challenged.

2. Fuad Abaza Pasha

Born about 1890. Brother of Fikri Abaza and Ibrahim Dessuki Abaza (q.v.). Studied agriculture in Egypt and succeeded his disreputable cousin, Abdel Hamid Abaza, as Director of the Royal Agricultural Society. Made himself prominent in various other activities connected with the promotion of agricultural improvements and was also associated with the Arab Horse Society. He ingratiated himself with the late Prince Omar Toussoun, who was

for many years president of the Royal Agricultural Society. Like his patron, Fuad Abaza rode the Sudan hobbyhorse for all he was worth, both in speeches and in publications. The Prince was largely instrumental in getting the title of "Pasha" conferred on Fuad Abaza in recognition of his assiduously advertised services to Egyptian agriculture. Fuad Abaza is said to have made a substantial amount of money out of the activities of the Royal Agricultural Society, especially in connexion with the development of a model village which the society sponsored.

Is the founder and president of the Arab Union Club, an unofficial body mostly consisting of local Syrians and Lebanese of no special political importance.

Fuad Abaza resigned his membership of the Anglo-Egyptian Union in protest against the incidents of the 4th February, 1942.

Exceedingly vain, pompous and a wholly untrustworthy busybody. Would probably espouse any cause in which he saw an opportunity to indulge his propensity for bombastic self-advertisement.

3. Ibrahim Dessuki Abaza Pasha

Graduated from the Cairo School of Law. Was for some time Director of the Political Bureau of Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha when he was Prime Minister. Deputy for Burdain, Sharkia Province, a

constituency which is much under the influence of the Abaza family. Has been Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies and is secretary-general of the Constitutional-Liberal party. In June 1941 he became Minister of Social Affairs in Hussein Sirry's reconstituted Cabinet and retained that portfolio until Hussein Sirry resigned in February 1942. Was not re-elected Deputy in the general election of March 1942 but successfully contested the Burdain constituency against the official Wafdist candidate in a by-election in March 1943. Minister of Communications in Ahmed Maher's Cabinet, 1944, and in Nokrashi's Cabinet, 1945. Created Pasha, May 1945.

Relinquished office on fall of Nokrashi's Cabinet, February 1946. Was appointed Minister of Wakfs in Sidky Cabinet, February 1946.

Appointed Minister of Communications in Nokrashi Pasha's Cabinet, December 1946. When Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha formed his Cabinet on the assassination of Nokrashi Pasha, was given the portfolio of Foreign Affairs relinquished by Khashaba Pasha. In March, however, a further reshuffle took place and he reverted to the Ministry of Communications in order that Khashaba Pasha might return to Foreign Affairs. When Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha's Cabinet resigned in July 1949, Dessouki Abaza Pasha accepted the portfolio of Wakfs in Hussein Sirry Pasha's coalition Cabinet but left office when that Cabinet was replaced by a neutral Government in the following November.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile (1946).

4. Mohammed Fikri Abaza Pasha

Born about 1895. A member of the influential and numerous Abaza family of Sharkia Province, which is of Turkish descent. Graduated at the Faculty of Law, Cairo University.

Watanist Deputy for Minia el Qamh (Sharkia) and lawyer by profession, he espoused politics and journalism at an early stage of his career. A vigorous and at times vitriolic speaker in debate, he is popular in the Chamber, despite his sharp tongue. He was at one time the journalists' champion in the Chamber. He is editor of the *Musawwar* (Hilal Press), a popular political and social weekly with a wide circulation in Egypt and other Arabic-speaking countries, and his nationalist and xenophobic articles on foreign affairs provide a readily digestible analysis of current events for the general reader and usually have the merit of cogency.

Although conserving the characteristically anti-British outlook of the extreme Nationalist, he is not unfriendly to Englishmen socially. He is generally respected by other Egyptian journalists, but Wafdist opposition was a bar to his election to the presidency of the Syndicate of Journalists so long as the Wafd was in power. The election of Abdel Kader Hamza to the presidency of the Syndicate in 1943, as the result of Wafdist pressure, decided Fikri Abaza to sever his connexion with the Syndicate. Elected president of the Syndicate in January 1945. Accompanied the Egyptian delegation to San Francisco as official journalist. Was president of Syndicate of Journalists for one year only.

5. Mohammed Ahmed Abboud Pasha

Engineer and contractor. Born in the 1880's. 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 1918 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. 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 Zaghulist 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 Fuadis Canal.

He was equal partner with Messrs. Topham, Jones and Railton in the contract for the raising of the Assouan dam.

He was active in London during the summer and autumn of 1934 as a propagandist on behalf of the *coup d'Etat* régime of 1930-34, 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 exaggeration 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 is now managing director and virtually has complete control of the company. Its installations at Alexandria and Suez did good work during the 1939-45 war for the Royal Navy, who sent Abboud Pasha a personal letter of thanks. The company extended its services to America in 1948 with monthly sailings to New York, and early in that year its fleet was increased by a small but luxuriously appointed ship, the *Malek Fouad*, built in the United Kingdom since the war for the Alexandria-Marseilles run. In addition, Abboud Pasha acquired in 1946 two American "Victory" ships, getting His Majesty's Treasury to put up the necessary dollars.

Abboud Pasha is also managing director of the Tilbury Contracting and Dredging Company (Foreign) Limited. He has wide and influential business connexions in the City, and he represents in Egypt important British firms, notably manufacturers of electrical and railway equipment. The local companies with which he is connected include the Egyptian General Omnibus Company (Chairman)—associated with Messrs. Thornycroft. He operates in his own name one of the leading contracting concerns in Egypt. He owns about 5,000 feddans of good sugar-cane land at Arment.

While, during the past ten years, the fortunes of Abboud Pasha have been subject to many vicissitudes, he has continued to extend his business activities and influence. In particular, he has acquired by purchase a large shareholding control of the Société Générale des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte, and is now managing director. In 1943 he signed in this capacity an agreement with His Majesty's Ministry of Food, subsequently accepted by the Egyptian Government, whereby His Majesty's Government acquire on a loan basis all Egyptian sugar surplus to local needs in 1943 and

1944. Owing to difficulties of price, release of Egyptian sugar to His Majesty's Government could not be arranged on any other basis. Over 50,000 tons of sugar was actually delivered in 1943.

He was at one time, and possibly is still, the leading shareholder in the Banque Misr, and had plans to oust Hafez Afifi from control of the Misr group, affirming that his main object is to obtain control of the industrial companies in the group which are at present tied to the Banque Misr. There do not appear to have been any developments in this respect in the past two years.

Abboud Pasha is extremely shrewd and ambitious; and, with the considerable wealth which he has now amassed, he has made himself perhaps the most powerful figure in Egyptian business and finance. It is his policy to belong to no political party. He declares that his aim is development of Egypt's economy in co-operation with Great Britain. He has proved himself a dangerous and unscrupulous enemy in the past; and it is evidently advisable in his present strong position to use rather than to antagonise him.

He was elected a Senator (Independent) in 1944.

In 1946, in view of the set-back to his own scheme for Aswan, he formed a company to manufacture synthetic fertiliser near Suez, the Société Egyptienne d'Engrais et d'Industries Chimiques, of which he is managing director, and in 1947 he managed to obtain a loan of 7 million dollars from the United States Export-Import Bank for the purchase of machinery and equipment unobtainable in the United Kingdom.

His wife is a Scottish woman of considerable intelligence and strength of character.

Abboud Pasha, obviously animated by pro-Wafd sympathies, played a considerable rôle behind the scenes in the advent of Hussein Sirry Pasha's coalition Cabinet in July 1949 in succession to Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha's Saadist-Liberal combination; also in the change-over to neutral Government the following November.

6. 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 Kas-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 mouth-piece, 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 Infant's 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 28th December, 1936.

Whilst on leave in January 1938, he intimated his wish to resign the post of ambassador in London in order, it is alleged, to forestall his threatened dismissal, on account of his supposed lukewarm support of the Palace. Resignation was accepted the 4th April, 1938.

Appointed chairman and managing director of Banque Misr in October 1939, after the retirement of Talaat Harb Pasha. The bank's affairs had been reduced to chaos by incompetence and corruption and Afifi Pasha was appointed by the Government to take over the ungrateful task of bringing them to some state of order. The subsequent remarkable recovery of the bank and its associated group from the shadow of bankruptcy is, however, mainly attributable to the war loan. He has been on several occasions mentioned as a possible neutral Prime Minister, but he has shown no particular wish to play that rôle. Chairman of Cotton Purchasing Commission appointed by Ministry of Finance, 1942.

Chairman of the Anglo-Egyptian Union, 1943.

He evinced a desire to sever his connexion with the Banque Misr in 1943, mainly owing to continuous difficulties with the Wafd Government. He was also disconcerted by attempts made by Abboud Pasha, as the largest shareholder, to assert a dominating interest in the Bank and its associated companies.

Nominated Egyptian representative on the Security Council of the United Nations Organisation in succession to Bedawi Pasha, March 1946. Presided over the Security Council's session in April. Member of the Egyptian delegation for treaty negotiations, 1946.

Chairman Egyptian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Chairman Misr Airlines and Misr Shipping.

Has promoted the formation of The Arab Land Company, to be registered in Cairo, as an agricultural mortgage bank to operate in Palestine.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of the Order of Ismail (1936).

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7. Abdel Kawi Ahmed Pasha

After graduating at the Faculty of Engineering, he made a rapid career in the Irrigation Department, where he proved himself an unusually competent and conscientious official. He was appointed, after the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1898, Inspector-General of Egyptian Irrigation in the Sudan, where he showed himself a worthy representative of Egypt and got on well with the Sudan Government officials. Appointed Minister of Public Works in the Ali Maher Ministry, August 1939. Vacated post on the 27th June, 1940, on fall of Ali Maher's Ministry. Minister of Public Works in Hussein Sirry's Ministry, the 15th November, 1940, in which capacity he was placed in charge of all A.R.P. questions. Minister of Public Works in Hussein Sirry's Cabinet, June 1941 and Minister of Civil Defence in Sirry's reconstructed Cabinet, July 1941. Managing director of the Misr Flax Company, 1943.

Created a Pasha, December 1940. Relinquished Cabinet rank on the fall of the Sirry Cabinet in February 1942. Was formerly identified with the Liberal-Constitutional party, a fact which brought him into trouble at one time when a Wafd Ministry was in power. At present independent in politics, but said to be closely associated with Allouba Pasha.

Minister of Public Works in Sidky Pasha's Cabinet, February 1946. Nominated Senator, May 1946.

Speaks good English. He is capable, ambitious and shows signs of developing a bent for demagoguery. He remains a follower of Ali Maher Pasha.

Relinquished office on the fall of Sidky Pasha's Cabinet, December 1946.

8. Yassin Ahmed Pasha

Born 1879. An old campaigner in the cause of Egyptian nationalism. Graduated from the School of Law and followed a legal career in the Parquet. Beginning his political career as a Wafdist, he went over to the Liberals in support of Adly Yeghin Pasha when the latter fell out with Zaghloul. In 1924 he was elected as Wafdist Deputy for the Kena constituency, where he wielded considerable influence as the leader of the Ashraf tribe. Having resumed his legal career in the Administration, he eventually became Public Prosecutor and later president of a Court of Appeal. He has also been a Senator. He returned to the Wafd in 1945. In the general elections of January 1950 he again contested the Kena constituency for the Chamber of Deputies and defeated Makram Ebeid Pasha. He was then appointed Minister of Wakfs in the Wafd Government formed as the result of those elections. He is a bluff, conservative type with a shrewd brain, but is somewhat handicapped by deafness.

9. Ahmed Ali Pasha, K.C.V.O.

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. Resigned the 14th November, 1934. Appointed Minister of Justice and of Waqfs in Aly Maher Pasha's Cabinet, January-May 1936. Nominated Senator in May 1936. Renominated Senator, 1944.

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

Decorations.—Title of Al Imtiaz (1930); Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile and Grand Cordon of Order of Ismail (1936).

10. 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 used periodically to make 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.

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. These duties put a severe strain on his formerly avowed sympathies with the Wafd. He complained that he was treated as a cypher by the Wafdist Government, which was 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, 1936, 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, 1936.

After his return he 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. For some years previously, owing to King Fuad's lack of faith in the Princes, the presidency had devolved on the President of the Senate. This appointment was assumed to indicate King Farouk's confidence in Prince Mohammed Ali as well as His Majesty's desire to prevent interference by the Government in Royal Family affairs.

In the last few years Prince Mohammed Ali has expressed strong disapproval of the allegedly excessive exuberance of King Farouk's private life and of His Majesty's immature and misguided essays in the art of governing *à la King Fuad*. His present relations with King Farouk are on a purely formal basis.

Prince Mohammed Ali never wavered in his wholehearted devotion to the British cause during the war, nor in his faith in Allied victory.

Was president of the Anglo-Egyptian Union. Visited London privately in August 1945, much to King Farouk's annoyance.

Decorations.—G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

11. Mohamed Zaki Ali Pasha

Of humble origin, his father being a clerk on an estate belonging to a rich Syrian landowner in

Dakahlieh Province. He was educated in Government schools and graduated from the School of Law in 1909. Having begun a modest legal career he joined the Nationalist Party and also contributed political articles to the press. His intelligence and ability as a lawyer brought him rapid success, and he eventually took into partnership another prominent Watanist, Abdel Rahman El Rafei Bey. In 1920 Ali Maher Pasha, then Minister of Justice in Sidky Pasha's Cabinet, selected him for appointment as a judge. He gained rapid promotion, eventually becoming Vice-President of the Court of Cassation, but resigned when the Waddist Government attempted to interfere with appointments to that court in defiance of the principle of the independence of the judicature. In his earlier years he was known as extremely anti-British, but he was naturally obliged to subdue his politics after appointment to the judicature. He is said to be conservative in his private life.

When Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha was appointed Prime Minister following the assassination of Nokrashi and broadened the basis of the existing Saadist-Liberal coalition by introducing a Watanist element, he appointed Mohamed Zaki Ali Pasha as Minister of State (December 1948).

Nominated Senator, February 1949.

Was also Minister of State in the coalition Cabinet formed by Hussein Sirry Pasha in July 1949, but resigned with that Cabinet in the following November.

12. Tarraf Ali Pasha

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 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.

Appointed Director-General of Railways, Telephones and Telegraphs in 1940 where he showed a spirit of co-operation in the handling of difficult transport problems created by the necessities of the war. Created a Pasha on the 11th February, 1941.

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

Resigned 1942 as a result of a quarrel with his Minister, who appointed a Waddist Secretary-General to the Railways without consulting Tarraf Ali.

Nominated Senator May 1946.

Appointed chairman of the board of Cairo Tramways Company at the beginning of 1948, a position which places him in close contact with the Belgian community in Cairo.

13. Ahmed Ali Allouba Pasha

A brother or half-brother of Mohamed Ali Allouba Pasha. Born about 1900.

After studying law in Egypt, he held appointments in the Parquet, in the civil courts and in the Court of Cassation, of which he became a counsellor. His legal abilities are rated high and he is generally regarded as level-headed and reasonable. Reported to be pro-British. Is a prominent member of the Constitutional Liberal Party and attained ministerial rank when appointed Minister of State in the Hussein Sirry coalition Cabinet in July 1949, being one of four Liberal Ministers in that Cabinet. On

the resignation of Khashaba Pasha from the Ministry of Justice in the following month, Allouba Pasha was entrusted with that portfolio.

He was made a Pasha on the occasion of the abolition of the Mixed Courts in October 1949. He relinquished office when Hussein Sirry Pasha's coalition Cabinet broke up in the following month.

Speaks some English and is pleasant to meet.

14. 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. In 1929, after defending the cause of Islam before the Wailing Wall Commission in Jerusalem, he developed an interest in Moslem affairs outside Egypt and was 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 marine.

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. In close touch with the Watanist party, the Young Egypt Society and other extremist elements.

He took an active part in the Arab Parliamentary Congress on Palestine held in Cairo, October 1938, and headed a deputation to London to present the resolutions of the Congress to His Majesty's Government.

In 1943 his interest in Arab nationalist politics was again stimulated by current developments for the promotion of Arab Unity in anticipation of the post-war settlement. He was a leading member of a small and relatively unimportant group calling itself the Arab Unity Society, a rival of Fuad Abaza's Arab Union Club. The activities of both these unofficial bodies were, however, thoroughly eclipsed by Nahas Pasha's official talks on Arab Unity with representatives of other Arab States.

Was reported in 1943 to have the intention of forming a new political party.

Succeeded Abdel Megid Ibrahim Saleh Pasha as president of the Arab Unity Society when the latter was appointed Minister in Nokrashi Pasha's Cabinet, December 1946. Allouba Pasha was himself offered a seat in that Cabinet as Minister of Waqfs but declined it, apparently feeling aggrieved because he had not been selected for a more important Ministry.

Appointed Egyptian Ambassador to Pakistan in 1949, a rôle in which his capacity for Islamic propaganda could obviously have full play. Early in 1950 he resigned on the plea that he had fulfilled his mission of setting Egypto-Pakistan relations on a firm basis. He denied allegations that his resignation was due to his being out of sympathy with the Wafd Government which came into power in January of that year.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile (1936).

15. Mustapha Amin Bey

Born about 1912. He and his twin brother, Ali Amin, are the sons of Amin Yusuf Bey (q.v.). Both were trained for the engineering profession, Mustapha having studied at Sheffield University

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where he became president of the Debating Society. Of the two Mustapha is the more forceful. Visits to the United States have given him the opportunity to learn the methods, manners and techniques of American journalism by which he has profited in the editing of the weekly periodical *Akhbar Al Yom* which he and his brother founded and jointly own and which appears on Saturday mornings, the day on which *Al Akram* is not published. The politics of this publication are independent and anti-Wafd. *Akhbar Al Yom* is the *Sunday Express* of Egyptian Arabic journalism and makes a definite appeal to women readers, not necessarily because the twins believe in the emancipation of women, but solely because female readership is a valuable means of boosting circulation. They were the first in the Middle East to apply these principles to the Arabic press. *Akhbar Al Yom* started off with a circulation of nearly 100,000 but stabilised at 90,000.

In 1946 they bought from Mohammed Al Tabei the satirical and political weekly *Akher Sa'a* for a sum which has permitted Mohammed Al Tabei to travel extensively and in luxury in Europe ever since. They have transformed *Akher Sa'a* by means of colour printing into an attractive readable paper. They undertake the printing, publishing and advertising of their two papers themselves.

The attitude of the Amin brothers was at one time viciously hostile to Great Britain and *Akhbar el Yom* sank to depths of scurrility and even indecency in its comments on the British. Over the last year, however, there has been a perceptible improvement and their two weeklies are now no more anti-British than most other Arabic publications.

Formerly a Deputy, he did not stand in the 1950 elections.

16. Abdel Rahman Ammar Bey

Born in 1902 at Shabin El Kom. After completing his secondary school studies at Tanta he entered the Law School and graduated in 1924. He was subsequently appointed to the Ministry of Justice as an Assistant Substitut of the Parquet and for nineteen years pursued his career in that department, eventually occupying the posts of Chef du Parquet at Benha, Fayoum and Giza. In 1943 he was appointed Mudir of Kalioubia Province and two years later, when Nokrashi Pasha was Prime Minister, he was made Assistant Director-General of Public Security. He was promoted to be Director-General of Public Security in 1948 when Nokrashi Pasha decided to get rid of Mahmoud Gazali Bey, whose pro-British sentiments and connexions he disliked. In the following year Ammar Bey was further promoted to the post of Under-Secretary for Interior when Hassan Rifaat Pasha was summarily placed on pension by Nokrashi. Ammar Bey is now the senior Under-Secretary in that department. It is impossible to count on any co-operation from him as far as British interests are concerned; in this connexion it is significant that he owed his exceptionally rapid promotion to the personal influence of Nokrashi. Since the introduction of martial law following Egypt's active intervention in Palestine, Ammar Bey has also fulfilled the duties of chief censor, with the results which might be expected from a tool of Nokrashi.

When Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha's predominantly Saadist-Liberal Government was replaced in July 1949 by Hussein Sirry Pasha's wider coalition Government which included Wafdist Ministers, Ammar Bey was transferred from his key-post in the Interior to the post of Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Communications and thus became for a time a subordinate of Fuad Serag el Dine Pasha, and later of Zaki al Orabi Pasha under the Wafd Government which assumed office in January 1950.

17. Abdel Fattah Amr Pasha

Born 1906. Son of a middle-class Cairo merchant. Educated at the Khedivial Secondary School and subsequently, thanks to the generous personal interest of a former British financial adviser, in England. Studied law and practised for some years as a solicitor in London. Was consulted by the Egyptian Legation (later Embassy) on legal matters. Gained international reputation as a squash rackets player, in which sport he held the world championship.

He returned to Cairo in 1944 and was created Pasha for his services to Egypt in the world of sport. He became closely associated with Hassanein Pasha and following the latter's severe illness at the end of 1944. In November 1944 he was appointed Minister (first class) at the embassy in London but remained in Cairo for some four months making himself very useful as an unofficial liaison between the Palace and His Majesty's Embassy while Hassanein Pasha was incapacitated by illness.

In August 1945 he was promoted to be ambassador in London. His selection for this responsible post is criticised by some Egyptians, notably by the Wafd, on the ground that his inexperience and long absence from the home country make him ill-qualified to represent Egypt at a moment when a thorough readjustment of Egypt's relations with Great Britain is desirable. It is presumed that in nominating him as ambassador, King Farouk may have been influenced by a Wafdist press campaign a short time previously denouncing Amr Pasha as unsuitable for the post of Minister in London.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile (February 1946).

18. Adly Andraos Bey

Born 1905. Comes of an old and prominent Coptic family in Luxor. After studying at Victoria College, Alexandria, and with the Pères Jésuites in Cairo, he proceeded to France to study law at Aix-en-Provence, also frequenting the Sorbonne and the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques. On returning to Egypt in 1927 he was enrolled in the Mixed Bar in Cairo. In 1937 was appointed Substitut of the Mixed Parquet and later director of the Mixed Courts Administration in the Ministry of Justice. Having been appointed judge in the Alexandria Mixed Court in 1944 he was specially concerned with the personal status of foreigners. Later sat in the Cairo Court. In April 1945 he accompanied Bedawi Pasha, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the San Francisco Conference as legal adviser of the Egyptian delegation. In 1948 he was appointed to succeed the late Youssef Gallad Pasha as head of the European Bureau in the Royal Cabinet. Was temporarily delegated to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs with the rank of minister plenipotentiary, on the insistence of King Farouk, to collaborate in the preparation of Egypt's case before submission to the Security Council and to accompany the delegation to New York as one of the legal experts. While this intrusion on the part of the Palace was doubtless an embarrassment to the Government, and apparently uncongenial to Adly Andraos himself, Nokrashi Pasha is reported to have consoled himself with the thought that in the event of failure at the Security Council the Palace would have to take its share of the blame.

Adly Andraos Bey speaks excellent English and French and mixes well with foreigners. His education and his experience in the Mixed Courts are, of course, admirable qualifications for the post which he now occupies in the Palace, but he himself has remarked privately that he is not by nature a courtier and he would undoubtedly prefer to pursue his career in the judicature.

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Although his personal relations with members of this embassy are quite friendly, he does not hide his distrust of British policy. This is no doubt largely attributable to his reluctance, as a Copt, to incur criticism on the part of Moslems. A member of the Egyptian delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris, September 1948.

Transferred to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in August 1949 and subsequently appointed Egyptian Minister to Greece.

19. 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 Nashaf Pasha at the palace as "sous-chef de cabinet" in December 1925.

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

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.

In September 1943 was appointed by the Wafd Government to the presidency of the Court of Cassation; this appointment of an outsider provoked the resignation of three Counsellors as a protest against the infringement of the newly-framed law establishing the independence of the Judicature. There was no doubt, however, about Amin Anis's suitability for the post from the point of view of integrity and professional qualifications. Appointed president of the State Legal Department, July 1944, but was placed on pension by Ahmed Maher's Government later in the year.

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.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile (1936), K.C.V.O. (1927).

20. Mohamed Hassan El Ashmawi Pasha

Began his career as a lawyer, becoming a civil judge in the Court of First Instance, after which he served for five years in the Sudanese courts at Omdurman under the late Sir Wasey Sterry. On return to Egypt he was appointed lecturer in the School of Law. Subsequently became Secretary-General of the Ministry of Education and later Under-Secretary of State in that Department. Was later appointed Royal Counsellor in the Ministries of National Defence, Agriculture, Social Affairs and Public Works successively. Appointed Minister of Education in Sidky Pasha's Cabinet, February 1946, holding office as an Independent. He was for some years considered as pro-Wafdist, but for some time past has avoided all partisanship. Has had a reputation of being by nature rather fanatical and xenophobic, but has not given concrete evidence of such propensities. Nominated Senator, May 1946.

Resigned from the Ministry of Education on the fall of Sidky Pasha's Cabinet in December 1946. Appointed Minister of Education again in Hussein Sirry Pasha's neutral Cabinet, November 1949. He relinquished office when that Cabinet resigned in January 1950.

21. El Ferik Ibrahim Atallah Pasha

Born 1888. Joined Military School in 1904, served in the Camel Corps in the Sudan and eventually commanded a Sudanese Battalion. Was a member of Sultan Hussein Kamel's Bodyguard and in 1934 became Commandant of the Royal Bodyguard. In 1936 he was appointed Chief Aide-de-Camp to King Farouk. A good type of old Egyptian army officer, not overburdened with brains, but has a reputation of being honest and straightforward. Appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Egyptian army in 1940.

Under the Wafdist Administration, his relations with the Minister of National Defence became very strained in the summer of 1942. The Minister complained that Atallah, being a Palace man, served the Palace rather than his Minister. The quarrel was subdued for the time being by a compromise, by which a Military Under-Secretary of State for Defence was appointed to strengthen the Minister's hand, but in 1943 a controversy about army promotions and transfers revived the dispute and Atallah continued to be at loggerheads with his Minister. His record as Chief of the General Staff is marred by his weakness and inability to check the serious growth among army officers of corruption and indiscipline, for which, however, the Wafdist Minister, Hamdi Seif el Nasr Pasha, was largely responsible. He was also on bad terms with Maître Sayed Selim, the Minister of Defence in the coalition Governments of Ahmed Maher and Nokrashi.

Visited the United States at the head of a military mission in April 1947.

Resigned in February 1948 following the discovery of an allegedly subversive plot among certain army officers.

Decorations.—C.B. (Military Division) 1943; Order of Ismail, Second Class (1946).

22. Lewa Ahmed Attiya Pasha

Served in the Egyptian army in the Sudan and also as a District Maamour under the Sudan Government. Left the Sudan with the Egyptian army in consequence of the 1924 revolt. After the entry into force of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 he was placed in command of Egyptian troops in the Sudan. Returned to Egypt on promotion to the rank of Lewa, was appointed Adjutant-General. Placed on pension when the Wafd Government assumed office in 1942. Joined the Constitutional Liberal Party and became a Senator, in which capacity he strongly advocated the reorganisation and strengthening of the Egyptian army on modern lines. Speaks English moderately well. Appointed Minister of National Defence by Sidky Pasha, February 1946.

Retained the Ministry of National Defence when Nokrashi Pasha succeeded Sidky Pasha in December 1946.

In November 1947 was dropped from the Ministry of Defence owing to his failure to gain the respect of the army and owing to public criticism of the looseness of his private life. In any case there had always existed a strong mutual antipathy between him and Nokrashi Pasha.

23. Ahmed Hafez Awad Bey

Born about 1882. 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

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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 Mouayad*. 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 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 became the foreign editor of his paper. His educational background is more French than English.

The *Kawkab-esh-Sharg* has ceased publication, and neither Hafez Awad Bey nor his son are, for the moment, actively engaged in journalism.

24. Maitre Ali Ayoub

After graduating from the Faculty of Law he took up a legal career in Sharkieh Province and later in Cairo. He was one of those who took an active part in the nationalist movement in 1919 and then joined the Wafd. He first entered Parliament as a Wafdist but seceded from that party with the late Ahmed Maher and Nokrashi Pasha and was one of the more prominent members of the Saadist Party, which they formed. He was a Minister of State for a short while in 1940 in the Cabinet of the late Hassan Sabry Pasha. Having been returned to the Chamber of Deputies in the general elections held under the auspices of the late Ahmed Maher Pasha's Government at the end of 1944, he was elected a Vice-President of the Chamber. When Sanhoury Pasha relinquished the Ministry of Education on appointment as President of the Council of State in March 1949, Maitre Ali Ayoub took over that portfolio.

He owns land in Sharkieh Province and is said to be fairly wealthy, but, even so, he has a reputation for venality. His private life is said to be rather disreputable. In politics he is moderate.

When Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha's Cabinet resigned in July 1949, Maitre Ali Ayoub held the portfolio of Social Affairs in Hussein Sirry Pasha's coalition Cabinet until the latter resigned in the following November.

25. Dr. Soliman Azmi Pasha

Graduated from the medical school of Cairo University and began his career in private practice, specialising in chest diseases. Lectured in the faculty of medicine and later became dean of that faculty in succession to Dr. Ali Ibrahim Pasha. He resigned from this position in 1945 owing to ill-health. Is well liked by British doctors in Egypt. Is a professor of medicine at Cairo University. Has made a good deal of money from his private practice. Appointed Minister of Health under Sidky Pasha, February 1946. Nominated Senator, May 1946.

It is feared that his state of health will not permit of his holding this appointment for long or displaying much drive; the senior Under-Secretary (Shousha Pasha) is therefore likely to take a good deal of the Minister's work on his shoulders, as

usual. Has no direct party connexion, but his sentiments are anti-Wafdist.

Was not reappointed Minister of Health after the fall of the Sidky Cabinet in December 1946. Appointed to the presidency of the Egyptian Red Crescent Society in April 1947.

26. Mahmood Azmy Bey

Born about 1890.

He was for some time on the staff of the *Siasa*, 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 successfully repressed 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 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.

Returned to Egypt in the early summer of 1934 and joined the staff of the *Jihad*, 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 un congenial partisanship, and invoked Residency assistance to find more independent employment.

In 1936 he invoked embassy assistance for employment and declared his intention of quitting journalism for a post in the Suez Canal Company or any other important business concern. Meanwhile, he 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.

In February 1937 he left Egypt for a press tour of Palestine, Syria and Iraq, and while in Bagdad was offered and accepted the post of Professor of Economics in the Law School at Bagdad. During the summer a student of the Bagdad Law School fired at his professor, who was out walking with Azmy Bey, and the latter received a bullet in the shoulder. He returned to Egypt by air and has not since returned to Bagdad. Appointed to the New Taxes Administration of the Egyptian Ministry of Finance late in 1938.

Appointed Controller of Press Section, Censorship Department, under *état de siège* 1939. Retired in 1940. Returned to Direct Taxes. Appointed *Conseiller Royal* Adjoint in July 1943 with rank of Director-General.

In 1943 he lobbied, without success, for appointment as Egypt's first Minister in Moscow.

Visited England as a journalist early in 1946 and after his return to Egypt his press articles on the subject of Anglo-Egyptian treaty negotiations were

as intransigent as those of the extreme nationalist elements. Was designated by Sidky as Controller in the Ministry of the Interior in 1946, to deal with press affairs, but was not confirmed in the appointment owing to King Farouk's suspicions of his pro-Soviet activities. Now writes for Wafdist and other newspapers.

In 1947 toured North Africa and later went to France, where he now is. During 1946-47 wrote broadcast scripts (under his own name) for Sharq el Adna.

27. Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha

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 in 1914 he joined the Arab tribes in the Western Desert and won a considerable reputation fighting and working in the cause of the Senuesi. He was under sentence of death by the Italians.

He returned to Egypt after the war and for some time avoided Egyptian politics. He then 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, also a delegate to the Parliamentary Economic Congress at Brussels in 1929. He has made a study of agrarian conditions in Roumania.

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

Was appointed Egyptian Minister to Afghanistan on the 1st March, 1937, in addition to his other duties as minister in Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia. Following the engagement of Princess Fawzia to the Crown Prince of Iran a separate minister was appointed to Iran and Afghanistan. Azzam was accordingly promoted to First-Class Minister in Iraq.

Proceeded to London as a member of the Egyptian Delegation to the Palestine Conference in 1939.

Appointed minister to Turkey in August 1939. Appointed to be Minister of Waqfs and Commandant of the Territorial Forces, in Ali Maher's Cabinet, the 18th August, 1939. Transferred from Waqfs to Social Affairs on the 20th December, 1939. Retired with the Ministry on the 27th June, 1940, but retained Territorials until they were placed under the Minister of Defence.

Came out with meritoriously pro-British statements in our worst moments, i.e., on our retreat to Alamein.

Minister for Arab Affairs in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, a post specially created in connexion with the Arab unity discussions then proceeding. Nominated secretary-general of the Arab League Council, 1945, on the insistence of Nokrashi Pasha. Has shown lack of balance and extremist tendencies in this post.

He used to be described as "an attractive young fanatic." He was certainly an extremist, but 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 fellabeen.

He is married to a daughter of Khaled-el-Kharqani, his comrade-in-arms in Tripoli, who was one of Ibn Saud's unsuccessful delegation to the Imam Yehia in 1933, and is one of Ibn Saud's political and commercial advisers.

Accompanied the Aram delegations to the United States for the Special General Assembly of the U.N.O. on Palestine and subsequently remained in New York for some time, apparently to do some lobbying in American and United Nations sides in anticipation of the presentation of the Egyptian case to the Security Council, and also in the interest of the Arab cause generally.

His position as Secretary-General of the Arab League appeared to be threatened by Nuri Pasha el Said's attack on the Arab League administration during the Arab League Council's meeting in the autumn of 1949. Azzam Pasha, however, weathered the storm though not without some loss of prestige in Arab circles.

28. Abdel Meguid Badr Pasha

Served for some years as an engineer in the Government service before retiring to go into business. He identified himself with the national movement in his youth and is a fairly recent adherent to the Saadist party. He enjoys a reputation for eloquence which he was apparently able to use with some effect among his fellow-students at the university during the 1919 troubles.

Appointed Minister of Social Affairs by Ahmed Maher after the general elections of January 1945, an appointment which he is said to owe to his friendship with Nokrashi. Retained that portfolio in Nokrashi's Cabinet, February 1945. Has a good reputation generally. Speaks English.

Left office on the fall of Nokrashi's Cabinet, February 1946. Given title of Pasha in the Birthday Honours, 1946.

When Sidky strengthened his Cabinet in September 1946, with Saadist participation, Badr Pasha was appointed Minister of Social Affairs. After Sidky's resignation in December of that year, he returned to office as Minister of Commerce and Industry in Nokrashi Pasha's Cabinet. When this Cabinet was reshuffled in February 1947 he gave up that portfolio for the more important one of Finance, in succession to Abdel Hadi Pasha who had been appointed Chief of the Royal Cabinet. The appointment of Badr was the result of a compromise with the Liberals who resisted Nokrashi's wish to nominate his protégé Mahmoud el Darwish Bey to the Ministry of Finance.

The publication of a report by Darwish Bey containing critical reflections on the Government's financial policy and on the integrity of the Administration prompted King Farouk to insist, in November 1947, on Badr Pasha's relinquishing the Ministry of Finance. As a solution, he was given the lucrative directorship-general of Egyptian State Railways.

Resigned in December 1949, following a main line railway accident in which several lives were lost. For some months previously had been suffering with serious eye trouble.

29. Ahmed Moursi Badr Bey

A leading Alexandria lawyer at the National Bar and Deputy for the Attarin constituency of

Alexandria. He graduated from the School of Law in 1916 after having been in prison for three months, according to reports, on a charge of threatening to kill the British Vice-Principal of that school in 1914. He was again arrested in the same year on a charge of complicity in a plot to assassinate the late Sultan Hussein and remained in detention for two years. He joined the Wafd in the early beginnings of the national movement and became secretary to the Wafdist committee in Alexandria. In 1930, under the Sidky régime, he was arrested on a charge of inciting the public to organise demonstrations and agitation. In 1931 he broke away from the Wafd and decided to concentrate on his legal career. He returned to politics, however, when the late Ahmed Maher Pasha and Nokrashi Pasha broke away from the Wafd in 1937 and was, with them, one of the original members of the Saadist Party.

In the reconstruction of Nokrashi Pasha's Cabinet in November 1947 he was appointed Minister of Justice.

A man of powerful physique and considerable vitality, he is a keen golfer, having at one time had an international handicap of 2. But despite his stormy past, he had not emerged into the front rank in politics until his above-mentioned appointment to Cabinet rank. He speaks English fluently.

As Minister of Justice he has aroused the antagonism of the Council of State owing to alleged attempts to impinge on the latter's authority and independence in connexion with appointments to that body, thus giving the unfortunate impression that he wished to exert a political influence which would undermine the impartial authority of the Council of State.

Continued as Minister of Justice under Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha until the latter's resignation in July 1949. He then took office in Hussein Sirry Pasha's coalition Cabinet as Minister of Education, where he aroused a good deal of controversy by displaying a narrow and reactionary attitude towards certain aspects of female education. He also tended to aggravate the friction within the Cabinet between his own party and the Prime Minister. He relinquished office when that Government resigned in November 1949.

30. Bahi-ed-Din Barakat Pasha

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.

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.

Was created a pasha in February 1938. Elected President of Chamber after the April 1938 elections.

Was not re-elected President of Chamber the

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18th November, 1939. From the outbreak of war in 1939 he showed a singular capacity for sitting on the fence and avoidance of compromising himself in any way with the British cause. His attitude was consistently timorous and disappointing.

Defeated by the rival Wafdist candidate in the elections of March 1942.

Nominated Senator in January 1945. Succeeded Kamel Sidki as president of the State Audit, April 1945.

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.

In January 1949 he tendered his resignation from the Presidency of the State Audit as a protest against the Government's continued disregard of his successive recommendations for necessary administrative reforms to reduce departmental extravagance. Some days later he was persuaded, as the result of Palace intervention, to withdraw his resignation on receiving from the Prime Minister a promise of the Government's full support.

He again tendered his resignation in September 1949 and this time successfully resisted the efforts of Hussein Sirry Pasha, then Prime Minister, to persuade him to withdraw it.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of the Order of Ismail (1946).

31. Abdul Hamid Bedawi Pasha

Born about 1892.

Educated at the School of Law 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 became president about 1927 and remained there until December 1940.

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.

Appointed Minister of Finance in Hussein Sirry's reformed Cabinet the 5th November, 1940.

Resigned from Ministry of Finance in December 1941, in consequence of serious charges of nepotism and corruption.

In March 1945 Nokrashi appointed him Minister for Foreign Affairs and Bedawi headed the Egyptian delegation to the San Francisco Conference in the following month. His loquacity and importunities at San Francisco were, if anything, a disservice to Egypt and the smaller nations.

He is president of the "Société Fuad I d'Economie Politique de Statistique de Législation," an official research organisation of high standing.

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

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to any reasonable Government. His nationalism and legal argumentativeness have tended to obtrude themselves with embarrassing persistence in every variety of official document.

In February 1946, just before he left office on the fall of the Nokrashi Government, it was announced that he had been elected a judge of the International Court of Justice, an honour which flattered his vanity, but for which he is doubtless well qualified by his legal acumen and experience.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of the Order of Ismail (1936); Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile. Title of *Imtiaz* (1946).

32. Abdel Rahman al Biali Bey

Born 1893 at Mehalla al Kubra. Received his primary and secondary education in Egypt and in 1914 went to England to study at the London School of Economics. Returned to Egypt in 1915 and joined the Nationalist movement. His Nationalist activities resulted in his being interned in 1916. Was again taken in custody during the revolutionary movement of 1919. Qualified for a law degree in 1921 while still imprisoned. Was later released from custody, but was again arrested in 1924 after the assassination of the Sirdar, in company with the late Ahmed Maher Pasha and Nokrashy Pasha. Was acquitted of the charges against him in this affair on the ground of lack of evidence proving his complicity.

Was elected Deputy in 1931 during the former Sidky régime, having been one of the leading members of the now defunct Ittehad Party, which was created by Hassan Nashaat Pasha in 1925 to back the late King Fuad against the Wafd. In Parliament he devoted particular attention to finance and was at various times a member and *rappporteur* of the Financial Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. He has latterly been chairman of this committee. Was a Senator in 1936 and later *rappporteur* of the Senate's Financial Committee. He has been a consistently close friend of Sidky during his parliamentary career, and for some time past has sat as an independent. He has at times aired Socialist views. As an economist, he no doubt realises the now imperious necessity of raising the standard of living of the Egyptian masses. His moral reputation is unsavoury.

Appointed Minister of Finance in Sidky Pasha's Cabinet, June 1946.

Accepted the leadership of the Egyptian Labour Party formed from the group of minor trade unions presided over by Nabil Abbas Halim while still Minister of Finance. Left office on the fall of Sidky Pasha's Cabinet in December 1946. Announced his resignation from the presidency of the Egyptian Labour Party in August 1947.

33. Mohammed Kamel El-Bindari Pasha

Lawyer by profession with a reputation as a thorough and reliable, if not a brilliant, advocate in the Native Courts.

An active member of the Constitutional Liberal party. At one time he anonymously contributed to the anti-Wafd campaign in the *Balagh*.

Appointed Minister of Public Health in Mohammed Mahmoud's Cabinet on the 30th December, 1937. In this capacity he showed himself very slow to appreciate any point of view but his own.

Began to intrigue with Ali Maher Pasha and was dropped from the Cabinet following Cabinet reshuffle by Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha after 1938 elections (27th April, 1938). Appointed *Sous-Chef du Cabinet Royal* the 30th April, 1938, as a rejoinder by Ali Maher to Mahmoud for his having dropped Bindari from Cabinet. Was reported to be very sympathetic to and a supporter of the Young Egypt movement.

During the absence of Ali Maher Pasha at the

Palestine Conference in London in 1939, Bindari succeeded in undermining the former's position at the Palace, so much so that on Maher Pasha's return the latter presented his resignation to King Farouk as a protest against Bindari's intrigues against him. King Farouk was thus faced with the choice between Bindari and Ali Maher. The King reluctantly yielded to the latter, and Bindari was "granted one month's leave." After the expiration of his leave he was appointed Egyptian Minister in Brussels. Bindari thus betrayed successively Mohamed Mahmoud and Ali Maher Pashas. He is a worthless fellow. Retired *en disponibilité*, 1940. Appointed Minister, first class, in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, July 1945.

Appointed Egyptian Minister in Moscow, April 1946.

Placed on pension, after having reached the age limit, in July 1949.

34. Mohammed 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 appointment as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in June 1936.

Resigned the under-secretaryship in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in August 1943, ostensibly for reasons of health, but more probably in order to devote himself to business.

He is 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.

35. Mahmoud el Darwish Bey

Graduated at the Cairo School of Law and took the degree of B.Sc., at the London School of Economics where he studied under Dr. Hugh Dalton. Served in the Ministry of Finance for some years and became private secretary to the late Amin Osman Pasha. In 1938 he was Secretary-General in the Ministry of Education, in which capacity he handled the notorious Selim Hassan antiquities scandal in a manner which reflected discredit on himself, though it is probable that Nokrashi Pasha was responsible for urging him to protect Selim Hassan. As a result of this affair he was transferred to the customs in Alexandria where he incurred King Farouk's displeasure for refusing, probably quite rightly, to give certain customs facilities to a group of Palace officials.

He was then out of the Government for a time, occupying himself with commercial activities which proved unsuccessful. During this period he joined the Saadist Party but later resigned prior to his appointment early in 1945 as Under-Secretary for Post-War Affairs in the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. He owed this appointment to the late Ahmed Maher Pasha who was then Prime Minister.

Early in 1947 he became Acting Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance and took a prominent part in the difficult and complex negotiations, which took place in London in June 1947 with regard to Egypt's sterling balances.

He gives the impression of being not anti-British but of having at the same time an extreme

nationalist outlook. He is really all out for Egypt; and his apparent desire to collaborate with us is a means to this end. He has a certain knowledge of economic statistics, and is a clever theoretician; and he is extremely politically minded. He boasts of a rugged personality and loyalty, but these are really persistence and single-mindedness in working for Nokrashi Pasha on whom his own personal interests depend; and he is very ambitious. He has made a large number of enemies inside and outside Government service by his forcefulness and self-interestedness. His real objective is to be Minister of Finance for which he was Nokrashi's candidate in February 1947 but the Liberals vetoed his appointment. He is an implacable enemy to those who stand in his way or oppose his strong nationalistic activities.

Nokrashi and his Government were much embarrassed by the publication in the *Misri*, in October 1947, of details of a report which Darwish had submitted to the Prime Minister criticising the Government's financial policy and alleging corruption in the Administration. Darwish was thereupon asked to resign but refused and was placed on pension in November 1947.

36. Tewfik Doss Pasha

Copt. Born about 1875. Son of Doss Zigeim, a bible-colporteur in Assiout. Brought up as a Presbyterian, but later 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 Ittihadist 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 became much closer. He played a prominent part in supporting the candidature of the corrupt Coptic Patriarch (Anba Yoannes) against the reformers and he was in league with His late Majesty and the Patriarch in certain obscure financial misappropriations of Coptic wakfs.

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.

He is on the boards of several Banque Misr industrial enterprises and the Union Foncière d'Egypte. Chairman of Upper Egypt Hotels (Limited).

Was offered brief in litigation between Sheikh of Koweit and Iraq Government, and after arrangements had been made for him to proceed to Iraq he demanded a fee which the Treasury considered too high, and in the end Doss recommended Ahmed Rushdi, a junior lawyer, who actually proceeded. Took a prominent part in the Parliamentary Arab Congress held in Cairo in October 1938.

Had pro-German leanings and was suspected of taking money from the Reich before the war.

Elected Senator, April 1946.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile.

37. 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, 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 returned to daily journalism with the revival, in November 1934, 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.

Retired on pension when the Wafd Government fell in December 1937, and confined himself for a time to literary work. Reappointed Director of the European Political Bureau when the Wafd returned to power in February 1942. Writes most of Nahas's French speeches and correspondence.

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

38. 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 1918 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 to the Seychelles.

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

He married Aida, daughter of Morcos Hanna Pasha, in November 1923.

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.

Became Minister of Communications in the Cabinet of Nahas Pasha in March 1938. 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 projected treaty. He was again in London from July to September of that year making propaganda against the Sidky Cabinet.

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 was 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.

He remained Nahas's constant companion and adviser, and as such held a position of outstanding influence, both in the Cabinet and in the Wafd. His position, however, was challenged by Nokrashi, who was supported by Ahmed Maher. The growing tension between Makram and Nokrashi did much to produce the split in the Wafd in 1937.

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. Again appointed Minister of Finance in Nahas's fifth Cabinet, February 1942.

Differences with Nahas, arising partly from resentment at Mme. Nahas's growing influence over her husband and partly from the bestowal of irregular favours on her relatives, came to a head in May and brought about a reconstruction of the Cabinet, Makram being dropped. Makram's open hostility to Nahas after he had been omitted from the Cabinet resulted in his dismissal from the party in July 1942, together with a number of junior satellites. His subsequent overtures to the Saadists for a united bloc met with a cool response, since Nokrashi cordially dislikes Makram and Ahmed Maher was far from being impressed by Makram's hysterical opposition tactics. However, he worked in close co-operation with the anti-Wafd Opposition.

Was the outstanding candidate for election as *Bâtonnier* of the Native Bar Syndicate in December 1942. The Government, however, interrupted the electoral proceedings and after a postponement secured the election of the Wafdist candidate, Bassiouni Bey, by the narrow margin of six votes.

In March 1943, Makram submitted a detailed indictment of the Wafd Government to the Palace and surreptitiously had the whole text printed and published as the notorious "Black Book." This was widely distributed in Egypt and the series of allegations about corruption, favouritism, &c., were the subject of much public comment and of a long series of questions in Parliament. This led to Makram's expulsion from the Chamber in July 1943, by a three-quarter majority vote; his constituency then went to an unopposed Wafdist candidate.

Makram again put up for election to the presidency of the Native Bar Syndicate in December 1943, but was defeated by the Wafdist candidate, this time a Copt.

Early in 1944 Makram published an unimpressive sequel to the "Black Book." At the same time, in common with other Opposition spokesmen, he became very violent in his denunciation of alleged British support of the Wafd Government.

Interned by order of Nahas Pasha in June 1944 for having published virulent anti-Wafd pamphlets considered subversive of public order. Was released by Ahmed Maher in October 1944 and appointed Minister of Finance. Retained that portfolio in Nokrashi's Cabinet, February 1945. Pursued a vindictive campaign against Nahas and certain of the latter's former Cabinet colleagues, insisting on an enquiry by a Ministerial committee into the integrity of the Nahas Cabinet, and publishing extracts from this committee's report in his newspaper *Al Kotla* while the report was still under examination by an *ad hoc* committee of the Chamber. Was on bad terms with his Saadist colleagues and was generally supposed to be supported by the Palace.

His headstrong efforts to pose as champion of the Egyptian Nationalist cause inspired him to demand immediate negotiations with Great Britain for treaty revision in December 1945. In this Makram out-maneuvred his Prime Minister and precipitated a Cabinet crisis in December 1945 which the Cabinet, however, survived. Relinquished office on the fall of the Nokrashi Cabinet, February 1946. Member of the Egyptian treaty delegation 1946, in which he played a discordant and intransigent rôle.

Was a signatory of the statement opposing the Bevin-Sidky treaty proposals which was issued by seven members of the Egyptian treaty delegation in November 1946, owing largely to their fear of compromising their political future by continued association with Sidky Pasha. Makram subsequently made overtures for reconciliation with Nahas in the evident hope of succeeding the late Sabry Abu Alam Pasha as Secretary-General of the Wafd but Nahas refused to consider Makram's re-admission to the Wafd.

Renewed efforts by Makram during the summer of 1948 towards the reconciliation with the Wafd have made some progress to the extent that the relations between the two parties are now smoother but the prospects of Makram's readmission to the Wafd remain dim. This policy of offering the Wafd the hand of friendship has alienated the loyalty of two of Makram's principal henchmen, one of whom, Taha el Sebai Pasha, has consequently been expelled from the Kotla Party. Since then there has been a cooling off owing to the Wafd's dislike of Makram's abortive effort to get the limelight by putting himself at the head of a party of Egyptian lawyers who attempted, unsuccessfully, to stage an illicit entry into the Sudan as a political stunt.

A further effort by Makram at reconciliation with the Wafd was dropped when the latter accepted seats in Hussein Sirry Pasha's coalition Cabinet in July 1949 and Makram's own party was not represented in that Government. Subsequently, Makram welcomed the replacement of that coalition by Hussein Sirry's neutral Cabinet appointed to conduct general elections and he thereupon announced that his party would contest the elections. Having made that decision, he showed unmistakable signs of flirtation with the remnants of the dissolved Moslem Brethren Society. Makram had the mortification of being defeated by a Wafdist in his own constituency and his party failed to win a single seat.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of the Order of Ismail (1942).

Title of Imtiaz 1946.

39. Dr. Abdel Galil El-Emary

Appointed an Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance in December 1947, having previously been in the Supplies Department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and controller of Foreign Exchange. Is mainly responsible for Egypt's foreign exchange and trade policy. Was a key member of the Egyptian delegation for financial negotiations with His Majesty's Government in December 1947 and chairman of the Egyptian delegations in January-March 1949 and January 1950. Is looked upon as a coming man but is not yet a heavy-weight. Speaks fluent English.

40. Hussein Enan Pasha, C.B.E.

Has a long record of efficient service with the Ministry of Agriculture, in which he is said to have served under forty-five Ministers over a period of thirty years. He studied in England and has shown himself very favourably disposed towards British interests, especially as Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture. He is a keen farmer on his own estate. Has no politics. Accepted the portfolio of Agriculture, as an Independent, in Sidky Pasha's Cabinet, February 1946. Nominated Senator, May 1946.

Awarded the C.B.E. 1946. He speaks excellent English, and his wife, who has an attractive personality, also speaks fair English.

Resigned office on the fall of Sidky Pasha's Cabinet in December 1946. Has joined the boards of several joint stock companies.

In spite of the financial sacrifice involved, he accepted the portfolio of Agriculture in Hussein Sirry Pasha's neutral caretaker Cabinet in November 1949. He relinquished office when that Cabinet resigned in January 1950.

41. Galal Fahim Pasha

Graduated from the School of Agriculture and entered the Government service, holding various posts for which he was qualified by his training as an agricultural expert. He was successively Inspector of Agriculture in the Ministry of Wakfs, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Wakfs

and later in the Ministry of Agriculture he was brought before a Council of Discipline in 1937 and as Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Wakfs was later involved in a discreditable affair in connexion with the exploitation of Wakfs' property. He began his political career as a Wafdist but followed the late Adly Yeghen Pasha when he formed the Constitutional Liberal Party. He is a Senator but has never been really prominent in political affairs.

On the reconstruction of Nokrasbi Pasha's Cabinet in November 1947 he was introduced into the Cabinet for the first time as Minister of Social Affairs. His appointment was mainly a makeshift arrangement to maintain the equilibrium within the Cabinet between Saadists and Liberals; he has no special aptitude for that portfolio and is generally regarded as a stop-gap whose ministerial career is likely to be neither long-lived nor distinguished. He has a fair knowledge of English.

As was anticipated, the Ministry of Social Affairs has, under his direction, achieved no worthwhile measure of social reform nor has it inspired any hope that it is capable of doing so. Both the Minister and his subordinates are utterly apathetic in that direction.

He continued as Minister of Social Affairs in Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha's Cabinet until its resignation in July 1949.

42. El Ferik Ali Fahmi Pasha

Born about 1866. 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 Aaser 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.

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.

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

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile.

43. 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 18th 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 Bazek 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 18th 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.

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.

Elected president of the Liberal Constitutional party in 1941.

Resigned his seat in the Senate April 1942. The announcement of his retirement, on grounds of ill-health, from political activity and from the presidency of the Constitutional Liberal party, in the summer of 1942, left the Liberals at sixes and sevens in their efforts to find a new president.

As a member of the Arabic Language Academy, founded by King Fuad, he published, in February 1944, a plan for the adaptation of Latin characters to the Arabic language. Prince Mohammed Aly and others strongly denounced the idea.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile; Title of Al Imtiaz (1936); Grand Cordon of the Order of Ismail (1938); Grand Cordon of the Order of Mohamed Aly (1946).

44. 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 used to be a source of pungent and occasionally useful information about Coptic Patriarchate affairs, but is now rather *gaga* and unable by reason of his age to lead an active life.

45. Dr. Mansour Fahmy Pasha

Born 1896. Educated at the College Français and subsequently studied law in Paris. Obtained a degree in natural sciences and a doctorate of philosophy. On returning to Cairo he became a lecturer at the University and at the Higher Training College. He was subsequently appointed director of the National Library before joining the staff of Alexandria University. Appointed Rector of Alexandria University and created pasha in December 1944. Is a member of the Royal Arabic Language Academy. Was for a number of years secretary of the Egyptian Red Crescent Society. An able and versatile scholar.

Relinquished the rectorship of Alexandria University when he was placed on pension in March 1946.

46. Mahmoud Fakhri Pasha, C.B.E.

Born about 1865. Speaks excellent French. Of Circassian origin, but alleged to be partly Jewish. Son of an ex-Prime Minister of anti-English tendencies.

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.

Appointed Egyptian Minister in Paris in 1928, where he remained until the rupture of relations with Vichy in February 1942. Was then appointed minister in Madrid and later in Lisbon, holding the two posts together. Returned to Paris as minister May 1945.

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.

Retired from the post of minister in Paris on reaching the age limit in December 1945 and was given the personal rank of ambassador on retirement. He was then appointed a director of the Suez Canal Company.

Shortly after returning to Egypt he was offered the post of Grand Chamberlain but declined the offer.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile; Title of Al Imtiaz (1922); Grand Cordon of Order of Ismail (1927); C.B.E.

47. Mohammed Ahmed Farghaly Pasha

President of the Alexandria Cotton Exporters Association, operating in his own name one of the leading cotton export concerns. Holds a number of important directorships, including the National Bank of Egypt. Member of the Alexandria Municipal Commission. Is mainly self-made, but an "Old Victorian" and was a great friend of the late Amin Osman Pasha. Anglophile, but mainly interested in making money for himself. He also has political ambitions. As regards war-time cotton operations, he proved difficult in that he is of an independent turn of mind, inclined to strike out on his own and in his own personal interests. A large and judicious subscriber to war and other charities. Rather unexpectedly made a pasha in February 1941 and nominated Senator in March 1942.

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48. Mustapha Fahmy Pasha

Born 1886. Educated at the "Ecole Spéciale Supérieure des Travaux Publics" in Paris.

A civil engineer by profession, he was Director-General of the State Buildings Department prior to 1939. At the beginning of the war he was transferred to the Tanzim Department of the Ministry of Public Works as Director-General and in this capacity had charge of the administration of public utilities in Cairo. Appointed Director-General of Alexandria Municipality in October 1945. He is friendly, honest and well-intentioned, but perhaps a little too "baladi" for cosmopolitan Alexandria. Although not very dynamic, he rather surprisingly made a stand against the Ministry of the Interior in defence of the independence of the Alexandria Municipality in connexion with the municipal budget, for which he was primarily responsible.

Awarded the title of pasha, February 1946.

Became Minister of Public Works in Hussein Sirry Pasha's neutral caretaker Cabinet, November 1949. He relinquished office when that Cabinet resigned in January 1950.

49. Hussein Fahmy Bey, C.B.E.

Born at Alexandria about 1895. He joined the Customs Administration, in which his quick intelligence and integrity earned him successive promotions until he reached the responsible post of Director-General of Customs. In the early part of the war he was made Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Supplies and in that capacity represented Egypt in various international technical conferences. In 1943 he resigned from the Government service to become managing-director of the important Salt and Soda Company. In January 1949 he accepted nomination as Minister of Finance in the Government formed by Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha after Nokrashi Pasha's assassination. He was one of the Independents invited into that Government for their technical abilities.

Hussein Fahmy Bey has always given ample proof of his friendship and regard for British interests. He acknowledges that he owes a great deal to British officials under whom he served in the Customs. He has a modest and engaging personality and is shrewd and businesslike in his methods. He is an advocate of decentralisation in the Administration. Speaks excellent English and French. Awarded C.B.E. Continued as Minister of Finance on the formation of Hussein Sirry Pasha's coalition Cabinet in July 1949 and resigned with that Government in the following November.

50. Maître Ibrahim Farag

Born 1903. Copt. A native of Samanoud, Nahas Pasha's birthplace, he owes something to Nahas Pasha's encouragement for his education and start in life. He was trained as a lawyer and appointed Assistant Prosecutor General. Having shown a marked partiality for the Wafd, his career in the administration suffered an interruption after the Wafd Government fell in 1937 but on the return of the Wafd to power in 1942 he was appointed as Sub-Director of the Inspectorate in the Ministry of Interior and then became Director of Personnel in that Department. In the latter capacity he was reputed to have wielded an autocratic influence over the Interior administration generally and it is not surprising that he was removed when the Wafd Government fell in 1944 and he resumed private legal practice. In the general elections of January 1950 he contested the Shoubra constituency as a Wafdist and won it. He is one of the younger elements invited to join Nahas Pasha's Cabinet in which he was allotted the newly-created portfolio of Municipal and Rural Affairs. The object of the creation

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of this Ministry was to secure better co-ordination of various public services which had suffered in the past owing to a somewhat illogical dispersal of responsibility between various departments in the central administration.

51. Mohamed Morsi Farahat Bey

Born 1897. Graduated with a law degree in 1918 and was appointed an Assistant Prosecutor-General in 1920. He continued his career in the Ministry of Justice and became successively Chef de Parquet, president of the Court of Assizes, vice-president of the Court of Appeal and, under the martial law régime instituted in May 1948, president of the Military Tribunal. He enjoyed a good reputation for fairness as a judge. He emerged into political prominence for the first time when appointed Minister of Supply in the Cabinet formed by Nahas Pasha after the general elections of January 1950.

52. Mahmoud Abul Fath

Born about 1885. The son of Sheikh Ahmed Abul Fath, a professor of Mahomedan law. Admitted to the School of Law in 1906. Lived beyond his means and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for forging a cheque. Acted as a "factotum" to a wealthy and dissolute young Egyptian, Aly Fahmy Bey Kamel, who was subsequently shot dead by his French wife in a London hotel. Entered journalism and eventually joined the staff of the *Ahram*, which sent him on several important assignments abroad, for which he displayed undoubted talent. When Sidky Pasha was in office he introduced his Excellency to his future mistress, Countess Alice Saab, but did not hesitate to denounce this liaison when Sidky Pasha fell from power. Joined the Wafd in 1936, and in association with Karim Sabet and Mohamed Tabei started in the same year a daily morning newspaper the *Misri*, financed by the Wafd as their official organ. The paper has attained, for Egypt, a considerable circulation. The partnership was dissolved in 1938 when the *Misri* was purchased outright by the Wafd, and he and his editors became salaried co-editors. His brother having married a wealthy American, Abul Fath in 1939 was able partly to repurchase the *Misri* and thus became its sole proprietor. Was one of the few Wafdist candidates who were successful in the general elections of 1938, and in 1939 was a member of the Wafdist delegation to the Indian National Congress.

President of the Syndicate of Journalists in 1942 and 1943, a position which enabled him to gratify his self-advertising propensities. He was said to have used his influence as a Senator and as president of that syndicate to amass a large fortune in the newspaper "black market," and it was apparent that, in association with his brother, he allowed the pursuit of commercial activities to occupy more of his time than his newspapers.

When Nahas Pasha reconstructed his Cabinet in June 1943 Abul Fath tried hard to secure an appointment as Minister of Social Affairs, though without success. Later, he became apprehensive of the possible consequences of too close an association with the increasingly unpopular internal politics of the Wafd Government. Visited the United States late in 1944 and remained there for several months, doubtless laying a foundation for post-war commercial activities.

Abul Fath is an unprincipled flibuster, but is not lacking in charm or intelligence. Speaking excellent English and French, he usually creates a favourable impression, particularly on foreigners. So long as it suits his purpose he will co-operate loyally with any individual or party irrespective of nationality or party colour. He has at times been suspected of taking money from the Italians.

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The *Misri* has been tending to drift from its Wafd connexion since January 1946 and is believed to aspire to rival the *Akram* as an independent Arabic daily, seeking to exploit the advantage of Moslem-Egyptian ownership as opposed to the Lebanese-Christian ownership of the latter. But it still retains a pro-Wafd bias.

Abul Fath visited Britain both in 1945 and 1946, remaining there during the treaty negotiations in Egypt, and again in 1949.

Visited the United States in the summer of 1947 and from there contributed despatches to his newspaper which, though anti-British, strongly urged that the atmosphere in New York was unfavourable for Egypt's projected appeal to the Security Council. This suited the Wafd's book very well. President of journalists' syndicate again in 1947. In 1947 he concluded a tie-up with the twin Amin brothers, owners and editors of *Akhar al Yom* and *Akher Sa'a*; which seems to be printing and publishing rather than editorial. This business partnership with the Amin brothers lasted only a few months and was dissolved owing to Abul Fath's unwillingness to be associated with the management of *Akher Sa'a*, which was a financial liability. In the autumn of 1948 Abul Fath covered the Paris meetings of the Security Council and the United Nations Assembly for *Al Misr*.

Elected a Senator in 1945.

53. Mahmoud Fawzi Bey

Born 1900. Studied law at Rome University and obtained his doctorate in 1924. Began his official career as attaché in the Egyptian Consulate in Rome and in 1926 was appointed to a post in the Ministry of Justice. Between 1926 and 1936 he held consular appointments in New York, New Orleans and Kobe. Then successively held the posts of second secretary at Athens, consul in Liverpool, consul-general at Jerusalem and first secretary in Paris. Returned to Jerusalem as consul-general in 1943 and in the following year was transferred as chargé d'affaires to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1945 he was appointed counsellor at the Egyptian Legation in Washington and minister, third class, in Addis Ababa in 1946. Returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with that rank in April 1947 and has since been serving as a member of the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations Organisation.

Appointed Egyptian representative in the Security Council, December 1948.

54. Edgard Gallad Pasha

Born in Alexandria in 1900, his father being a well-known jurist of Lebanese origin.

Gallad, a Francophile product of the French Jesuit Missionary Schools in Egypt, started his career as a lawyer in the Mixed Courts where he had little success. In 1923 he tried journalism and started *Le Journal du Caire*, which survived for a few years only, despite the fact that it was subsidised by the Palace, where his brother was head of the European Bureau of the late King Fuad I.

The failure of this venture did not prevent him from trying his luck again and in 1936 he started *Le Journal d'Egypte*. This also was supported and subsidised by the Palace. Had it not been for the Second World War, which helped him considerably, it is probable that Gallad's second attempt would have been no more successful than the first. However, *Le Journal d'Egypte* is now considered to have the largest circulation (12,000 copies) of any French daily newspaper in the Middle East.

In 1948 Gallad started an Arabic evening daily, *Al Zamane*, which made some splash at the beginning but has now dwindled to a circulation of some 8,000 copies. This paper is believed to be subsidised by the Palace but is thought not to be covering its expenses.

Gallad, who became a Pasha in 1949, is president of the Rotary Club of Cairo, and is also a member of the Devonshire Club in London.

He had for some years a close but informal relationship with King Farouk who seemed to appreciate Gallad Pasha's ideas on political matters and his ingenious suggestions for getting around difficulties but the rise of Kerim Tabet Pasha's star appears to have diminished his usefulness and effectiveness in this respect. He has undoubtedly been helpful to us in the past in smoothing out difficulties arising from the special relationship between Great Britain and Egypt and he would still like us to believe that he takes a realistic view of Anglo-Egyptian relations but his judgment on these matters cannot safely be trusted. His ability to analyse a situation is not what it was (he has become diabetic) but in his editorial capacity he commands attention as an exponent of the Palace point of view on political and international affairs.

He is cordially disliked in Egyptian journalist circles. Although he is said to have spent more than £2,000 in his endeavours to be elected president of the Syndicate of Egyptian Journalists, he was heavily defeated, some members of the staff of his own papers even voting against him. Like his fellow Lebanese Kerim Tabet Pasha, the King's Press Counsellor, Gallad is regarded as a foreign intruder and one of the King's evil geni. Married in 1948 to a local lady journalist and has one son.

55. Mohamed Mufti El-Gazayerli Pasha

Born 1890. Took a diploma in the School of Law in Cairo and began his career in the Parquet. After some years in the Magistrature he had an interlude in the diplomatic service, being appointed successively Egyptian Minister in Ankara and in Teheran. He then returned to his judicial career and in 1948 became president of the Court of Cassation. In this capacity he had a leading rôle to play in the ceremonies which marked the abolition of the Mixed Courts in October 1949 and he paid generous tribute to the work of the foreign judges in the Mixed Courts. In November 1949 he became Minister of Wakfs when Hussein Sirry Pasha formed his neutral cabinet and relinquished that appointment when the cabinet resigned in January 1950.

He has an agreeable disposition and speaks French well.

56. Ali Gemal-ed-Din Pasha, C.B.E.

Graduated in law. 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.

Appointed Minister of War in Sidky Pasha's Cabinet, June 1933, and retained that portfolio until Sidky Pasha's Government resigned in 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.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile, C.B.E.

57. Ahmed Abdel Ghaffar Pasha

Educated at Oxford. A leading Liberal Constitutional Deputy and a keen private agriculturist. Became Minister of Agriculture in Haasan Sabry

Pasha's Ministry on the 28th June, 1940, and continued in same office in that of Hussein Sirry Pasha. Was dropped from the Cabinet when Sirry Pasha reconstructed his Cabinet in July 1941. Minister of Agriculture in the Coalition Cabinet of Ahmed Maher and Nokrashi, 1944-5.

Was a rival of Hussein Heikal Pasha for the presidency of the Liberal party after Abdel Aziz Fahmy Pasha's resignation in 1942. After Heikal Pasha's election to the presidency, Ghaffar Pasha was one of the principal elements of discord within the party.

Very outspoken and headstrong. Fearless in the expression of his pro-British views and criticisms of his political opponents. Somewhat unbalanced.

Relinquished office as Minister of Agriculture on fall of Nokrashi Cabinet, February 1946. Elected Senator, April 1946.

Appointed Minister of State one month before Sidky's Cabinet fell in December 1946. He was given the portfolio of Agriculture in the succeeding Nokrashi Cabinet.

Took temporary charge of the Ministry of Public Works from July till December 1948. In the Cabinet formed in December 1948, after the assassination of Nokrashi Pasha, he was given the portfolio of Public Works and relinquished that of Agriculture.

When the Abdel Hadi Cabinet was succeeded in July 1949 by Hussein Sirry Pasha's coalition Cabinet he reverted to the Ministry of Agriculture and went out of office with that Cabinet in the following November. He was a turbulent element in the short-lived coalition under Hussein Sirry Pasha, flirting with the Saadists and showing an anti-Sirry bias.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile.

58. 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, 1908, 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 left much to be desired. He appeared 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 was 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.

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

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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. Was dismissed from the Wafd as a result of his quarrel with Makram.

Appointed Minister of Communications when Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha broadened the basis of his Cabinet the 24th June, 1938.

Continued as Minister of Communications in Ali Maher's Cabinet the 18th August, 1939. Continued in Hassan Sabry's Ministry the 27th June, 1940. Resigned the 21st September, 1940.

Nominated Senator in 1938. Took a leading part in the deliberations of the Opposition elements during 1943 and frequently criticised the Wafd's policy in Senate debates. He speaks French and a little English.

Minister of Public Works in the Coalition Cabinet of Ahmed Maher, 1944, and in that of Nokrashi, 1945.

Relinquished office on the fall of Nokrashi Cabinet, February 1946. Renominated Senator, May 1946.

As Minister of State in Hussein Sirry Pasha's coalition Cabinet formed in July 1949, he was the Saadist representative on the Ministerial Committee formed to examine the contentious question of the delimitation of parliamentary constituencies. He resigned with that Government in the following November.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile.

59. 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.

Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in Nahas's Cabinet in May 1936 and was a member of the Egyptian Treaty delegation. 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.

He remained in France after the outbreak of war in 1939 and later proceeded to Switzerland.

Invited by Prime Minister Nokrashi to join the Egyptian delegation to the San Francisco Conference to soothe the popular feeling that the delegation should be as representative as possible. The Wafd, however, disclaimed him and he declined the invitation on health grounds.

He was formerly a valuable element in Egyptian life, and is an extremely intelligent man. His

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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.

Returned to Egypt in December 1945 and was nominated Senator in April 1946. Headed an Egyptian delegation to Paris whose object was to secure Egyptian participation in the Peace Conference, August 1946, and presided over that delegation when it was admitted to state Egypt's case.

Was invited in April 1947 to head the Egyptian delegation to the Security Council but declined, ostensibly owing to his failure to obtain all-party support, but more probably owing to a conviction of the unsoundness of Egypt's case.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile; Grand Cordon of Order of Ismail (1936); Title of Al Imtiaz (1936).

Resigned from the Senate in February 1950, ostensibly on grounds of health, but in reality owing to the offence to his dignity caused by the opposition of Egyptian high quarters to the Suez Canal Company's proposal to offer him a directorship. This opposition was not so much a reflection on Wasif Ghali Pasha himself as the result of a desire to secure the appointment of two specially favoured nominees to vacant directorships.

60. Maitre Mahmoud Suliman Ghannam

Born 1898. A Moslem lawyer, he graduated in the English School of Law and speaks English, French and Arabic.

When Saad Zaghlul was deported, Ghannam and his school friends started student agitations and publication of anti-British leaflets. In 1926 he became Parliamentary Secretary of Zaghlul, who was President of the Chamber of Deputies. After Zaghlul Pasha's death he was chosen by Ahmed Mohammed Khashaba Pasha as Secretary of the Higher Council of Communications in Mohammed Mahmoud's Cabinet. He was later transferred to the Postal Administration as Inspector of Investigations.

He was for a long time a supporter of Makram Ebeid Pasha, and their friendship is said to date from 1919, when Ghannam was a young firebrand.

Became Minister of Commerce and Industry in Nahas Pasha's Cabinet of May 1942. His efforts to control prices under war-time conditions had little effect on hoarding and profiteering. Headed the Egyptian Economic Delegation to Palestine in February 1944, for negotiations regarding commercial exchanges. Took the opportunity to boost Nahas Pasha's Arab Unity programme in his public declarations in Palestine. Has been a troublesome element in the Wafd Cabinet, always stirring up nationalist issues, particularly that of the Sudan. Left office on the fall of the Wafd Government in October 1944.

Admitted to the Wafd group, January 1946.

Appointed assistant secretary-general of the Wafd in May 1947 on the death of Sabry Abu Alam Pasha.

Was given the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the Cabinet formed by Nahas Pasha in January 1950.

61. Abdel Salam Fahmi Gomas 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.

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.

Minister of Agriculture in Nahas's fifth Cabinet, February 1942. Elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, May 1942. Re-elected President of the Chamber in 1943. Relinquished this office after the general elections of January 1945, which were boycotted by the Wafd.

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. Is well off, possessing three estates; one in Gharbia and two in Menufia.

On the death of Sabry Abu Alam Pasha, Gomas Pasha was appointed secretary-general of the Wafd, May 1947, with Mahmoud Ghannam Pasha as assistant secretary-general, the latter's appointment being evidently due to a desire to have a dynamic personality with administrative ability to assist the lethargic Gomas Pasha, whose prior claim to the higher post on the grounds of seniority could not be overlooked.

He resigned the secretaryship-general of the Wafd in June 1948, ostensibly for personal reasons but really in order to placate the younger Wafdist elements who were dissatisfied with the party's decline into uninspired political activity and whose defection appeared to be threatened on this account.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile.

62. Maitre Saba Habashy Pasha, K.B.E.

Copt. Born about 1898. Lawyer by profession, having taken a Doctorate of Law with honours in Paris. Was at one time a judge and one of the most promising younger members of the Saadist party. He has always taken a leading part in Coptic Church affairs and belongs to a small and influential group of educated reformists who seek to raise the standard of the Coptic priesthood. Although a layman, in 1932 he was actually nominated as Patriarch, but Pasha. He served formerly in the Ministry of subsequently withdrew. Is a cousin of Wasif Ghali Commerce and Industry but was dismissed for protesting against the notorious elections of Sidky Pasha.

Appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry the 24th June, 1938.

Reappointed Minister of Commerce and Industry in Ali Maher's Ministry the 16th August, 1939. His work in handling supply questions in the early days of the war was outstanding and he co-operated well with the British authorities. Retired on change of Ministry on the 27th June, 1940.

Appointed a member of the Supreme Economic Council in June 1948.

Minister of Commerce and Industry and of Supplies in Sidky Pasha's Cabinet, February 1946. Created Pasha and nominated Senator in May 1946. Again co-operated whole-heartedly with British authorities in supply and commercial matters.

Resigned from the Cabinet in October 1946 and resumed his lucrative legal practice.

Decorations.—K.B.E. (1941).

63. Ibrahim Abdul Hadi Pasha

Born about 1900 in Dakahlia Province. In his early years he was a fanatical student leader, and in 1920 was sentenced to penal servitude in the case of Abdul Rahman Bey Fahmy. He was released in 1924 with other political prisoners by the Zaghlul Ministry. Practised at the Bar, where he distinguished himself as a successful advocate. A

prominent member of the Saadist party and a forcible speaker in the Chamber of Deputies. Appointed Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs in the Ali Maher Cabinet of August 1939. Minister of Commerce and Industry in Hassan Sabri Pasha's Ministry, the 27th June, 1940. Resigned the 21st September, 1940. Minister of Health in Ahmed Maher's Cabinet, October 1944, and in that of Nokrashi, February 1945. Member of the Egyptian delegation to the San Francisco Conference, April 1945. Created pasha, May 1945. Left office on the fall of the Nokrashi Cabinet, February 1946.

Member of the Egyptian delegation for treaty negotiations 1946.

Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs when Sidky brought four Saadists into the Cabinet with the object of strengthening his position in Parliament in order to offset the opposition within the treaty delegation itself, September 1946. In this capacity he accompanied Sidky Pasha to London for informal treaty talks with Mr. Bevin in October 1946. When Nokrashi Pasha succeeded Sidky Pasha as Prime Minister, Abdel Hadi Pasha was appointed Minister of Finance but in February 1947 was appointed Chief of the Royal Cabinet and thereupon resigned the vice-presidency of the Saadist Party, his Cabinet portfolio and his seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

On the assassination of Nokrashi Pasha in December 1948, Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha was immediately called upon by King Farouk to take over the premiership. Having done so, he maintained the Saadist-Liberal coalition but broadened the base of the Government by introducing into the Cabinet a representative of the Watanist Party and four Independents whose political stature was negligible, but whose technical competence would be useful in handling pressing administrative problems. He also made overtures to the Wafd; a series of discussions with Serag ed Din Pasha reduced the gap but failed to overcome the Wafd's objections to collaboration with any other than the Prime Minister, whom they could consider fully independent. Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha made it a cardinal point of his Government's policy to pursue the out-and-out campaign against the Moslem Brethren, whose dissolution had been proclaimed by his predecessor, and to deal thoroughly with terrorism generally. To this end he has worked courageously under the threat of assassination. Having failed to secure the co-operation of the Wafd while he himself was still nominally Independent, he resumed his membership of the Saadist Party in January 1949 and was immediately elected as its president in succession to the late Nokrashi Pasha. Not having a seat in Parliament when called to the premiership, he was nominated a Senator in January 1949.

His unpopular Government fell in July 1949 when King Farouk decided to make his "Bairam gift" to the nation of a wider coalition Cabinet under Hussein Sirry Pasha.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile (1946).

64. Ferik Mohammed Haidar Pasha

Began his career in the police, in which he soon acquired a reputation for ruthlessness even as a junior officer. Having received the command of the mounted troop of the Cairo City Police, he incurred the hostility of the Wafd by his very severe handling of Wafdist demonstrators about 1930, and when the Wafd took office in October 1936 he was, not surprisingly, placed on pension. After the fall of the Wafdist Government he was appointed Deputy Director of the Prisons Department in the Ministry

of the Interior and subsequently became Director-General. When the newly formed Ministry of Social Affairs took over the administration of prisons in 1944, Haidar Pasha became Under-Secretary of State in that Ministry and retained direct authority over the prisons administration. While Director-General of the prisons administration he was made aide-de-camp to King Farouk and subsequently was promoted to the rank of Ferik (lieutenant-general), of which the Chief of the General Staff is at present the only other holder. In his capacity as aide-de-camp his main function appeared to be to represent King Farouk at the principal sporting events; he is a keen supporter of the National Sporting Club. Apart from the fact that he is essentially a Palace man, he has no politics and has generally shown himself outwardly friendly towards the British. When the discontented police officers staged a short-lived strike to ventilate their grievances as regards pay, &c., in October 1947 Haidar Pasha was deputed by King Farouk to intervene over the head of Nokrashi Pasha, then Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior. Although this move was successful in quelling the strike movement for the time being, such direct intervention on the part of the Palace was not only a rebuff to the Government but was generally deplored as a symptom of King Farouk's supposed eagerness to govern as well as to reign. Haidar Pasha was no doubt used as the instrument of this misguided step in view of his reputation as a martinet.

When Nokrashi Pasha reshuffled his Cabinet in November 1947 Haidar Pasha, on King Farouk's insistence, was brought in as an Independent to replace the Liberal Ahmed Attiya Pasha as Minister of National Defence. It was reliably reported that His Majesty required him in that post in order to deal with the growing disaffection among junior army officers. Both the Saadists and the Liberals resented the enforced inclusion of an Independent in their coalition Cabinet. He speaks English fairly well.

It is generally supposed that Haidar Pasha's ambition is to reach the premiership and that in such an event he would govern as a sort of military dictator, supporting the Palace and holding down the Wafd. His extravagant glorification of the Egyptian army's rôle in Palestine has hoodwinked the less well-informed elements of the general public.

Haidar Pasha retained his portfolio (now called Minister of War and Marine) in Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha's Government (December 1948–July 1949), and also in the coalition Government and the neutral caretaker Government formed by Hussein Sirry Pasha. He went out of office in January 1950, when a Wafd Government was formed as the result of the general elections. The Palace had evidently hoped that he might retain the portfolio of War and Marine but Nahas Pasha successfully resisted this and, as a sort of compromise, the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces was specially created and given to Haidar Pasha with the stipulation that he should be responsible to the Minister of War and Marine.

65. Abdel Hamid Abdel Hakk Pasha

A Moslem lawyer, born in 1895, who graduated at the Egyptian School of Law. He is a native of Upper Egypt. Speaks English, French and Arabic. He is married.

Practised as a lawyer at Abu Korkas in Minia Province in 1926, when he came to Cairo and practised with Sabry Abu Alam and the late Youssef-el-Gundi. Whenever Makram Ebeid Pasha was a member of the Government Abdel Hakk used to look after his cases in the courts. He was in consequence a strong supporter of Makram Pasha.

During the Sirri régime Abdel Hakk was the leader of the Opposition in the Chamber, and made violent attacks on the Government. He was elected *bâtonnier* of the Civil Bar in 1942 and Vice-President of the Chamber.

Became Minister of Social Affairs in Nahas Pasha's Cabinet of May 1942.

In this capacity he introduced and secured the passage of various demagogic measures, notably a labour syndicate law and a law compelling foreign enterprises in Egypt to use Arabic in accountancy and correspondence with the Government. His thrusting methods and long intimacy with Makram threatened to cast doubts upon his loyalty to the Cabinet, but an open breach was averted after Makram's dismissal from the Wafd.

In the Cabinet reshuffle, which took place in June 1943, Abdel Hakk was withdrawn from Social Affairs and given the Ministry of Waqfs. This transfer was interpreted partly as a concession to foreign business elements who were alarmed by Abdel Hakk's xenophobic tendencies in the Ministry of Social Affairs, and partly as a sign that Nahas Pasha had become jealous of the personal popularity with the working-classes which Abdel Hakk had gained as a result of his well-publicised projects for labour reform. As Minister of Waqfs, his reforming zeal was turned to good account in cleaning up the corrupt and antiquated administration of that department and in introducing revolutionary but *prima facie* desirable, changes whereby the less productive Waqf properties were offered for sale by public auction and the proceeds invested in stocks and shares.

Left office on the dismissal of the Wafd Government, October 1944. In January 1945 he announced his retirement from the Wafd in order to work untrammelled by party ties for Egypt's complete independence. In June 1945 he formed a non-party group consisting of a few dissident Liberals and Saadists and a small number of well-meaning theorists to assist this effort, which was supposed to have Palace encouragement but made negligible popular appeal.

Appointed to the board of directors of the Banque Misr, May 1945. Nominated Senator, June 1945.

Renominated Senator, May 1946.

Was one of the Independents introduced into the Government formed by Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha after Nokrashi Pasha's assassination at the end of 1948 and was given the Ministry of Supply. He went out of office when that Government fell in July 1949. He resigned his seat in the Senate in the following month and was awarded the title of Pasha. His resignation from the Senate was ostensibly to enable him to contest a seat in the Chamber of Deputies in the general elections due towards the end of the year. He is now thought to have thrown in his lot with the Palace.

66. 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 the 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.

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 then professed to have 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, opposed Abbas Halim from 1936 onwards, and his organisation therefore became anti-Wafd. His activities were not unwelcome to the Palace, as a possible means of attaching labour to the Throne.

In conjunction with Hassan Anis Pasha he started a society for the promotion of civil aviation in Egypt early in 1938.

His son and two daughters were granted the dignity of Nabil and Nabilas by Royal rescript in April 1938. Visited Germany in the summer of 1938 and attended the Nuremberg Nazi Party Congress. On his return to Egypt spoke in glowing terms of the German air force, which his war-time squadron leader (now Marshal Göring) gave him facilities to inspect.

Owing to obvious manifestations of his pro-German sympathies and to his underground activities directed against the Allied war effort, the Government decided to intern him at El Saru in July 1942. Released from internment by Ahmed Maher, October 1944 since when he has shown renewed interest in labour matters though without gathering much support among the syndicates, the only exception being that of the Cairo tramway employees.

He is rather a buffoon and is not taken seriously except, unfortunately, by some working-class elements, impressed by being courted by a member of the Royal Family. Socially he is friendly to the British, in spite of his sympathies for Germany.

Abbas Halim has persevered with his labour activities and has succeeded in gathering round himself a small and unimportant group of workers which he has styled the "Egyptian Labour Party" and which meets from time to time at his private house. But he is not taken seriously.

67. Maître Ahmed Hamza

Born 1897. A Moslem, who was educated at Birmingham University, where he graduated as an engineer.

He comes from a family well known in Kaliouba Province and is the son of a rich landowner. He finished his education shortly before the last war and has since worked in trade. He possesses 400 feddans

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in Kaliouba Province, owns in partnership a large ice factory in Cairo and is a principal shareholder of the *Wafd al Miari* newspaper, now known as *Sawt al Umma*. He is also owner-editor of the non-political monthly *Al Islam*.

He joined the Wafd party in 1919 and contributed to its funds. He stood for Parliament first in 1930, and in 1936 he was a whip in the Chamber of Deputies. Was a member of the Provincial Council of Kalubia, where he has a large and well-managed estate. Visited India as a member of the Wafd delegation to the Indian National Congress in March 1939.

Appointed Minister of Supplies in Nahas Pasha's Cabinet of May 1942, and retained that portfolio when the Cabinet was reconstructed in June 1943. He showed himself co-operative with the British supply organisation, but was apt to be over-cautious in estimating the surpluses of Egyptian products required by His Majesty's Government. Went out of office with the Wafd Government in October 1944.

He is of rather a timid disposition and inclined to shun social activities. His principal interest in life is his jasmine farm and scent business, with its predominating French connexions.

Admitted to the Wafd group, January 1946.

Elected as Senator for the district of Qaha (Kaliouba) in the 1945 elections.

Appointed Minister of Agriculture in the Cabinet formed by Nahas Pasha after the general elections of January 1950.

68. Abdel Malek Hamza Bey

Born 1889. A leading lawyer and a clever and active man. He is a striking case of conversion from extreme nationalism (he was with the German intelligence during the war of 1914 to 1918) 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 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 were at one time 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.

A former M.P. for Port Said (Independent).

He resigned his position as Assistant Royal Councillor in 1939 and entered business as managing director of the Sharq Insurance Company. Did not seek re-election as a Deputy in the elections held under the Wafd Government's auspices in 1942, but subsequently associated himself with the Saadist party and was a discreet though severe critic of the Wafdist Administration. Re-elected Independent Deputy for Port Said in the general elections, January 1945. Joined the non-party group formed by Abdel Hamid Abdel Hakk (q.v.) in June 1945.

69. El Lewa Mohammed Saleh Harb Pasha

Born 1889—Assuan Province.

Graduated at the Military Academy, Cairo, and commissioned in the Egyptian army. At the outbreak of the Great War he was stationed at Sollum

on the Western frontier in the coastguard service, and went over to the Senussi. This act of his was considered by the British authorities to be one of deserting his post, but it is understood that Saleh Harb Pasha lays the blame for his act on the British officer commanding at Mersa Matruh at the time, who he alleges, failed to support him. After the war he was allowed to return to Egypt. He was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies in the first Parliament formed by Zaghlul Pasha in 1926 and was later appointed to the post of Sub-Director-General in the Prisons Administration. In February 1939 he was appointed Director-General of the Coastguards Administration.

Owing to his action at the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 he was always suspect, but British officials who were associated with him in later years always found him reasonably competent and easy to work with. He was appointed Minister of Defence on the 18th August, 1939, in the Ali Maher Ministry. Left office the 27th June, 1940, on the fall of Ali Maher's Ministry.

Elected president, Young Men's Moslem Association, August 1940 and used his position there to foster anti-British agitation.

Was confined to Assuan, his native town, under surveillance in June 1942, owing to his anti-British attitude.

Since his release from confinement to Assuan, has been again active in his capacity as president of the Young Men's Moslem Association, in which his influence has resumed its markedly anti-British trend.

Elected vice-president of the Egyptian Labour Party sponsored by Nabil Abbas Halim in May 1947.

Resigned from the "Egyptian Labour Party" in February 1950.

70. Doctor Mohamed Hashem Pasha

Born 1911. After graduating from the Faculty of Law in 1932 he continued his legal studies in France and returned to Cairo University to teach that subject. His family is well known in Qaliouba Province and he is reputed to have enjoyed a very substantial income from his legal practice. He sits in the Chamber of Deputies as an Independent Deputy. He is regarded as very intelligent, energetic and possessed of moral courage. He speaks English.

When Hussein Sirry Pasha, who is his father-in-law, formed his coalition Cabinet in July 1949 he appointed Dr. Mohamed Hashem as one of the Ministers of State. In this capacity Dr. Mohamed Hashem made himself very useful to the Prime Minister, particularly in handling the press and on occasions as a buffer between the party representatives and the Prime Minister in discussions on controversial issues such as the redivision of constituencies. It was, to some extent, a tactical error on Sirry Pasha's part to have him in his Cabinet, since his inclusion was widely thought at the time to savour of nepotism.

When Hussein Sirry Pasha and his coalition Cabinet resigned in November 1949 he retained Dr. Mohamed Hashem as Minister of State in his succeeding neutral Cabinet and entrusted to him the special task of supervising the electoral arrangements. Dr. Mohamed Hashem did not spare himself in this onerous task and was widely commended for his conscientious efforts to settle disputes as they arose. He relinquished office when that Government resigned on the completion of the general elections. He was made a Pasha during this latter term of office.

71. Mahmoud Hassan Pasha

Born in 1898. Graduated in law in 1917. Entered the Government service as a secretary in the Ministry of the Interior and in July 1919 trans-

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ferred to the Mixed Parquet, eventually becoming president of the Mixed Parquet in Mansourah in 1924. In 1925 he entered the diplomatic service as second secretary in Brussels and subsequently served in Paris and Prague. He returned to the Mixed Courts as judge at Mansourah in 1930 and resumed his diplomatic career in 1936 when he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Sweden and Norway. Transferred in the same capacity to Washington in 1938 and was promoted ambassador in 1946. He has on various occasions been a competent spokesman for Egypt at meetings of the Security Council and General Assembly of the U.N.O. In June 1947 he was guilty of a diplomatic impropriety in broadcasting, on one of the American radio systems, an address on the Egyptian problem containing anti-British material. Apparently this was done on Nokrashi Pasha's instructions. Although he disapproved of Nokrashi Pasha's decision to refer Egypt's dispute with Great Britain to the Security Council and disliked Nokrashi's handling of the case at Lake Success, he was persuaded to defer his intended resignation until after the autumn meeting of the General Assembly of U.N.O. His resignation from the Diplomatic Service, therefore, took effect in November 1947.

72. Mohammed Abdel Khalek Hassouna Pasha

Born 1898. Son of a much-respected sheikh of Al Azhar. Educated at Victoria College and later graduated at the Faculty of Law, Cairo. Continued his studies at Cambridge University.

After a successful career in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in which he rose to be head of the Political Department while still in his thirties, he was appointed Governor of Alexandria in April 1942, probably at the instigation of the Palace.

An honest, conscientious official with a quiet and rather solemn manner, he is, for an Egyptian, above the average in respect of efficiency and common sense. His tactful handling of the many difficult war-time problems in Alexandria has been entirely creditable.

His wife, a daughter of the late Dr. Shabin Pasha (a former Minister of Health), is thoroughly westernised and socially attractive.

Hassouna Bey speaks excellent English and French.

The serious anti-British riots at Alexandria on 4th March, 1946, when some British troops were the victims of mob violence, revealed Hassouna Pasha as lacking the capacity to handle severe crises calling for quick judgment and exceptional administrative ability.

Returned to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in May 1949 as Under-Secretary of State with the rank of ambassador.

Awarded the title of Pasha, February 1946.

In November 1949 he accepted the portfolio of Social Affairs in the neutral caretaker Cabinet formed by Hussein Sirry Pasha to conduct general elections. He relinquished office when that Cabinet resigned in January 1950.

73. Dr. Hussein Heikal Pasha

Born in 1898. Educated in Paris, where he graduated in the faculty of law. Was for many years editor of the *Siassa*, the daily mouthpiece of the Liberal Constitutional party. Was for a long time the right-hand man of Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha and the brains of the Liberal party. Was also proprietor and editor-in-chief of the weekly magazine *Siassa*.

Was appointed Minister without Portfolio in Mohammed Mahmoud's second Cabinet on the 30th December, 1937, and Minister of Education in Mohammed Mahmoud's third Ministry of the 27th April, 1938. Created a Pasha in 1938.

Retained portfolio of Education when Mohammed Mahmoud reformed his Cabinet on the 24th June, 1938.

Was not retained in Ali Maher's Cabinet after resignation of Mohammed Mahmoud in August 1939. Returned to journalism and restarted a weekly *Siassa*, which did not survive very long. Was appointed Minister of Education in Hassan Sabri's Ministry, the 27th June, 1940, and continued in Hussein Sirry's Ministry, the 15th November, 1940. Retained portfolio of Education in Hussein Sirry's two succeeding Ministries 1941.

As vice-president of the Liberal Constitutional party he became the *de facto* leader of the party on the retirement of Abdel Aziz Fahmy Pasha. Was ultimately successful in securing election to the presidency of the Liberal party in January 1943, but, owing to the jealousy of his rivals for that office, he was unable to impose an effective discipline on the party as a whole.

Minister of Education and of Social Affairs in Ahmed Maher's Cabinet, October 1944. Appointed President of the Senate when Ahmed Maher reconstituted his Cabinet after the general elections, January 1945.

He is regarded as one of the leading writers of the Arabic language; is the author of a number of books, including novels of modern Egyptian life. He is said to be an agnostic, but affects Islamic zeal. Is generally alleged to be addicted to alcohol and drugs.

Member of the Egyptian delegation in the negotiations for treaty revision 1946.

He and his party adopted a somewhat equivocal attitude towards the treaty negotiations and made certain important reservations with regard to the Bevin-Sidky proposals drawn up in London in the autumn of 1946. The Liberals later withheld whole-hearted support for Nokrashi's declared intention to appeal to the Security Council although the Cabinet as a whole eventually endorsed that proposal.

Was re-elected President of the Senate in January 1947. Headed the Egyptian delegation to the General Assembly of U.N.O. in 1947, but his hopes of doing so again in September 1948 were disappointed owing to King Farouk's indignation at his having gone beyond his instructions on the previous occasion. This, and other factors produced a further deterioration in the relations between himself and Nokrashi and a weakening of the Saadist-Liberal Coalition. There was a simultaneous wave of bickering within the Liberal Party itself which Heikal was unable to control. He was reappointed President of the Senate for a further period of two years in January 1949.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile (1941).

74. Sadek Hencin Pasha

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 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'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.

General Manager Cairo Water Company.

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. His daughter is married to Mr. Charvet, former general manager of the Shell Company of Egypt.

75. Mahmoud Tewfik el-Hifnawi Pasha

Graduated at the Faculty of Agriculture and has spent the greater part of his life in scientific research on agricultural questions. He was sent on a mission to Cambridge, where he obtained the highest degrees. Is the author of several important works on agriculture. In 1936 he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture. Appointed Minister of Agriculture in the Ali Maher Cabinet, August 1939. Vacated office on fall of Ali Maher Pasha's Ministry, the 27th June, 1940. Appointed Technical Adviser in the Ministry of Agriculture by Ahmed Maher's Government, December 1944, a post for which he has outstanding technical qualifications. He has been accused of being anti-British but this charge has been contested by Englishmen who have worked with him. Is, anyhow, a friend of Ali Maher. Awarded the title of pasha 1946.

76. Neguib el-Hilaly Pasha

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 wrote 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 Nassim'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,

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1937. Dismissed with Nahas Pasha's Cabinet the 30th December, 1937.

Again Minister of Education on Wafd's return to power in February 1942 and retained that portfolio on the reconstruction of the Wafdist Cabinet in May 1942. Created Pasha 1942.

As the mouthpiece of an ill-judged attack on Hassanein Pasha in Parliament in June 1943, he incurred the severe displeasure of King Farouk and was boycotted by His Majesty. Nahas Pasha successfully resisted the Palace's repeated demands for Hilaly Pasha's removal from the Cabinet. Relinquished office on the dismissal of the Wafd Government, October 1944.

It is now commonly thought that while ready to give the Wafd his advice, he is reluctant to re-emerge as a candidate for ministerial office and prefers to stick to his legal practice.

77. Abbas Abu Hussein Pasha

A rich landowner and notable of Menufia Province but not a highly educated man. At one time he was an active Wafdist and gave that party generous financial support, but Sidky Pasha, during his first premiership, succeeded with some difficulty in enticing him away from the Wafd and rewarded him with the title of Pasha. He subsequently joined the Constitutional-Liberal Party, possibly as the result of his close intimacy with Ahmed Abdel Ghaffar Pasha, his neighbour in Menufia. He has a good reputation as an authority on agricultural matters. In the last few years he has not been prominent in politics but he holds a seat in the Senate. He is reported to favour a reasonable settlement with Great Britain.

Joined Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha's Cabinet in December 1949 as Minister of Agriculture, in which office he succeeded his friend, Ahmed Abdel Ghaffar Pasha, who was transferred to Public Works. Resigned when that Cabinet fell in July 1949.

78. Ahmed Hussein Effendi

President of the Young Egypt party. Born about 1905. Graduated at the School of Law, 1933. After leaving the university he issued a newspaper *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 was always very suspect to the Public Security Department which 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 was also supported from time to time by the Palace.

Visited England in the summer of 1938, where through the British Council, he was offered facilities to see the Lancashire cotton and Liverpool ship-building industries. He did not avail himself of these opportunities, but on his return to Cairo he expressed himself as very much impressed with all he saw in England. On his return journey to Cairo he spent some time in Rome, where the Italian authorities put all facilities at his disposal. Towards the end of 1938 Ahmed Hussein visited the Sudan, with negative results. He was arrested in connexion with

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subversive agitation of "Young Egypt," but released on bail.

His activities during the war 1939-41 became so blatant and dangerous that eventually an order for his arrest and internment was made.

After eluding arrest for some time he was interned in July 1941. A year later he escaped from the Demerdash Hospital, where he had undergone an operation, and for some months succeeded in eluding recapture. Gave himself up to the authorities in November 1942, doubtless as a result of the Eighth Army's successful drive, and was interned. Released by Nahas Pasha in 1944, when the Wafd Government evidently decided that it would be expedient to have the Young Egypt party well-disposed.

To meet, Ahmed Hussein is not an 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.

Arrested together with other members of the Young Egypt Party on suspicion of complicity in a serious hand-grenade attack on a British Services Club at Alexandria in July 1946. Later released on bail.

Visited the United States on a Nationalist propaganda tour in January-June 1947 and was accorded a considerable ovation by the more extreme political elements on his return.

He has now renamed his party the "Egyptian Social Democratic Party." He professes to have been greatly impressed by the various features of socialism as applied in the United Kingdom which he visited in the summer of 1949 in order to make Egyptian nationalist propaganda.

79. Dr. Ahmed Hussein

Born 1907. Son of the late Ali Hussein Pasha who was a prominent Wafdist. Took a law degree in Egypt and a doctorate in economics in Germany. Entered the Government service and, after some experience in the Department dealing with the co-operative movement, he became Director of the Fellah Department in the Ministry of Social Affairs. He showed an enlightened understanding of the problem of rural reform and was eventually made Under-Secretary of State. In this capacity he co-operated well with the Labour Counsellor of this Embassy. Although not a member of the Wafd Party he was selected by Nahas Pasha to become Minister of Social Affairs when the Wafd returned to power after the general elections of January 1950.

He speaks English well and is married to an attractive Egyptian wife.

He is the nephew of Osman Moharram Pasha and his brother is the son-in-law of Abboud Pasha.

80. Dr. Taha Hussein Bey

Born 1889, of humble origin. Although blind from early childhood, he studied at Al Azhar, then at the Egyptian University, and finally at the Sorbonne, where he graduated.

On returning to Egypt he was appointed a lecturer in Arabic literature in the Faculty of Letters of the Egyptian University, and eventually became a professor and Dean of that Faculty. His university career was temporarily interrupted during Sidky Pasha's premiership, for political reasons. Was later appointed technical adviser in the Ministry of Education, and has recently been nominated *ad interim* to the rectorship of King Farouk I. University at Alexandria, founded in 1942, while continuing to hold the post of Technical Adviser to the Ministry. Appointed a member of the Alexandria Municipal Commission, May 1944. Relinquished the

interim Rectorship of Alexandria University and his post as Technical Adviser in the Ministry of Education after the Wafd Government fell in October 1944.

A strong adherent to the French academic tradition, which he has assiduously propagated in his books and press articles. As an essayist and critic he holds an outstanding position in the Arabic literary world.

In politics he was formerly a member of the Constitutional Liberal party, and at times an outspoken opponent of the Wafd. But after his dismissal from the university, during the Sidky régime, he went on to the Wafd and became one of the principal leader-writers of the Wafd press until the fall of the Sidky régime, shortly after which he returned to the university. His temporary appointment as Rector of Alexandria University may be taken as a sign of the Wafd's confidence in his loyalty, as well as a tribute to his attainments as a scholar.

An unorthodox Moslem, his liberal outlook in religious matters brought him into conflict with Azhar at an early stage in his career. One of his best-known publications, "The Future of Culture in Egypt," has become a standard work on this subject.

Although not unfriendly to us, his French bias is inconvenient, as he is always disposed to promote French intrusions into cultural spheres which we regard as more properly reserved for British or Egyptians. Under the Wafd Government 1942-44 he was so powerful in the Ministry of Education that his views exercise a decisive influence on the Minister. He is a difficult man to handle, being very susceptible and authoritative. He is a stickler for the Egyptian right to manage its cultural affairs without foreign privilege or interference.

During the war he helped considerably in Allied propaganda. He was strongly democratic and anti-Nazi. In 1945 his articles on world affairs in the pro-Wafd "Balagh" betrayed a cynical and pessimistic outlook with regard to the prospects of post-war international understanding.

Received the degree of Doctor *Honoris Causa* of Montpellier University, May 1946.

In 1948 his contributions to the press, especially on treaty matters, became increasingly hostile to us but more recently that tone has been less prominent. He visited the United Kingdom in the summer of 1949 and was well received in academic circles there.

When Nahas Pasha formed his Government after the general elections of January 1950, Dr. Taha Hussein was appointed Minister of Education and immediately showed signs of a firm intention to put his democratic and progressive ideas into practice, perhaps too impetuously. He is suspected of sympathy with communism and already shows signs, in office, of a disquieting fusion of intellectualism and demagoguery.

Nominated Senator, February 1950.

81. 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. Resigned the 22nd January, 1936.

His general reputation as a judge and a respectable member of society was good. He has never belonged to any political party, but is essentially Wafdist in

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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.

82. Dr. Neguib Iskandar Pasha

Born about 1886. Copt.
Specialised in bacteriology at the Khedivial School of Medicine, and after spending two years studying in Europe, was appointed bacteriologist in the Public Health Laboratories.

Was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (London) in 1912.

Took an active part in the Nationalist movement at the end of the 1914-18 war as a Wafdist. Was elected a Deputy in 1924 as a Wafdist, but he later seceded from the Wafd with the late Ahmed Maher Pasha and Nokrashi Pasha, since when he has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Saadist Party, without however achieving Cabinet rank until December 1946 when he was appointed Minister of Health in Nokrashi Pasha's Saadist-Constitutional Liberal Government. He then held a seat in the Senate to which he was nominated in 1945.

Has led a very active life, both professionally and politically. Like the former and present leaders of the Saadist Party, he has in recent years put some water in his wine.

Continued as Minister of Health in Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha's Cabinet and also in the coalition Cabinet presided over by Hussein Sirry Pasha, July to November 1949.

83. Mohammed Hilay Issa Pasha

Having been previously a judge in the Native Court of Appeal, 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, in which post he had neither the calibre nor the ingenuity required. Minister of Waqfs and later of Education in Sidky Pasha's Cabinets, June 1930-September 1933, and Minister of Education in Abdel Fattah Yehia's Cabinet. Resigned the 14th November, 1934, with Abdel Fattah Yehia's Cabinet.

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 Waqf's in Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha's Cabinet the 30th December, 1937.

When Mohammed Mahmoud reconstituted his Cabinet on the 27th April, 1938, following elections, Hilmy Issa was appointed Minister of Communications. Dropped by Mahmoud the 24th June, 1938, when he broadened the basis of his Ministry by appointment of Saadists. Became official head of

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the Opposition on the amalgamation of the Ittehad and Shaabist parties under his presidency.

Minister of Justice in Hassan Sabry's Ministry, the 25th June, 1940. Continued in Hussein Sirri Cabinet, the 15th November, 1940.

Dropped when Hussein Sirri strengthened his Ministry in July 1941.

Nominated a Senator, 1942.
The remnant of the Ittehad-Shaab party was reported to have been liquidated in October 1943.

Hilmy Issa Pasha is now a prominent member of the *Société de Législation, de Statistique et d'Economie politique*, and retains a benevolent interest in educational matters.

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.

Elected Senator, April 1946.
Decorations. Title of Al Imtiaz; Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile.

84. 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.

Egyptian Minister in London from 1923 to 1928. Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in Nassim'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.

Has lived in Switzerland since before 1939. 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.

Has now returned to Egypt from Switzerland but is no longer active in public affairs.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile; Collier Fuad I (1937).

85. Ahmed Kamel Pasha

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 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 the 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.

Made a pasha on the 17th February, 1938. Was appointed Minister of Health when Mohammed Mahmoud reconstituted his Cabinet the 27th April, 1938, following elections. Dropped by Mahmoud the 24th June, 1938, when basis of Cabinet was broadened by appointment of Saadists.

Appointed Director-General, Alexandria Municipality, by Ali Maher in August 1939. Was suspected of holding pro-Axis sentiments and reported as being indiscreet in his talk.

He retained his post after the Wafd's return to office in February 1942. In 1943 foreign circles were startled by a sudden decision to reconstitute the Alexandria Municipal Commission with only one non-Egyptian member and since then Ahmed Kamel has frequently boasted of this nationalistic stroke. Suspended from the directorship-general of the Alexandria Municipality in 1944 for drawing cheques which were dishonoured. After appearing before a council of discipline he was placed on pension.

86. Lewa Ahmed Kamel Pasha

Served with the cavalry of the army and the body-guard 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 Coastguards 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. Now living in retirement.

87. 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 Kerim 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.

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 1934 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.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile.

88. Bedawi Khalifa Pasha

Has spent most of his career in the Ministry of Interior and built for himself a good reputation as a sound administrator. He eventually became Mudir of the important Gharbieh Province and in 1943 he was Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Interior, subordinate to his colleague Hassan Rifaat Pasha. His health broke down after the heavy strain of the war years and in 1948 he was appointed Governor of Alexandria. He returned to the Ministry of Interior as Under-Secretary towards the end of 1949.

89. Mohamed Mahmoud Bey Kahfil

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.

Used to live half the year in France; is married to a French woman; is much cultivated by the French for cultural propaganda, and is the recipient of the Grand Cordon de la Legion d'Honneur.

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

Appointed President of the Senate the 8th May, 1938.

Reappointed President of the Senate on the 18th November, 1939, and in 1940.

Relinquished the presidency of the Senate, February 1942. Is generally discredited.

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 once promised to leave the collection to the French Government.

Although extremely wealthy, he has a considerable reputation for meanness.

90. Ahmed Mohammed 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 Mohammed 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 Mohammed 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.

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.

Reappointed Minister of Justice the 27th April, 1938, on reconstitution of Cabinet after 1938 elections. Retained portfolio of Justice when Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha re-formed his Cabinet the 24th June, 1938.

Was reported to have fallen under the influence of Ali Maher Pasha, for which reason his relations with Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha became somewhat strained.

Was not retained in Ali Maher's Cabinet, the 18th August, 1939, after resignation of Mohammed Mahmoud.

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

Nominated Senator, May 1946.

Appointed Minister of Justice in the Nokrashi Cabinet, December 1946.

When Nokrashi reshuffled his Cabinet in November 1947, Khashaba Pasha was transferred from Justice to Foreign Affairs vice Nokrashi Pasha, apparently at the instigation of the Palace who, in view of the fact that Khashaba had openly criticised the submission of the Egyptian case to the Security Council and had always favoured direct negotiations, hoped that this appointment might pave the way for a *détente* in Anglo-Egyptian relations. This expectation was only partially fulfilled; however, because the provisional agreement reached in the Campbell-Khashaba conversations on certain aspects of the Sudan problem early in 1948 was sabotaged by the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and repudiated by the rest of the Cabinet. Khashaba thereupon tendered his resignation but after some hesitation complied with King Farouk's insistence that he should withdraw it. In this affair Khashaba, despite his earlier record, showed himself a sincere advocate of the need for Anglo-Egyptian co-operation and friendship. Headed the Egyptian delegation to the General Assembly of U.N.O. in Paris, September 1948. When Nokrashi Pasha was assassinated in December 1948 and the Cabinet was re-formed under Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha, Khashaba Pasha, who had had hopes of succeeding to the premiership himself, preferred to drop out. In March, however, a further reshuffle involved a change in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which he was persuaded to take over again.

On the fall of Ibrahim Abdel Hadi's Cabinet in July 1949, Khashaba Pasha's hopes of the premiership were again disappointed but, albeit with some reluctance, he accepted the Ministry of Justice in the coalition Cabinet formed by Hussein Sirry Pasha. When it became plain that Hussein Sirry Pasha did not intend to offer him the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, he resigned from the Cabinet in a huff.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile.

91. Abdul Razzak Abdul Kheir Pasha, K.B.E.

Joined the Customs Administration 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. Was weak and in fear of his Minister. Was one of the senior officials arbitrarily placed on pension in August 1939, by Ali Maher Pasha, on his becoming Minister.

Very Anglophile and has five children, three daughters and two sons, all of which he sent to Victoria College for boys or the Jubilee School for girls at Alexandria.

Decorations.—K.B.E (1937).

92. Ahmed Lutfi Bey

Born 1893. Graduated from the School of Law and practised as a lawyer until 1925, when he entered the Legal Department of the Ministry of Wakfs. Between 1927 and 1940 he served as a judge of the National Courts and then returned to the Ministry of Wakfs for two years. In 1942 he was appointed Director of the Administrative Depart-

ment of the Ministry of Interior and in 1945 became Director of the Police College. Having returned to the Ministry of Interior in 1948, he became Director of the Inspectorate for a short time and in August 1949 was appointed Governor of Alexandria.

A sound and friendly official who is generally respected in Alexandria.

93. Ferik Osman Al Mabdi Pasha

Born 1893. Passed out of the Military Academy in 1913. Was for a time A.D.C. to the late King Fuad (whom he tries to imitate in appearance) and later became Commander of Cairo Garrison. He was subsequently promoted to be Inspector-General of the Army and after the resignation of Ibrahim Atallah Pasha he was appointed acting Chief of the General Staff. He was confirmed in this appointment in April 1949 and promoted to *Ferik* in November of that year.

He is smart and has good manners and is popular in the army. He does not appear to have very great personality and will now become even more eclipsed than before by Haidar Pasha, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief.

94. 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 Wa'ed, 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 Nasbat'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 1920, 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.

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 Ziwar, Ibrashi and Nessim Pashas

were 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 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 at the end of 1937.

His position of adviser to His Majesty was later challenged by Sheikh el-Maraghi, who had gained considerable influence over the young King. The Sheikh's close friendship with Mohammed Mahmoud also rendered Ali Maher's relations with the Prime Minister more difficult.

Went to London as a member of the Egyptian delegation to the Palestine Conference in 1938. During his absence his position at the Palace was so undermined by Bindari Pasha that, on his return, he presented his resignation as "chef du Cabinet Royal" to King Farouk as a protest against the intrigues of Bindari Pasha. The King was thus faced with the choice between Ali Maher and Bindari Pasha and, apparently unwilling to dispense altogether with the services of Maher Pasha, His Majesty granted Bindari Pasha a month's leave and Ali Maher withdrew his resignation. His influence at the Palace was, nevertheless, much diminished. He then tried to get on good terms with both Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha and the embassy.

Became Prime Minister on the 18th August, 1939, on resignation of Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha and formed a Ministry of Saadists and independents. At the outbreak of war he adopted a policy of keeping strictly within the letter of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and of maintaining Egypt's neutrality. After the collapse of France and the entry of Italy into the war his attitude became more equivocal, and it became necessary for His Majesty's Government to inform King Farouk that it was no longer possible to co-operate with him. King Farouk, with bad grace, accepted the inevitable, and Ali Maher Pasha resigned on the 13th June, 1940. He then put about a considerable propaganda, to the effect that his resignation had been due to his resistance to excessive British demands. His lack of personal popularity and the smallness of his political following prevented this propaganda from taking any serious hold in the country.

He tried to re-establish himself as the chief influence at the Palace, but this was duly prevented, and he then busied himself with instigating ultra-nationalistic and Islamic societies in anti-British

activities. Eventually it was necessary for King Farouk to instruct him to retire to his estates and cease his activities.

On the Wafd's return to power, early in 1942, Ali Maher's anti-British intrigues assumed such a dangerous aspect that the Prime Minister ordered his internment at El Saru in July 1942. Released by Ahmed Maher, October 1944. Appointed to the board of directors of Banque Misr, May 1945. His political statements and reported intrigues since his release from internment clearly forebode an attempt to rehabilitate himself politically when he sees the way open.

Nominated Senator, May 1946. Member of the Egyptian Treaty delegation 1946. Is widely assumed to be the most likely candidate for appointment as Chief of the Royal Cabinet in succession to the late Hassanein Pasha.

His appointment to this post, however, did not materialise.

Was one of those members of the treaty delegation who in November 1946 signed a statement opposing the Bevin-Sidky treaty proposals.

His efforts towards political reconciliation have taken the form of organising a kind of club called "The Egypt Front" at which the youth elements of various political affiliations meet for discussions and lectures. This enterprise has not so far enjoyed any remarkable success as a means of fostering political unity, but has enabled the more youthful aspirants of different political colours to find a common ground on which to deliver nationalist (usually anti-British) harangues.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile; Grand Cordon of Order of Mohammed Ali; Title of Al Imtiaz; Collier Fuad I (1938).

95. 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 Menoufia, 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. Adley'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.

Was too keenly partisan to be a perfect Under-Secretary of State, but no worse an administrator than most.

Was at one time President of the Permanent Committee for Economic Relations between Egypt and the Sudan.

Appointed Minister of Agriculture in Mohammed Mahmoud's Cabinet the 27th April, 1938, in reshuffle following elections. There was considerable opposition to his appointment from King Farouk, but in the end Mohammed Mahmoud's wish prevailed. Retained portfolio of Agriculture when Mohammed Mahmoud re-formed his Cabinet the 24th June, 1938.

107. Abdel Shafei Abdel Motaal Pasha

Born 1889. Having spent his whole career in the Ministry of Finance he rose to become Under-Secretary of State in the Department and concerned himself particularly with the budget. He was on the point of retirement from the Government service when, in November 1949, Hussein Sirry Pasha invited him to join the neutral Cabinet which he formed for the purpose of conducting general elections. He was given the portfolio of Finance and held office until that Government resigned in January 1950 after the elections.

His colleagues in the Ministry of Finance speak highly of his abilities, but otherwise little is known of him as he does not frequent Cairo diplomatic society.

108. Dr. Mohamed Zaki Abdel Motaal

Born 1904. Studied law in Cairo and then obtained a doctorate in political economy at the Sorbonne. On his return to Egypt he was appointed lecturer in political economy in the Faculty of Law of Cairo University and later Dean of the Faculty of Law at Alexandria University. He subsequently became a Counsellor of State and in 1947 was appointed secretary-general of the National Bank of Egypt, a post in which he took a serious interest and had the opportunity to display some legal ability; but his experience of high finance is limited. When Nahas Pasha formed his Wafd Government after the general elections of January 1950, Dr. Mohamed Zaki Abdel Motaal accepted an invitation (given probably on Neguib al Hilali Pasha's recommendation) to become Minister of Finance. The allocation of this key post to a man having no very marked Wafdist political background caused general surprise but the introduction of younger elements with technical abilities was generally well received. Is an intimate friend of Dr. Hamed Zaki.

109. Mohamed Kamel Moursi Pasha

Studied law and rose from being lecturer in the School of Law to become Dean of the Faculty of Law in Cairo University. After holding this academic post for some years he was appointed judge in the Court of Appeal. Later became a counsellor in the Court of Cassation, from which post he resigned in September 1943 on the appointment of Amin Anis Pasha (q.v.) as president of that court. Moursi and two other senior members of the court resented this appointment of an outsider, particularly so soon after the promulgation of the law for the independence of the judicature. After the fall of the Wafd Government he was reinstated as counsellor in the Court of Cassation. Appointed Minister of Justice by Sidky Pasha in February 1946. Nominated Senator, May 1946.

He is a noted author of legal works. His politics are anti-Wafd, but he is not a party man and joined Sidky's Cabinet as an independent.

Appointed President of the Council of State, September 1946.

Retired on pension in 1949 but was subsequently appointed Rector of Cairo University.

110. Mohammed Mustafa Pasha

Entered the Government service in 1889 as a clerk at the Cairo Parquet. 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.

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.

Resigned from the Shaabist party in December 1934.

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.

111. Mustapha El-Nahas Pasha, G.C.M.G.

Born 1879 at Samanoud (Gharbia). 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 proposals.

Became Prime Minister in March 1928, on the resignation of Sarwat. Was very unskillful 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 Saif-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

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Resigned the 13th December, 1938, on account of a scandal in connexion with the lease of a Government farm.

Appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry of the Hussein Sirry Cabinet the 26th June, 1941.

Not reappointed when Hussein Sirry strengthened his Cabinet in July 1941.

A bluff, puffy, genial man.

96. Abdel Latif Mahmoud Bey

Trained in the law, he became a counsellor in the Court of Appeal and subsequently Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Justice. He was later appointed as Under-Secretary of State for Social Affairs in the Wafd Government of 1942-44, but was placed on pension by the late Ahmed Maher Pasha after that Government fell. He then joined the Wafd executive and went into private legal practice with marked success. He is said to have been a close friend of Makram Ebeid Pasha when the latter was secretary-general of the Wafd and is now believed to be closely associated with Fuad Serag el Dine Pasha. He contested the Shoubra constituency in the general elections of January 1950 as a Wafdist, and, having won the seat, he accepted an invitation to become Minister of Health in the Wafd Government.

He takes a poor view of the administrative efficiency of his department.

97. 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 of 1914-18. 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. His friends were 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 of the Wafd and left the Wafd with them in 1937.

Dr. Hamed Mahmoud did 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.

Appointed Minister of Public Health in Ali Maher's Cabinet the 24th June, 1938, when he re-formed his Cabinet on a broader basis.

Retained in the Ministry of Public Health in Ali Maher's Cabinet the 18th August, 1939. Resigned from Ministry the 27th June, 1940.

During 1943 he regularly attended the gatherings of the Saadist party members at their club. Both he and his wife, an Englishwoman whom he met in France in the war of 1914-18, were bitter critics of Nahas Pasha and his Government. Elected Saadist Deputy in general elections of January 1945. His disappointment at not being offered Cabinet rank in Ahmed Maher's coalition Government or in that of Nokrashi inclined him towards dissidence which

became more acute under Nokrashi's presidency of the party.

He is very English in manner.

Finally resigned from the Saadist Party, December 1945, and was reported to have gathered around him a small group of dissident Saadists who have styled themselves "Liberal Saadists."

98. Hifni Mahmoud Pasha

Brother of the late Constitutional-Liberal Prime Minister, Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha. Educated at Oxford. Has played with politics since about 1924 as a Liberal and formerly contributed articles to the Liberal newspaper *Sisasa*. Although he is intelligent, his rôle has usually been that of buffoon and he has only maintained his prominent position in the Liberal party because of his close kinship to its former leader. He is notorious as an intriguer but is more or less in the Anglophile tradition of his late brother.

Appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry by Ahmed Maher in January 1945, a post in which the late Prime Minister considered that he would be less troublesome than if he were left outside his reconstructed Cabinet. His elevation to ministerial rank, however, disgruntled certain other prominent Liberals who were hoping for inclusion in the Cabinet. Hifni Mahmoud retained that portfolio in Nokrashi's Cabinet, February 1945.

Resigned with the Nokrashi Cabinet in February 1946 and was given the portfolio of Communications in the succeeding Cabinet formed by Sidky Pasha. Awarded the title of Pasha, February 1946.

Resigned office when the Sidky Cabinet fell in December 1946 and was not offered a portfolio in the succeeding Saadist-Liberal Cabinet formed by Nokrashi.

99. Mahmoud Mohamed Mahmoud Bey

Born 1911. Son of the late Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, a former Prime Minister and president of the Constitutional-Liberal Party. He studied law and served for a time in the Mixed Parquet, but then resigned to take a seat in the Chamber of Deputies. He was elected to the Finance Committee of the Chamber and made his mark there in an unostentatious way. He has consistently refused to trade on the fact that his father was a distinguished politician and has gained general respect for his own intellectual qualities and his willingness to undertake parliamentary duties which he has performed with thoroughness and a sense of public service. He has invariably been an ardent advocate of the need for greater economy and efficiency in the administration. He is of a very retiring disposition and is probably not politically ambitious at present. In 1949 he was persuaded to accept the presidency of the State Audit on the resignation of Bahieddin Barakat Pasha but did so with considerable diffidence owing to the continuous neglect by successive Governments of the State Audit's recommendations for improvements and economies in various branches of the administration.

He speaks English but is rather uncommunicative owing to his natural shyness.

100. Mohamed Mortada El Maraghi Bey

Born in 1909. He spent his childhood in Khartoum, where his father, the late Sheikh Moustapha El Maraghi, well known as the rector of the Azhar for many years, was then occupying the position of Grand Kadi of the Sudan. Mortada El Maraghi received part of his education at Gordon College, Khartoum, and subsequently attended the Khedive Ismail Secondary School in Cairo. He graduated from the Faculty of Law in Cairo Univer-

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sity in 1932. On joining the Government service he was first appointed in the Ministry of Justice but became private secretary to the late Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha when he was Prime Minister in 1938. He then resigned from the Government service to contest a seat in the Chamber of Deputies and was elected for the Maragha constituency but was disqualified as being too young. He rejoined the Government service in 1941 as Sub-Governor of the Canal Zone and was later Sub-Governor of Alexandria. He then successively held the posts of Governor of Suez (1944), Mudir of Kalioubia and Mudir of Kena. In the last-mentioned post he was instrumental in terminating a long-standing feud between the Hawara tribe and the local peasantry. In 1947 he became Director-General of Public Security, being appointed over the heads of a number of officials senior to himself. The main reason for this appointment was the desire of King Farouk to have a pro-Palace official in a key post in the Interior in order to keep an eye on Nokrashi's minions. A few months later he was promoted to Under-Secretary of State in the Interior on the transfer of Bedawi Khalifa Pasha and, although his duties in that post are mainly concerned with the provincial administration, he has continued, perhaps under Palace direction, to interest himself in public security matters in Cairo itself.

He lacks the necessary experience and forcefulness to carry great weight on his own account. It is a pity that his rapid rise should be due to Palace favour since he is of the quiet, efficient type which longer experience might mould into a sound administrator well disposed to British interests. Is an intimate friend of Khashaba Pasha.

He plays an extremely good game of tennis.

It was a matter of general surprise that he remained as Under-Secretary of State in the Interior after the Wafd Government came to power in January 1950. His retention was generally interpreted to be a consequence of the Wafd's reluctance at the beginning of its period of office to do anything which might displease King Farouk.

101. Mustafa Marei Bey

Graduated from the School of Law in 1923 and began his legal career in association with the well-known Coptic lawyer, Saba Pasha Habashi. In 1930 Ali Maher Pasha, then Minister of Justice, selected him for appointment as judge and he later became Procureur-Général. Owing to his extreme anti-Wafdist sentiments he resigned the latter appointment on two occasions when the Wafd were in power. Subsequently, he became a counsellor in the Assiut Court of Appeal; this was followed by appointments in the Cairo Court of Appeal and in the Court of Cassation. He has a reputation for being extreme in his likes and dislikes and is reported to have been greatly upset by the events of 4th February, 1942. He is not an active party man in politics but his extremist inclinations at one time made him sympathetic to the Watanist Party. He combines a highly developed legal intelligence with great effectiveness as an orator and it is thought that, in selecting him for appointment as an Independent Minister of State in the Cabinet which he formed in December 1948 following Nokrashi Pasha's assassination, Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha hoped to make good use of his debating powers in replying to parliamentary questions and interpellations.

He is very Westernised in his private life and has paid frequent visits to Europe.

Nominated Senator, January 1949.

He was included as Minister of State in Hussein Sirry Pasha's coalition Cabinet formed in July 1949, but in October he resigned and caused much unfavourable comment by the offensive terms of his letter of resignation to Sirry Pasha. He was thought

in some quarters to have developed marked Leftist tendencies.

102. Aziz Ali al-Masri Pasha

A Circassian with some Arab blood, born in Egypt about 1877. He is a sympathetic person but of slightly unsound mind. He enlisted in the Ottoman army and played a prominent part in organising the Tripolitanian resistance to the Italians in 1911-13. He subsequently fell foul of Enver Pasha, who, according to Aziz al-Masri, was jealous of him. He was arrested on a 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. On the outbreak of the Arab revolt he was in close collaboration with Sherif Hussein and for a time assisted him against the Turks. He left the Service of Hussein after a time partly because of personal differences and partly because he disliked the idea of fighting against his former brothers in arms.

Aziz al-Masri retired to Spain hoping to start life there afresh. He maintained contact with the British Embassy at Madrid and developed to the ambassador his belief that the best future arrangement in the Middle East would be a federation of autonomous Ottoman States, divided according to race, under the Sultan-Caliph at Constantinople. In 1918 he asked the embassy at Madrid to arrange for him to be employed on the Western Front. The request was refused because of his insufficient knowledge of English and doubtful political integrity.

He remained in Europe until 1923, when he was allowed to return to Egypt after some hesitation on the part of Sarwat Pasha. In 1927 Spinks Pasha refused the request of the Egyptian authorities to appoint him to the Egyptian army. He was later appointed director of the Police School.

He married an American girl in 1925.

In 1936 he was appointed tutor to the present King, when Prince Farouk, and accompanied him to London, where he quarrelled with Hassanein whom he charged with being a "servile courtier" and with failure to exercise discipline over the Prince. On the death of King Fuad in 1936 Aziz al-Masri was left without employment. He expressed disgust with Egyptians generally and told the Oriental Secretary at this time that he would like "to offer his sword to the British army."

He was appointed Inspector-General of the Egyptian army in 1938, but owing to army opposition he was never able to function.

He was appointed Chief of Staff by Ali Maher on the 20th August, 1939, and was retired on pension by Hassan Sabri in July 1940, on representations of the embassy, in view of the fact that he had proved himself incapable of co-operation with the British Military Mission and other British military authorities.

In May 1941, with two young Egyptian officers, he endeavoured to escape from Egypt to Iraq during the Rashid Ali revolt. Owing to the failure of the aeroplane they were forced to descend in Egyptian territory, and after being in hiding for some weeks they were apprehended. He was subsequently released, in the spring of 1942, but again reinterned in the late summer of the same year for dubious contacts with German spies.

Was released from internment in consequence of the abrogation of martial law in 1945.

In August 1947 he was elected hon. president of Ahmed Hussein's Young Egypt Party, possibly to improve his own position as a would-be youth leader in rivalry with Saleh Harb Pasha. He was arrested in 1948 on suspicion of being concerned with a plot to seize power by force and of complicity in hoarding arms and ammunition.

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103. Ali El-Menzalawy Bey

Born about 1890. A landowner of Samanoud (Gharbia), Nahas Pasha's native village. 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 joined the Shaab party on its formation in December 1930, and was elected vice-president of the Chamber 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 fallahen interests, were generally sensible. He was one of the delegates selected to represent Egypt at the World Economic Conference, 1928.

In March 1933 Sidky appointed him Minister of Waqfs, desiring to use his experience to strengthen the Cabinet's parliamentary position. He came immediately under the influence of Ibrashi Pasha and was ripe for dismissal when Sidky resigned in September 1933. Menzalawy and Ibrahim Fahmy Kerim in the popular mind as still under the Fattah Yehia's Cabinet without Sidky's approval and as Minister of Agriculture Menzalawy was active in fighting pro-Sidky elements.

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.

In 1934 he was associated with Ibrahim Fahmy Kerim, though Shaabists, accepted office in Abdel influence of Ibrashi and was considered corrupt. His administration of the important Menshawi Waqt 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 unsuccessful action against *The Times* for libel in December 1934.

He resigned on the 14th November, 1934, since when he has been less active politically, though he continues to play a part in the opposition to the Wafd. He was a Deputy in the Chamber which issued from the "made" elections of Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha in 1938.

104. Abdel Aziz Mohammed Pasha

Born 1868.

He took a law degree and entered the Parquet as a temporary clerk in 1892. He served subsequently in the Parquet as judge and as vice-president of Native Courts until he was put on pension in 1926.

Minister of Waqfs in Tewfik Nessim Pasha's Cabinet, 15th November, 1934. His appointment disappointed many, for he is a good fellow but not brilliant. He was a life-long crony of Nessim Pasha.

Resigned on the 22nd January, 1936, and was created a Pasha in the Treaty Honours List of the 15th February, 1937.

105. Mahmoud Shaker Mohammed Pasha, K.B.E.

Born in 1887, he is a likeable, Anglophile, forceful and efficient civil servant. He studied at the Egyptian University and the University of Leeds (1912). He began as an engineer in the Irrigation Department of Public Works and became in turn inspector and inspector-general in the same department, and Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Communications. He held this post for some ten years until he was appointed general manager of the Egyptian State Railways in 1933.

Made a Pasha in 1936 and 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 E.S.R. as British as possible.

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He resigned on the 25th December, 1939, in view of the discovery amongst papers seized at the outbreak of war of indications that he had been receiving commissions from German firms. This discovery was used by Ali Maher Pasha as an excuse to replace him by Tarraf Ali Bey, an official more likely to suit his general policy.

Reappointed general manager of the E.S.R. in 1942 on the return to power of the Wafd. He has co-operated well with the British Forces in this post.

Has displayed a friendly attitude over purchase of new equipment for the Egyptian State Railways. In Autumn 1945 was appointed chairman of the Egyptian committee dealing with disposal of British army surpluses. Has been consistently sensible and friendly in this post.

Resigned from the Egyptian State Railways in November 1947, the day before the Company Law came into force, presumably in order to avoid being prevented by that law from accepting a business post on his eventual retirement. Since then he has been active in business, dealing, among other things, in army disposals stores.

Decoration.—K.B.E. (1937).

106. Osman Moharram Pasha

Born about 1865.

Though there is a strong family strain of lunacy he was, as a young man, a promising engineer and official. 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, and became Minister of Public Works in the Coalition Cabinet of June of that year. He was persistently hostile to British officials in his Ministry and distinguished himself by suspending the Gebel Aulia Dam scheme for the heightening of the Assouan Dam. This scheme has since been made effective and was vindicated by an international commission in 1928.

Made a Pasha in March 1927. Excluded from the Nahas Cabinet of 1928, but reappointed Minister of Public Works in the Wafdist Cabinet of the 1st June, 1930, when he was an obstructive as ever. One of the Egyptian delegates at the treaty negotiations, March to May 1930.

Appointed Minister of Public Works in the Nahas Cabinet of May 1936, and retained his portfolio when the Cabinet was reshuffled on the 8th 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 on this occasion.

Again Minister of Public Works in Nahas's fifth Cabinet 1942. Attacked, with other Wafdist Ministers, in Makram's "Black Book." Fell from office with the Nahas Government in October 1944.

He is generally regarded as very corrupt, but like other Wafdists has been friendlier to us since the treaty.

Was one of the four Wafdists who took office in Hussein Sirry Pasha's coalition Cabinet which held office from July to November 1949; he again held the portfolio of Public Works.

Nominated Senator in August 1949. Left office when Sirry Pasha's coalition Government resigned in November 1949. It was perhaps inevitable that he should again be given the portfolio of Public Works when the Wafd took office after the general elections of January 1950.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile; Grand Cordon of Order of Ismail (1942).

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 married on the 12th June, 1934, two days before his 55th birthday, the 28-year-old daughter of a leading Wafdist of Behera.

The fall of Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha and collapse of the 1930 régime in 1934 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 conclusions of the treaty negotiations in August 1936, 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.

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, 1937, 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 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.

Recalled to the premiership, February 1942. His quarrel with Makram Ebeid necessitated a recon-

struction of his Cabinet in May 1942; the further exacerbation of their differences prompted Nahas to secure Makram's dismissal from the Wafd in July 1942. Nahas's breach with his principal counsellor was now complete.

Nahas's cool courage and leadership during the critical days of July 1942, when the Axis forces advanced to El Alamein, strikingly vindicated the policy of recalling the Wafd to power; his refusal to be rattled or disheartened did much to steady the nation and uphold its morale. He has latterly been much influenced by his wife, who has been promoting her family's interests to the detriment of her husband's position.

In March 1943, Makram Ebeid's "Black Book" arraigned Nahas, his wife and the Government on charges of corruption, favouritism and nepotism. A protracted crisis shook the Government severely, but Parliament ultimately expressed confidence in the Prime Minister and later voted Makram's dismissal from the Chamber. A reconstruction of the Cabinet followed; this was partly designed to introduce greater efficiency and partly to allay fears among the foreign communities of xenophobic legislative measures.

Nahas set himself up in the latter half of 1943 as a champion of Arab unity and held separate talks in Cairo with official representatives of the various Arab States. His vigorous advocacy of the cause of Lebanese independence during the Lebanese crisis of November 1943, did much to arouse Egyptian interest, which had hitherto been lukewarm, in the Arab unity ideal. This policy was clearly intended to refurbish Nahas's prestige, which had become somewhat dimmed by internal events. Was dismissed from office in October 1944 after a long period of bickerings between his Government and the Palace. The Wafd boycotted the general elections held under Ahmed Maher's Government in January 1945. In July 1945, as President of the Wafd, Nahas addressed a letter to His Majesty's Ambassador urging the need for an immediate settlement of relations between Great Britain and Egypt, with particular reference to evacuation of troops and the Sudan question.

Flatly rejected Sidky Pasha's offer to have Wafdist representation in the Egyptian delegation for treaty negotiations in 1946. The Wafd maintained, no doubt rightly, that Sidky's offer was accompanied by conditions which Sidky knew the Wafd could never accept. As a result of the non-participation of the Wafd in the treaty negotiations, the Wafd were able to adopt a critical and extremist attitude towards the conduct of the negotiations. Since the breakdown of those negotiations Nahas and the Wafd as a whole have been comparatively quiescent. He was fortunate to escape unharmed when, on 25th April, 1948, a heavy explosion caused severe damage to his house. The culprits who organised this attempt on his life have not so far been identified.

Nahas Pasha's consent to Wafdist representation in Hussein Sirry Pasha's coalition Cabinet formed in July 1949 on an equal footing with the rival Liberal and Saadist Parties was a departure from the Wafd's principle of refusing to enter a Government not under Wafdist leadership, but was clearly inspired by a strong hope that the general elections which were due to be held a few months later would be equitably conducted and result in a substantial Wafdist majority.

The results of the general elections held in January 1950 left King Farouk with no alternative but to call upon Nahas Pasha to form a Government of his own choosing. Nahas Pasha created a very favourable impression among the general public, and also to some extent pleased the Palace, by inviting into his

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Cabinet a leavening of youngish men, some of whom had no previous connexion with the Wafd Party, or even with political life, but who had special technical abilities. Nahas Pasha made a point of showing marked, even exaggerated, correctness in his attitude towards King Farouk on being summoned to office.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile; Grand Cordon of Mohammed Ali; Collier Fuad 1st (1936); G.C.M.G.

112. Haim Nahoun

Grand Rabbi of Egypt. Formerly 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. On behalf of the Jewish community in Egypt, he expressed full reprobation of the murder of Lord Moyne by Jewish terrorists, November 1944. He has become almost blind.

113. Mohamed Ali Namazi Pasha

Trained in the law and entered the government service. His career in the Government was spent entirely in the legal-administrative branch; having been designated as a Royal Counsellor, he took charge of the Legal Department of the Ministry of Communications and later became head of the Contentieux de l'Etat in the Ministry of Finance. After the war he retired from the Egyptian government service in order to devote himself to the management of the Arab Land Company formed in Egypt for the purpose of assisting the land settlement of Arabs in Palestine. At the same time he took charge of the financial administration of the Arab League Secretariat. He accepted an invitation to join Hussein Sirry Pasha's neutral Cabinet formed in November 1949 for the purpose of conducting general elections. He was appointed Minister of Communications and resigned with that Government in January 1950. He then resumed charge of the Arab League's financial administration.

He is not a politician and his brief period of office as a minister has not kindled any political ambition. He was an enthusiastic and hard-working member of the Council of the now defunct Anglo-Egyptian Union and, though somewhat reserved, has a friendly manner. Not a forceful personality but rather of the meticulous bureaucratic type without any specially outstanding characteristics. He is very dapper and his general appearance, which is European rather than Egyptian, suggests that he may have Turkish blood. He speaks English well.

114. Hassan Nashat Pasha

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 Zaghlulists 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 at 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 Zaghlul 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, Zaghlul 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 Zaghlul; he was credibly reported to have encouraged the agitation which made the Sudan a burning question before Zaghlul went to London to negotiate in the summer of 1924.

On his return to Egypt in the autumn, Zaghlul, who was well aware that the King was manoeuvring 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 Zaghlul 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 Zaghlulists, 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 Zaghlulist 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,

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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.

While he was on leave in March 1938 the Minister for Foreign Affairs suggested him as a possible successor to Hafez Afifi Pasha as Ambassador in London. He was so appointed on the 14th April, 1938. Came to Egypt on leave in January 1944, and lost no time in intriguing against both Hassanain Pasha and the Prime Minister, evidently in the hope that he could replace the former as a step towards ousting the latter.

Shortly after his return to London in April 1944, Nashat Pasha announced his betrothal to a 23-year-old Englishwoman, Miss Priest, who was reported to have adopted Islam. Under the relevant Egyptian law, Nashat Pasha was obliged to relinquish his diplomatic post in December, 1944, owing to his marriage with a non-Egyptian. On his return to Egypt he was greatly disgruntled by King Farouk's refusal to receive him, an obvious slight attributed partly to His Majesty's disapproval of the marriage but probably due to influence of Hassanain, against whom he had been intriguing. Nashat is now occupied with business interests.

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.

He has shown great energy in a number of schemes which he has initiated for industrial developments and appears at present to be almost entirely engaged in commercial activities.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile; Grand Cordon of the Order of Ismail (1938).

115. Riad Abdel Aziz Seif El Nasr Bey

He belongs to a big land-owning family which enjoys considerable influence in Assiut Province and is reputed to have a kind of semi-feudal following among the local inhabitants. He graduated in the Faculty of Law and, through a legal career, eventually became a judge of the Mixed Courts. He has a quiet manner and distinguished appearance. A member of the Constitutional Liberal Party, he is moderate in politics and said to favour a reasonable and friendly settlement with Great Britain.

Following Nokrashi Pasha's assassination in December 1948, he was appointed Minister of Communications, but resigned about two months later owing to the arrest of his younger brother on suspicion of being implicated in Communist activity.

116. Dr. Faris Nimr Pasha

Lebanese Protestant, joint founder and proprietor of the daily newspaper *Al Moqattam*.

A personal friend of the late Lord Cromer, Dr. Nimr was a supporter of the British occupation of Egypt. Owing to this attitude his property suffered severely in the riots of 1919 and he himself received threatening letters. The *Moqattam* subsequently became opportunist and continued to resist any undue tendency towards discrimination against foreign interests. During the Lebanese constitutional crisis of November 1943 the *Moqattam* took an anti-French line and published pro-Lebanese and Francophobe articles from its editor, Karim Tabet.

Dr. Nimr is the oldest working journalist in Egypt and, despite his great age, visits his office from time to time. He is highly educated, very intelligent, a keen political critic with a profound knowledge of Egypt and Egyptians, and an excellent character in every way.

Greatly respected by all classes of Egyptians.

Ex-Senator (nominated), and a member of the Royal Academy of the Arabic Language.

The sales and influence of the *Moqattam* have latterly declined and this is partly attributable to Dr. Nimr Pasha's conservative policy and resistance to suggestions that his newspaper should be run on more vigorous and modern lines.

117. Maitre Moustafa Nosrat

A Moslem, born in 1893 in Dakhalia Province.

Graduated in engineering at Glasgow University in 1914 and speaks English, Turkish and Arabic.

Was appointed an Irrigation Engineer in the Turkish Government and went to Iraq to improve Mesopotamian irrigation.

He returned to Egypt in 1920 and joined the nationalist movement. He became a contractor in a large way and undertook contracts for the Ministry of Public Works. He also supervised the administration of the estates of the late Sultana Malek.

Became Minister of Civil Defence in Nahas Pasha's Cabinet of May 1942. Transferred to Agriculture when Nahas Pasha reconstructed his Cabinet in June 1943. Fell from office in October 1944 on the dismissal of the Wafd Government.

His wife, who has a substantial income of her own, mixes in European society. He himself owns a substantial estate and is the proprietor of the Saadist (Wafd) Club.

Admitted to Wafd group, January 1946.

Was one of the four Wafdists who participated in Hussein Sirry Pasha's coalition Cabinet, July–November 1949, in which he held the portfolio of Commerce and Industry.

Appointed Minister of War and Marine in the Wafd Government formed after the general elections of January 1950.

118. 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.

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

Minister of Communications in Nahas's fifth Cabinet, February 1942. Nominated President of the Senate May 1942. Re-elected President of the Senate in November 1943. Held this office until Parliament was prorogued shortly before the general elections of January 1945.

He has some reputation as a savant and has written one or two books—which are, however, not of exceptional merit. He was a reputable judge, but is not a very attractive personality.

Speaks English and French.

Nominated Senator, March 1946.

This nomination was generally regarded as a conciliatory gesture by the Palace to the Wafd for the sake of national unity in anticipation of the negotiations for treaty revision which were then imminent, Orabi Pasha being considered as a moderate Wafdist who might be useful in bridging the gap between Palace elements and the Wafd Party.

Assumed the leadership of the Opposition in the Senate on the death of Sabry Abu Alam Pasha in May 1947.

Appointed Minister of Communications in the Wafd Government formed after the general elections of January 1950.

Decoration.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile.

119. Abdel Rahman El-Rafei Bey

An elderly lawyer-politician with extreme nationalist views, he has for many years enjoyed notoriety as a leading exponent of the Watanist Party's policy of "no negotiations without evacuation." In spite of an outwardly suave and placid manner, his reputation is that of a xenophobe and of a fanatical Moslem and he has on many occasions delivered speeches of a vitriolic nature, particularly on the subject of Anglo-Egyptian relations. Is a Senator.

Attained ministerial rank for the first time when Hussein Sirry Pasha formed his coalition Cabinet in July 1949 and was appointed Minister of Supply. Left office when that Cabinet resigned in November 1949.

Speaks French.

120. Kamel Abdel Rahim Bey

In the early part of his career he was private secretary to the late Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha, whose daughter he married. He then joined the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and subsequently served for a time in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Later reverted to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, where he became head of the section dealing with economic affairs. On promotion he served as Egyptian Minister in Ankara. In 1943, when diplomatic relations between Egypt and Soviet Russia were established for the first time, he was appointed Egyptian Minister in Moscow, where he could find little to do. Returned to Cairo and was appointed Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at the beginning of 1946.

Both he and his wife are very presentable, and he is one of the best types of Egyptian officials. He has a quiet, friendly manner and is generally receptive. Speaks English.

Given the rank of ambassador while retaining the Under-Secretaryship in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs June 1947.

Appointed Egyptian Ambassador in Washington 1948.

Was chief Egyptian delegate at the General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation, September 1949.

Decoration.—Order of the Nile, Second Class (1946).

121. Mohammed Hafez Ramadan Pasha

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 was at one time an active Khedivist, doubtless subsidised. He used to be keenly anti-Zaghlul and on terms of personal friendship with most of the Liberal leaders. He accepted the Sidky régime to the extent of sitting in Parliament, where he led the Opposition. 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 a Watanist he was, of course, opposed to the Anglo-Egyptian treaty. Appointed Minister without portfolio in Mohammed Mahmoud's Cabinet on the 30th December, 1937.

Created a Pasha, February 1938. Dropped by Mohammed Mahmoud the 27th April, 1938, when he reconstituted his Cabinet following elections.

Appointed Minister of Social Affairs in Hassan Sabry's Ministry 28th June, 1940. Retired on change of Ministry, 15th November, 1940.

Nominated Senator in 1942.

Minister of Justice in the Cabinets of Ahmed Maher (1944-45) and Nokrashi (1945). He opposed the proposal that Egypt should declare war in February 1945 and tendered his resignation but was persuaded to withdraw it. Headed Egyptian delegation to Washington to elaborate organisation of an international court of justice, April 1945.

Despite his motto "No negotiations before complete evacuation," he was a signatory of a joint note, presented by the Opposition leaders in November 1943, to Messrs. Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin and General Chiang Kai-shek, specifying certain demands to complete Egypt's independence after the war.

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.

Resigned from the Ministry of Justice, December 1945, owing to his party's reluctance for him to remain in a Cabinet which could not get moving towards treaty revision. His simultaneous resignation from the presidency of the Watanist Party was not accepted by the party, which signified its approval of his withdrawal from the Cabinet by electing him life president of the party.

After a group of junior Watanists had rebelled against the alleged failure of the leading members of the party to adhere strictly to the party's basic principle of "no negotiations without evacuation" there were reports that Hafez Ramadan had resigned from the presidency of the party, which now appears to have split into two factions.

122. Ahmed Ramzy Bey

Born about 1879. A lawyer by profession he began his political career as a member of the Wafd

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Party and at one time was vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies under Saad Zaghloul. He subsequently fell out with Nahas Pasha and left that party to join the Constitutional-Liberals. For some years he has been a nominated member of the Senate and he was a member of the Egyptian delegation when the late Nokrashi Pasha brought Egypt's case to the Security Council in 1947. He has established a reputation as an expert in constitutional matters.

In August 1949, shortly after Hussein Sirry Pasha formed his coalition Cabinet, Ahmed Ramzy Bey was brought in as Minister of State on the resignation of Khashaba Pasha from the Ministry of Justice. The Liberals doubtless hoped that his standing as a constitutional expert would be useful to the party in connexion with the dispute then prevailing with regard to the duration of Parliament. Left office when Hussein Sirry Pasha's coalition Cabinet broke up in November 1949.

123. Mohamed Ali Ratab Pasha

Born 1898. Graduated in law in 1921. Began his career in the Legal Department of the Ministry of Wafks and later transferred to the Parquet. He then became a judge in the National Courts and later in the Mixed Courts. He was made a Councillor of State in 1947 and showed marked ability in that capacity.

He was one of those who, without political ambitions or background, were persuaded to join the neutral Cabinet which Hussein Sirry Pasha formed in November 1949 for the purpose of conducting general elections. He was made Minister of Supply. He relinquished office when that Cabinet resigned in January 1950. Soon after the formation of Nahas Pasha's Government in January 1950, Ratab Pasha was invited to join the Cabinet as Minister of Supply, but declined. He was also sounded about the possibility of his succeeding Sanhoury Pasha as the president of the Council of State, but he refused this offer also.

He belongs to the well-known Ratab family which has Turkish connexions. He married a French wife and he speaks excellent English.

124. Ali Abdel Razek Pasha

Born 1898. Brother of the late Sheikh Mustafa Abdel Razek, former Rector of Al Azhar.

Entered Al Azhar at an early age and came under the influence of the Islamic reformer Mohamed Abdou. Also attended lectures in philosophy and the history of Arabic literature at the Egyptian University. After graduating at Al Azhar in 1911 he lectured there on rhetoric for a short time before visiting England in 1912, where he studied economics and political science at Oxford University. Returned to Egypt on the outbreak of war in 1914.

Appointed judge in the Shari' Courts in 1915. Lectured at the Alexandria Religious Institute on Arabic literature and Islamic history. In 1925 he published a book entitled "Islam and the Principles of Government," alleging that there had been historically a separation between Church and State in Islamic countries. This advanced treatise aroused great controversy and hostility in Moslem religious circles and caused a sharp political crisis in Egypt. The Grand Ulama decreed the work unorthodox, placed it on the Islamic Index and dismissed its author from the body of the Ulama. This verdict was upheld by the Shari' Court to which Ali Abdel Razek appealed, invoking the freedom of belief guaranteed by the Egyptian Constitution. He was thereupon divested of his functions as a Shari' judge.

His critical approach to the traditional tenets of Islam and his impatience with the methods of Moslem historians and biographers testify to the influence of Western scholarship.

After his dismissal from the Ulama he remained for many years in comparative political obscurity but

practised as a distinguished lawyer in the Shari' courts. In politics he is, like his late brother, a Constitutional-Liberal.

In March 1947 he emerged again into political prominence by accepting the appointment of Minister of Wafks in Nokrashi Pasha's Saadist-Liberal Cabinet. As a prelude to that appointment, the Ulama petitioned King Farouk to cancel the verdict of heresy pronounced against him in 1925, a request to which his Majesty assented.

Awarded the rank of Pasha in May 1948.

Remained as Minister of Wafks when Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha assumed the premiership on the assassination of Nokrashi Pasha and resigned with that Government in July 1949.

125. 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 Nokrashi 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. He financed *Goha*, a Wafdist weekly review, for a time.

Appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in June 1936.

Associated himself with Nokrashi Pasha in his quarrel with Nahas Pasha and resigned his under-secretaryship on Nokrashi 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. Elected Deputy for Alexandria in general elections of January 1945 and appointed chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber. Accompanied the Egyptian delegation to the San Francisco Conference as an expert. Was much disappointed at not being included in the Coalition Cabinets of Ahmed Maher and Nokrashi after the fall of the Wafd Government in October 1944.

His seems to be the doctrinaire-type of intelligence which Latin education so often produces in Egypt. He has not yet made a mark as a practical politician but he is still young and is prominent in the deliberations of the Saadist party. Socially he is very friendly and he and his Roumanian wife are fond of entertaining in the European style. He has a flourishing legal practice in Cairo.

Was appointed chairman of the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies in July 1946.

Appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry when Nokrashi reshuffled his Cabinet in February 1947. In that capacity he did not appear to have any very definite commercial or industrial policy, and was inclined to yield to the economic nationalism of his Under-Secretary, Abdulla Abaza Bey, and of certain sections of Parliament, as was evidenced by his inability or unwillingness to halt the hurried voting on the Company Law in the summer of 1947.

Accompanied the Egyptian delegation to the Special General Assembly of the United Nations Organisation, at which the Palestine case was discussed early in 1947.

Appointed a member of the Egyptian delegation formed to present Egypt's case to the Security Council.

Acted as representative of the American group, Gilbert Associates Inc., tendering for the Aswan hydro-electric power scheme.

Retained portfolio of Commerce and Industry under Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha and resigned with that Government in July 1949. He displayed marked ability in negotiating the new agreement between the Egyptian Government and the Suez

Canal Company during this period of office and particularly in defending it in Parliament.

126. Hassan Fahmy Rifaat Pasha, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

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 1918 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 of 1914-18. 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 was occasionally and appropriately manifested, probably saved him from persecution.

He was Nessim Pasha's candidate for the Ministry of Interior in 1934, 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.

Created a pasha February 1938.

His co-operation during the war in matters of public security has been invaluable.

He is most intelligent, and is credited with integrity of character. A sound and, by instinct if not by circumstance, impartial official.

Awarded K.C.M.G. 1946 for his valuable services during the war.

Was prematurely placed on pension by Nokrashi Pasha in September 1947 owing presumably to the latter's desire to have a willing tool (Ammar Bey) in charge of the Interior administration. Hassan Rifaat Pasha subsequently took up commercial activities.

Decorations.—K.B.E. (1939); Order of Ismail, Second Class (1946); K.C.M.G. (1946).

127. Mohamed 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 Yeghan Pasha and was "chef de 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 Waguih Pasha in September 1932 was appointed Under-Secretary of State.

He married the daughter and only child of Adly Yeghan 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.

Appointed Egyptian member of Anglo-Egyptian War Graves Committee November 1938. Nominated Senator in 1941 and again in 1945.

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 Great Britain. 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.

Member of the Egyptian delegation for treaty negotiations 1946.

When Sidky tendered his resignation from the Premiership in September 1946 owing to his difficulties with the Independent members of the treaty delegation and with Makram Pasha, Sherif Sabry Pasha was invited to form a Cabinet but failed to reconcile the various parties contesting for power and King Farouk thereupon refused to accept Sidky's resignation. Sherif Sabry was one of the Egyptian delegates who signed the statement opposing the Bevin-Sidky treaty proposals in November 1946 for fear of compromising their political future by continued association with the unpopular Sidky.

Now vice-president of the National Bank of Egypt and on the board of several companies, including the Suez Canal Company. Resigned from the Senate in March 1949 on the conclusion of the new agreement between the Egyptian Government and the Suez Canal Company, in order to retain his seat on the board of that company.

Decoration.—Collier Fuad I (1936).

128. Hussein Sabri Pasha, C.B.E.

Son of the late Abdul Rahim 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.

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 never failed to be both correct and cordial.

Resigned from the governorship at the end of December 1936. Was said to have had quite considerable and not beneficial influence over King Farouk at the beginning of his reign.

When Governor of Alexandria, his liaison with a notorious local Jewess left him deeply in debt and discredited. After resigning the governorship he remained in obscurity, occupied with commercial interests in Alexandria. Has since become one of the more prominent of Egyptian business men, holding a number of directorships and being chairman of several companies.

Decorations.—C.B.E.; Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile (1937).

129. Mustafa-el-Sadek Pasha

Born about 1898.

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

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in 1930, but Nahas Pasha was unwilling to spare him.

He became Director-General of the Department of Commerce and Industry in 1930.

Appointed Egyptian Minister at Rome in March 1936.

Returned to Egypt in 1939 and appointed Under-Secretary of State for Cotton in the Ministry of Finance. In this post he showed himself friendly to British interests and displayed considerable ability in his quiet way.

Appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, February 1945.

Given the title of Pasha and promoted to the rank of ambassador 1945. Retired from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs early in 1946 and took up various business interests.

130. Mohammed Salah el-Dine Bey

Born 1902. Studied at the Faculty of Law, Cairo University, and is said to have been twice expelled from the Faculty for participating in nationalist manifestations. Was sent to France on a scholastic mission and on his return he set up a practice as a lawyer.

Was private secretary to Nahas Pasha in the 1930 treaty negotiations in London. Was a member of the secretariat of the Egyptian delegation during the negotiations for the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty in 1936.

After a period as Controller of the Department of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, he gained promotion to Director-General's rank on the Wafd's return to power in February 1942, and was immediately delegated as Acting Secretary-General of the presidency of the Council of Ministers. He was definitely appointed to this post in November 1942 and given, exceptionally, the rank of Under-Secretary. On the retirement of Sharara Pasha from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in September 1943, Salah-el-Dine Bey was appointed to succeed him as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. It was inferred that Nahas Pasha wished to have an Under-Secretary in that department on whose loyalty to himself he could count implicitly in view of the importance he attached to the talks on Arab Unity which were then proceeding. Salah-el-Dine was reported to be studying a scheme to enlarge the scope and improve the efficiency of the Egyptian foreign service in anticipation of post-war developments which were expected to enhance the importance of Egypt's international relations. Left the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to become sub-manager of the Cairo Water Company, January 1945.

His strong pro-Wafd sympathies undoubtedly helped him to secure rapid advancement under Wafdist auspices, but his official career suffered occasional interruptions under non-Wafdist Governments.

On the formation of the Wafd Government following the general elections of January 1950 he was given the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He at once made it plain that he intended to brook a minimum of interference and generally to enhance the authority of his department. In his debut as a Minister he has given the impression of a cocksure self-assertion and a doctrinaire outlook.

Nominated Senator, February 1950. Speaks French and adequate English. He takes a keen amateur interest in the Egyptian theatre and cinema.

131. Abdel Maguid Ibrahim Saleh Pasha

Took a law degree in France. A prominent Constitutional-Liberal, he was a cousin of the late Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha, whose "Chef de Cabinet" he was in 1938-39, when he refused to accept any emoluments. He was later a member of the State Economic Council.

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He was appointed Minister of State in Hassan Sabry Pasha's Cabinet, 28th June, 1940, and in September of that year became Minister of Supplies when the Cabinet was reshuffled. In November 1940, he was appointed Minister of Communications and also of Supplies under Hussein Sirri Pasha, but was dropped from the Cabinet in July 1941, when it was reconstructed.

In 1942 he was elected Senator for El Badari (Assiout), for which constituency he had formerly sat in the Chamber of Deputies.

A prominent member of Fuad Abaza's Arab Union Society. Regarded as one of the dissident elements in the Constitutional-Liberal party owing to his exclusion from ministerial office in the Coalition Governments formed by Ahmed Maher and Nokrashi in 1944-45 and also owing to his intolerance of Hussein Heikal's presidency of the party.

He is well disposed towards us.

On being invited to join the Nokrashi Cabinet formed in December 1946, he relinquished the presidency of the Arab Union Society and, as a Liberal-Constitutional, was appointed Minister of Public Works. Since occupying that office he has had to contend with a good deal of controversy with regard to his Department's scheme for the electrification of the Aswan Dam and the installation of a chemical fertiliser plant. Appointed a member of the Egyptian delegation formed to present Egypt's case to the Security Council. Following widespread allegations of conduct inconsistent with ministerial responsibility he resigned from the Cabinet in July 1948, officially on grounds of ill-health, though the allegations against him were not proved. He preferred to resign rather than to continue in office.

132. Mohammed Abdel Galil Samra Pasha

Graduated at the Faculty of Law and became an advocate. Later entered politics and became Deputy for Kafr Bedawi-el-Gadin, Dakhalia Province, in which he is a landed proprietor. A very active member of the Constitutional-Liberal party, he strove for many years to obtain ministerial office.

Was appointed Minister of Social Affairs in Hussein Sirri Pasha's Cabinet, 15th November, 1940, and was transferred to Supplies when the Cabinet was reconstructed in June 1941. Dropped from the Cabinet the 31st July, 1941.

Defeated in elections of March 1942 by a Wafdist. Under Heikal's presidency of the Constitutional-Liberal party, he became a dissident element in the party and associated himself with the group formed by Abdel Hamid Abdel Hakk (q.v.) in June 1945. His exclusion from ministerial office in the Coalition Governments of Ahmed Maher and Nokrashi was doubtless another factor which influenced him in this connexion.

Minister of Social Affairs in Sidky Pasha's Cabinet, February 1946. Elected Senator, April 1946.

Resigned from the Cabinet on 11th November, 1946, ostensibly in order to demonstrate his opposition to the Bevin-Sidky treaty proposals, but was probably actuated mainly by his disgruntlement at being deprived of his portfolio of Social Affairs when Sidky reconstructed his Cabinet in September 1946 and retained him as Minister of State.

133. Salib Samy Pasha

Copt. Born about 1890.

Was for some time a member of the Constitutional Liberal 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.

He was a member of the Egyptian mission to Abyssinia on the occasion of Ras Tafari's coronation.

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 and resigned with the Cabinet in 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.

Minister of Commerce and Industry in Hussein Sirri's Cabinet, 15th November, 1940, and became Minister for Foreign Affairs in June 1941. King Farouk unjustifiably attempted to make Salib Samy Pasha the scapegoat for Hussein Sirri's failure to inform the Palace beforehand of his decision to suspend diplomatic relations with Vichy, the issue which precipitated the Cabinet crisis of February 1942. Nominated Senator in 1942.

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.

His wife is, socially, very pleasant and was always popular with foreign elements in the rôle of Cabinet lady.

Nominated Senator, May 1946.

Was appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry in Sidky's Cabinet, November 1946, but only enjoyed a brief tenure of office as the Cabinet resigned a month later.

Appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry in Hussein Sirry Pasha's neutral caretaker Cabinet, November 1949. He relinquished office when that Cabinet resigned in January 1950.

134. Dr. Abdel Razzak Ahmed El Sanhoury Pasha
 Born 1895 at Alexandria. After graduating at the School of Law in 1917, he completed his studies at the Faculty of Law at Lyons. Obtained a doctorate in law there in 1924 and another at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques in 1925. Also holds the Diploma in International Law of the University of Paris.

After working for a time at the Egyptian Bar, he joined the staff of the Faculty of Law in Cairo University and became Dean of the Faculty, a post which he held for eleven years. After a period as Dean of the Faculty of Law in Bagdad he returned to Egypt to become a judge in the Mixed Courts and a Royal Counsellor. He then became Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Education, from which post he was dismissed by Hilali Pasha, Minister of Education in the Wafd Cabinet, in 1942. He then proceeded again to Iraq to assist in elaborating a new civil code. Nahas Pasha's insistence on his returning to Egypt before the completion of his labours caused a severe strain in the relations between the Egyptian and Iraqi Governments.

He was a strong supporter of the Wafd until the secession of Ahmed Maher and Nokrashi, with whom he left its ranks in 1938. Appointed Minister of Education when Ahmed Maher reconstructed his Cabinet after the general elections of January 1945. Continued in that office under Nokrashi, February 1945.

He has travelled extensively in Europe and the Middle East. Is married and has one daughter.

Relinquished office on the fall of the Nokrashi Cabinet, February 1946.

Accepted a temporary appointment with the Syrian Government in April 1946 to advise on education and the elaboration of a new civil code.

Made a Pasha February 1946.

Headed the Egyptian delegation to the Round-Table Conference on Palestine held in London, September 1946.

Appointed Minister of State in Sidky's Cabinet September 1946 when Sidky decided to strengthen his Government's position in Parliament by the introduction of four Saadists. In November 1946 he replaced Heikal Pasha as Egyptian delegate to the General Assembly of the U.N.O.

Appointed Minister of Education in Nokrashi's Cabinet which replaced that of Sidky in December 1946 and was selected as a member of the Egyptian delegation formed to present Egypt's case to the Security Council.

In March 1949 he left the Cabinet to become President of the Council of State, an appointment which aroused criticism in some quarters on the ground that it was undesirable for a man with party affiliations to be at the head of this body.

Later in the year he was temporarily seconded to advise the ill-fated Syrian President, Hosni Al Zaim, on the elaboration of a new Constitution for Syria.

Following the return of the Wafd to power in January 1950, Sanhoury Pasha's tenure of the presidency of the Council of State became the subject of heated controversy in parliamentary and political circles owing to the Wafd's contention that, as a member of the Saadist Party, he was not suitably qualified to hold a post which demanded complete independence of judgment. Sanhoury Pasha resisted an effort made behind the scenes to persuade him to resign and thus placed the Wafd Government in an embarrassing situation.

135. Ahmed Loutfi-el-Sayed Pasha, K.H.E.
 Born in 1871. Son of respectable landowner, Sa'id Bey Abou 'Ali. Began with 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.

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 Pasha singled him out for special reference as a patriot in his speech on the 18th 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 Mohammed Mahmoud Cabinet) by Sidky Pasha in July 1930, but resigned in March 1932 in protest against the Government's dismissal of Professor Taha Hussein.

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.

Was reappointed Minister without Portfolio on reconstitution of Cabinet the 27th April, 1938, following new elections. Appointed Minister of Interior the 18th May, 1938. Dropped by Mahmoud the 24th June, 1938, when latter broadened basis of his Ministry by appointment of Saadists. Re-appointed Rector of Egyptian University the 10th July, 1938. Resigned the Rectorship in May 1941 and was nominated Senator.

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.

Appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Sidky Cabinet, February 1946, and in this capacity was vice-president of the Egyptian delegation for treaty negotiations 1946.

Made Deputy Prime Minister when Sidky reconstructed his Cabinet in September 1946. Resigned from the Cabinet in October 1946 and was one of the dissident members of the Egyptian delegation for treaty negotiations who signed the statement opposing the Bevin-Sidky treaty proposals in November of that year.

Decorations.--K.B.E. (1940); Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile (1941).

136. Taha Mohamed Abdel Wahhad El Sebai Pasha

Formerly a civil servant with long experience in the Ministry of Finance. He rose to be Under-Secretary of State in that department and during Sirry Pasha's Government in 1941 he supervised the preparation of the budget. His entry into politics resulted from his appointment in October 1944 as Minister of Supply in Ahmed Maher's Cabinet, a post for which a reputation for integrity and efficiency was the leading qualification in view of the allegations of favouritism and corruption in supply matters which had so largely contributed to the downfall of the Wafd Government and which were a matter of public concern.

To enable him to retain this important portfolio, Taha El Sebai Bey was elected Deputy for Heliopolis in the general elections of January 1945. He remained Minister of Supply in the Government formed by Nokrashi in February 1945.

Resigned on the fall of the Nokrashi Cabinet, February 1946. Awarded the title of Pasha a few days before relinquishing office. During his period of office as Minister for Supplies he was friendly and not personally unreasonable. He did not, however, prove a strong enough character to clean the Augean stable of supplies.

Taha el Sebai Pasha, whose political sympathies had led him to join Makram Ebeid's Kotla Party on

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his entry into the Cabinet, emerged again into the limelight in the summer of 1948 owing to his opposition to Makram Ebeid's renewed efforts to seek reconciliation with the Wafd. In consequence of this, Makram expelled him from his party, to the great glee of the Wafd, who had a special grudge against Sebai for having, they alleged, abused his former position as Under-Secretary for Finance by supplying Makram with important data relating to exceptional promotions in the Wafdist Administration for publication in Makram's "Black Book." Appointed Minister of State in Abdel Hadi Pasha's Government December 1948, holding office as an independent. Resigned with that Government in July 1949.

137. Ahmed Seddik Pasha

A well-educated man of good family, he studied police methods in London for some two and a half years before 1914. He did well in the administrative service of the Ministry of the Interior and was Mudir of Girga before being appointed Director-General of the Alexandria Municipality in 1926. He had an almost impossible task in the Municipality, but refused to break his heart over it. His alleged associations with Sidky Pasha in the so-called Corniche Road Scandal in 1934 united powerful forces against him. He was put on pension, with no reflection on his personal integrity, after the completion of the Corniche Road Commission's enquiry in 1934 and remained unemployed until appointed director of the newly-established Egyptian State Tourist Bureau in the following year.

Appointed in 1940 to Ministry for Foreign Affairs, with rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, but with special mandate to act as general liaison officer with embassy. Appointed Minister to Tokyo in 1941, but did not take up his appointment. Appointed Sequestrator of German property, July 1941.

He speaks perfect English, French and German. He is agreeable, sensible and intelligent, but inclined to be weak. He is married, *en secondes nocces*, to an intelligent Jewess with a past.

Awarded the title of Pasha, June 1946.

138. 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 were most useful to them, and he was their expert in matters concerning army officers and the Sudan. He was the moving spirit in the formation of the Saadist (Wafd) Club.

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As vice-president of the Agricultural Syndicate he attended the Cotton Congress in Liverpool in 1921.

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 Saif-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 wholeheartedly with the British Military Mission in its task of reorganising the Egyptian army.

Minister of National Defence in the 5th and 6th Nahas Cabinets, 1942. Has proved too old for the job. Has been clumsy in two attempts to get control of the army for the Wafd and has created considerable opposition against himself among army officers for his alleged manipulation of appointments, promotions, &c.

The conviction that he and his son, an army officer, are financially corrupt and that he has used disloyal language in the presence of Egyptian army officers led King Farouk to boycott him after the Black Book scandal in 1943 and to press for his dismissal from the Ministry of Defence, a step which Nahas Pasha successfully resisted until his Government fell in October 1944.

His marriage to a Rateb greatly annoyed the Rateb family.

He was formerly a hot-headed Wafdist and had a reputation as a strict Moslem.

Decoration.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile.

139. Achille Sekaly Bey

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 *Akram*. 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 that year.

He was caught out in embezzlement and lost the Palace favour, so he became a Wafdist and supplied the *Espeir* 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 put some water in his wine.

He held the post of "chef du cabinet" to the Prime Minister during Nessim Pasha's Ministry, November 1934-January 1936.

Appointed head of the European Section of the enlarged Press Bureau in 1936, from which he resigned in February 1943, to devote himself exclusively to literary pursuits.

He is an exceptionally intelligent, industrious and well-read man and an able leader-writer.

Decoration.—C.V.O.

140. 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.

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.

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.

During the Azhar crisis of January 1944, his name was mentioned for the rectorship as a nominee of the Wafd Government, which was anxious to secure Sheikh Al Maraghi's removal.

Placed on pension by the Nokrashi Government 1945.

He was one of those who at first opposed the Nokrashi Government's move to appoint Sheikh Mustapha Abdel Razek (q.v.) as Rector of Al Azhar.

141. Mohamed Kamel Selim Bey

A former member of the Egyptian diplomatic service, he has for several years been seconded for service as secretary-general of the presidency of the Council of Ministers, an appointment for which he is well suited by his capacity for hard work. In January 1950 he relinquished this post on being selected as the Egyptian delegate on the United Nations Advisory Council for Libya. Is somewhat garrulous and meticulous, but in the past has shown himself co-operative in routine matters. He speaks excellent English and married an English wife in about 1925. There are no children.

142. Maitre El Sayed Selim Pasha

Born 1908. Formerly a Wafdist Deputy, he left the Wafd at the time of the "Black Book" scandal and became one of the leading lights of the Makramite bloc, of which he was Secretary-General. He had been employed in Makram Ebeid's office when the latter was engaged in legal practice. Was appointed Minister of Defence by Ahmed Maher in October 1944 at an unusually early age, doubtless as a sop to Makram. Retained that portfolio on the reconstitution of Ahmed Maher's Cabinet in January 1945 and also under Nokrashi.

His inexperience, combined with the conceit and obstinacy which often emerge to offset that handicap, has rendered his tenure of office difficult, if not insecure. His relations with the Chief of Staff are unsatisfactory and he has so far not evinced a ready disposition to co-operate fully with the British staff in his Ministry. There are allegations of corruption and favouritism against him which have brought upon him the displeasure of King Farouk.

Resigned from the Ministry of Defence on the fall of the Nokrashi Government in February 1946. Made a Pasha, February 1946.

His opposition to Makram's renewed efforts to become reconciled with the Wafd in the summer of 1948 produced a schism within the Makramite bloc.

143. Mohamed Fuad Serag-el-Dine Pasha

Born 1906. Son of the late Shahin Pasha Sirag-el-Din, from whom he inherited extensive estates in Dakhalia Province. Studied law at the Egyptian University and participated in the Wafdist youth movement as a student. Employed in the Parquet, at Cairo, after graduating, and later resigned to supervise his estates. Married to a daughter of Bedrawi Pasha Ashour, a wealthy landowner. Mme. Siral-ed-Din is a close friend of Mme. Nahas. Siral-ed-Din is reported to be a generous subscriber to the Wafd's political fund. He was appointed

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Minister of Agriculture when Nahas reshuffled his Cabinet in May 1942.

Transferred from Agriculture to Interior when Nahas Pasha reshuffled his Cabinet in June 1943, following the Black Book crisis. Also took on the portfolio of Social Affairs, ostensibly in an acting capacity, but has continued to hold it. In the latter department his main preoccupation has been to cultivate the goodwill of the working classes by promises of labour reform and other attentions with the object of transferring to himself some of the publicity gained by his demagogic predecessor, Maître Abdel Hakk. Although at times suspected of cultivating the goodwill of the Palace, he continues to enjoy Nahas Pasha's confidence to a remarkable extent and is said to covet the eventual heritage of Wafd leadership. In this respect he is a keen rival of Sabry Abu Alam Pasha. His political ambitions are well served by his energy and capacity for hard work. Fell from office with the dismissal of the Wafd Government in October 1945. Was relegated to the provinces by Ahmed Maher on the ground that he had actively fomented the students' demonstrations and disturbances in December 1944 and remained in seclusion until shortly before the Nokrashi Government partially relaxed martial law restrictions. Largely controls the pro-Wafd newspaper *Balagh*.

A progressive landowner, he is continually experimenting with new agricultural methods and appliances on his estates.

Admitted to Wafd group, January 1946. Elected Senator, April 1946.

Financed the publication of a new weekly political review *Al Nida (The Appeal)*, edited by his brother Yassin, June 1947.

The Wafdist youth elements and, of course, Sirag-el-Din himself were disappointed that he was not selected to succeed the late Sabry Abu Alam Pasha as secretary-general of the Wafd in 1947.

He succeeded to this position, however, in June 1948 when the younger elements of the party were pressing for a more active and positive policy and were apparently threatening to break away unless they could be given some tangible sign that their wishes in this respect were heeded.

In July 1949 he was one of the four Wafdist who took office in Hussein Sirry Pasha's coalition Cabinet as Minister of Communications. He resigned with that Cabinet in the following November. Returned to the Ministry of Interior in the Wafd Cabinet which came into power following the general elections of January 1950.

144. Mohamed Shafik Pasha

Educated in Egypt as an engineer. Minister of Agriculture, later Public Works also, in Yusuf Wabba 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. 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.

Decoration.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile.

145. Mohammed-el-Sayed Shahin Pasha

Born about 1895. Belongs to a respected Cairo family and has no special political affinities. Graduated at the Faculty of Law, Cairo University.

After having been Governor of the Canal Zone and Mudir of Menoufieh, he was appointed Governor of Cairo in 1941, a post which carries with it a substantial income from the Nazirship of certain Waqfs. Created a Pasha in 1941. His comfortable and not too exacting post appears to suit his limited ambition very well, while his ability to mix well with the foreign elements makes him a popular incumbent. Very pro-British, he is a conscientious member of the Anglo-Egyptian Union, whose social gatherings he makes a point of attending regularly.

Speaks good English.

Retired on pension in March 1948 on reaching the age limit.

146. 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 1928. 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 Wafdist who broke away from Nahas in November 1932, and was their most influential member.

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.

President of the Board of the National Bank of Egypt. In the post-war treaty period he evinced an obviously genuine friendliness towards us.

As the first Egyptian president of the National Bank of Egypt, appointed on the retirement of Sir Edward Cook, he conformed in his public declarations to principles which coincided with those accepted in British financial circles generally, but has shown weakness in giving effect to them. Politically, however, he has not come up to his earlier promise. Was strongly opposed to the Wafd Government which came into office in February 1942.

Declined, for health reasons, an invitation to be a member of the Egyptian delegation to the San Francisco Conference.

He talks excellent French. He married a Swiss girl who died in 1948.

Member of the Egyptian delegation for treaty negotiations 1946.

Was one of the dissident members of the Egyptian delegation who signed the statement opposing the Bevin-Sidky treaty proposals in November 1946.

Egyptian Government representative on the board of the Suez Canal Company.

147. Dr. Ibrahim Shawki Pasha, M.D., M.R.C.P. (London)

A former Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Cairo University, he was appointed Rector of Cairo University in 1948. When Hussein Sirry Pasha formed his neutral Cabinet to conduct general elections, Shawki Pasha accepted the portfolio of Public Health and held it for a period of two months during which that Government was in office.

He is a likeable personality and has the alert appearance and bearing of a European. Speaks English well.

148. 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 Dakhalia, 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 Mudiriya 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 was essentially a Palace man and a strong supporter of Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha.

He was on very friendly terms with former British officials of the Egyptian Government, who liked and admired him.

In addition to his duties as Governor of Cairo he was appointed Director-General, Air Raids Precautions Department, the 20th September, 1938.

Appointed Minister of Social Affairs in Ali Maher's Cabinet the 18th August, 1939. Transferred to Ministry of Waqfs when Cabinet was re-formed on the 20th December, 1939. Resigned with the Cabinet 28th June, 1940.

Believed to aspire to the leadership of the Opposition against the Wafdist Government, 1942, though sitting as an Independent.

Elected Senator, April 1946.

149. Sheikh Mohamed Maamoun El Shinnawi

On completion of his studies at Al Azhar University in 1906 he was appointed to the staff of the Religious Institute at Alexandria. He later taught in various other Institutes and occupied posts in the Sharia Courts. In 1926 he was appointed Imam to

the late King Fouad. When the internal organisation of the Azhar was modernised in 1931 he became dean of the newly-created faculty of theology. He was later promoted to be vice-rector of the Azhar under the late Sheikh Moustapha El Moraghi but resigned this position in 1945 when Sheikh Moustapha El Razek was appointed rector in the face of opposition of the Grand Ulama, who strenuously defended the position that membership of their body was an indispensable qualification for the rectorship. In spite of this Sheikh El Shinnawi was appointed to the rectorship in January 1948. He is generally thought to have a close connexion with Ibrahim Abdul Hadi Pasha, the present Chief of the Royal Cabinet. Sheikh El Shinnawi has a reputation for piety and moderation and is apparently sufficiently broadminded to approve of innovations in the Azhar which are not in accordance with Koranic precepts. He has, for instance, declared himself in favour of the introduction of female education (but not, of course, co-education) in the Azhar within certain limits and is evidently alive to the value of extending scientific studies in the Azhar.

150. Mahmoud Mustafa-el-Shorbaghi Bey

A graduate of the School of Law, and practised for many years as a lawyer in Tanta. Was a member of the Administrative Council of the Watanist party and was elected a Deputy in 1931. Was appointed Counsellor to the Court of Appeal in 1938. He is reported to be a competent lawyer and has pleasant personality. Speaks French but no English. An Ali Maher man and very anti-British politically. Appointed Minister of Justice in the Ali Maher Cabinet, August 1939. Vacated office on fall of Ali Maher Pasha's Ministry the 27th June, 1940.

151. Dr. Ali Tewfik Shousha Pasha, C.B.E.

Born about 1893. Studied medicine in Berlin and Zürich. Most of his career has been spent in the Research and Laboratory Departments of the Ministry of Health. In 1944 he was appointed Secretary of State in that Ministry and has become the most powerful and influential medical personality in Egypt at the present time. Is highly thought of by the Palace. He has twice been offered the post of Minister of Public Health and refused both offers. Is well disposed towards ourselves and is prepared to stand up for us in the face of criticism or opposition on the part of his colleagues in the Ministry, but is at the same time most jealous of Egypt's independence in matters which concern him. He has always shown a readiness to accept British assistance tactfully offered when he considers it in Egypt's interest. Is a member of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organisation and is very U.N.O.-minded. At the World Health Organisation Eastern Mediterranean Regional Conference held in Cairo in February 1949 he was elected director-general of the Eastern Mediterranean Regional Bureau. He intends that, if possible, all research now being done by foreign organisations in Egypt should later be handed over to the U.N.O. Visited the United Kingdom and United States in 1946. Awarded the C.B.E. 1947.

President of the Middle East Regional Bureau of the World Health Organisation 1949.

Decoration.—C.B.E. (1947).

152. Mahmoud Shukri Pasha

Ex-Director of the Royal Khassa. From about 1920-22 he had a 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 1928-January 1924.

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In 1926 he was the King's candidate for the directorship-general of the Alexandria municipality. In August 1931 he was appointed general manager of the Government's Agricultural Credit Bank.

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.

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.

153. 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 of 1914-18 and was deported with Zaghul, 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 Zaghul 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 Zaghul. 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 Zaghul, 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 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 1926. 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 Sucereries. 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 manoeuvred 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 his 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.

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.

Was reappointed Minister of Finance on re-formation of Cabinet by Mohammed Mahmoud the 27th April, 1938. Resigned the 14th May to take up directorship of Suez Canal Company.

Was at great pains towards the end of 1938 to foster the idea of Egyptian neutrality in the event of a war in which Egypt had no direct concern. In December 1938 he made a speech in the Chamber of Deputies advocating the amendment of article 7 of the Treaty of Alliance. The speech drew opposition from almost every quarter and an inspired article in *The Times* of the 31st December, 1938, commenting on his speech, did much to discredit Sidky Pasha as an "Elder statesman."

Chairman of Egyptian Section of Anglo-Egyptian Trade Committee.

Defeated by Wafdist in elections of March 1942.

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During 1943 his restless enmity to the Wafd Government induced him to resume an unobtrusive political activity in vain attempts to weld the Opposition elements into harmonious fusion.

Elected independent Deputy for a Gharbia constituency in the general elections of January 1945. His speeches in the Chamber have since then been notable mainly for his defence of the interests of industrialist and land-owning elements against the demagogic policy of Makram Ebeid. Has latterly been very insistent on immediate negotiations for Treaty revision and critical of Nokrashi's Coalition Government.

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), unfailing 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.

On the resignation of the Nokrashi Cabinet in February 1946 Sidky was called upon by King Farouk to form a Cabinet, which he did with the co-operation of Constitutional-Liberals and Independents. Most of the latter were technical experts. The Saadists refused participation in the Cabinet. Sidky himself took the portfolios of Interior and Finance, but relinquished the latter in June. In April 1946 Sidky was elected Senator and thereupon resigned his seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

President of the Egyptian delegation for treaty negotiations 1946. In forming the delegation, Sidky could not avoid the gesture of seeking Wafdist participation, but he made conditions which he obviously knew the Wafd would not accept, and in the end hastily formed the delegation without any Wafdists.

Both as Prime Minister and as Minister of Interior his equivocal attitude towards incidents involving casualties of British services personnel sharply contrasted with his strong measures against Egyptian and foreign elements suspected of Communist activity.

When the obstreperousness of the moderate Independent delegates seemed likely to bring about a complete deadlock in the 1946 treaty negotiations, Sidky decided to strengthen his position in Parliament by the inclusion of four Saadists in the Cabinet and to rely on parliamentary support in continuing the negotiations. This step only increased his difficulties with the Independent delegates and he therefore tendered his resignation, which, after Sherif Sabry had failed to reconcile the parties contesting for power, King Farouk refused to accept. After the suspension of negotiations at the beginning of

October 1946 Sidky decided to go to London for talks with Mr. Bevin, a project which the Egyptian treaty delegation refused to endorse. Sidky, however, visited London in his capacity as Prime Minister and not as head of the Egyptian delegation, and despite ill-health managed to get the gap between the British and Egyptian proposals reduced. On his return to Cairo, however, he could not resist a feeling of triumph and caused great embarrassment to Whitehall by his statement to Reuter to the effect that he had secured British recognition of Egyptian sovereignty over the Sudan. Disappointed to find that only the Saadists gave the new proposals unconditional support, Sidky secured the dissolution of the Egyptian treaty delegation and a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies after a secret debate on the new proposals. In the face of manifestations of discontent outside Parliament, however, Sidky endeavoured to defend his position with regard to the treaty proposals by a series of injudicious leakages to the press, but King Farouk, who now realised that Sidky had forfeited British confidence by these tactics, called upon him to resign and replaced him by Nokrashi, December 1946. Apart from his actions on the point of sovereignty over the Sudan, it is to Sidky's credit that he had a realistic appreciation of the soundness of the proposals which he had agreed upon with Mr. Bevin and that he had the courage to defend them to the last ditch.

In statements to the press he has latterly shown himself an exponent of the doctrine that Egypt should put her own house in order before undertaking foreign adventures such as the Palestine campaign or taking upon herself external commitments which would involve a heavy drain on her available resources in man and money. His often trenchant views, thus openly expressed, have not infrequently represented the inner feelings and fears of the educated class of Egyptians. Resigned from the Senate in February 1950, ostensibly for reasons of health but it may well have been that his decision to resign was not altogether unconnected with the new Wafd Government's announcement to continue policies, notably in regard to Anglo-Egyptian relations and the expenditure of vast funds to strengthen the Egyptian armed forces, which he had previously criticised as inconsistent with the realities of the wider international situation.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile; Grand Cordon of Order of Mohammed Ali.

154. Hussein Sirry Pasha

Son of Ismail Sirry Pasha. Studied at Cooper's Hill. Well educated; a competent engineer; a hard worker. He had rapid advancement in his first fourteen years of Government service. When Assistant Under-Secretary of Public Works in 1925 he was inclined to be unconciliatory towards British officials in the Ministry, but he later improved in this respect.

He was an object of the Wafd 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.

Made a pasha in the birthday honours, March 1936. Appointed Minister of Public Works in

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Mohammed Mahmoud's Cabinet the 30th December, 1937.

Was reappointed Minister of Public Works on reconstitution of Mohammed Mahmoud's Cabinet the 27th April, 1938, following new elections. Retained same portfolio when Cabinet reshuffle took place on the 24th June, 1938. Chairman of Anglo-Egyptian Union for 1938.

Was appointed Minister of War the 18th January, 1939, on the resignation of Hassan Sabry Pasha over the question of the application of the new Government cadre to the army. His co-operation with the British authorities in defence matters was not so whole-hearted as it might have been. He developed a Napoleonic complex and was very troublesome to the Military Mission and General Officer Commanding-in-chief, especially as regards engagement and retention of British officers required by the mission. He got a move on, however, in many branches of military organisation.

Became Minister of Finance in Ali Maher's Cabinet the 18th August, 1939. Retired on change of Ministry the 27th June, 1940. Appointed Minister of Public Works in Hassan Sabry's Ministry the 28th June, 1940. Became Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Interior the 15th November, 1940.

Decided to broaden the basis of his Ministry in June 1941, when the presence of Axis forces on Egyptian soil constituted an immediate threat to Egypt, but failed to secure the co-operation of the Wafd. Reconstructed his Cabinet again in the following month, with Independent Constitutional-Liberal and Saadist elements in equal parts. Mainly as the result of the chaotic state of supplies and of its allegedly excessive subservience to British interests, his Government had, by the end of 1941, forfeited the confidence both of the Palace and of Parliament and Sirry Pasha's decision to suspend relations with the Vichy Government in February 1942 produced a conflict with the Palace which precipitated the Government's resignation.

Sirry Pasha was nominated a Senator in 1942 and, after a period of inactivity, he became associated in 1948 with the anti-Wafd discussions of the Opposition elements, although not associating with any single party.

In the summer of 1945 he declined a tentative proposal by King Farouk that he should form a neutral Government to replace the increasingly ineffective Nokrashi Ministry, while retaining the Parliament supporting that Ministry.

Member of Egyptian delegation for treaty negotiations 1946.

Has accepted a very large number of directorships in new companies, thus accumulating a very substantial income, and incidentally making himself something of a laughing stock by taking on more than he can handle.

Was one of the dissident members of the treaty delegation who signed the statement opposing the Bevin-Sidky proposals, November 1946.

He was recalled into political prominence when Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha's Saadist-Liberal Government resigned in July 1949. After a decent show of reluctance and under strong Palace pressure he succeeded in forming a wide coalition Cabinet which included Wafdist Ministers on a par with Saadists and Liberals. He contrived to hold this quarrelsome combination together for just over three months but finally had to give up the effort when the Wafdist and non-Wafdist elements failed, after much wrangling, to agree on the projected legislation for a delimitation of parliamentary constituencies. Sirry Pasha resigned in November and, having laid his plans for this eventuality, immediately formed a colourless Cabinet of public-

spirited Independents for the purpose of conducting the general elections and dissolved Parliament.

On the occasion of the Centenary of Mohamed Ali the Great in November 1949, he was the recipient of a rare mark of Royal favour when King Farouk conferred on him the Collier of Fuad 1st.

He resigned the premiership on the completion of the general elections in January 1950 and almost immediately afterwards was appointed Chief of the Royal Cabinet. He thereupon resigned his seat in the Senate. He resigned from the post of Chief of the Royal Cabinet on 3rd April, 1950.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile (1938); Grand Cordon of Order of Mohammed Ali (1941); Collier of Fuad 1st (1949)

155. Hussein Sobhi Bey

Graduated in the Faculty of Law, Cairo University, in 1928 and entered the Government service as an official in the Parquet. In 1942 he became inspector in the Ministry of Interior and then held appointments as inspector in various provinces. Subsequently he became director of the Criminal Investigation Department and later sub-director of Public Security. After a period as Mudir of Menoufia province, he was appointed Director-General of Public Security in August 1949.

A man of enormous physique, he has a quiet and reserved manner. He takes an interest in sport and speaks some English.

156. Maitre Abdel Aziz El Soufani

Born 1898. Graduated from the Faculty of Commerce and took up a business career. He has had a life-long connexion with the extreme Watanist Party, of which his father was a prominent member at the time of the late Moustapha Kamel Pasha and Mohamed Farid. He himself joined the Watanist Party and after his father's death assumed the secretaryship of the party. He has sat in the Chamber of Deputies continuously since 1924 but without holding Cabinet office until he was brought into Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha's coalition Cabinet as the second Watanist representative in March 1949. He has always held and propagated extremely anti-British views and in Parliament has consistently been vitriolic on the subject of the Sudan.

Left office when Abdel Hadi Pasha's Government resigned in July 1949.

157. Karim Tabet Pasha

Son of Khalil Tabet Bey, ex-editor of *Moqattam*, he is of Lebanese origin and the product of the French Jesuit Missionary Schools. He made his debut as a journalist in his father's paper, and in 1929 was selected by King Fuad to accompany him on his first official visit to Europe as unofficial court historian. This was a turning-point in Karim Tabet's career as it gave him the entree to kings and heads of State. Thereafter the interviews he had with the Duke of Windsor, Hitler, Mussolini and other prominent personalities established his reputation as a journalist.

In 1936 he entered into a short-lived partnership with Mohamed Tabea and Mahmoud Abou al-Fath for the publication of *Al-Misri*.

In 1945 King Farouk included him in his retinue when he visited King Ibn Saud for the Radhwa Meeting. The selection of a Lebanese Christian to accompany the King of Egypt on a visit to the Holy Land of the Hedjaz aroused unfavourable comment.

In the latter years of the war Karim Tabet's remarkable abilities for retailing gossip in a spicy manner made him a favourite and boon companion of King Farouk. This enabled him to become gradually the most influential member of His

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Majesty's *camarilla* and King Farouk was frequently amenable to Karim Tabet's advice on matters of high politics. In fact, Karim Tabet came to play behind the scenes the rôle which properly should be that of the Chief of the Royal Cabinet. He was occasionally used as a personal messenger from King Farouk to Arab heads of States and other notabilities outside Egypt and, almost as a matter of course, as the surveyor of the King's wishes to the various Egyptian authorities. In 1947 his position at Court was strengthened and outwardly regularised by the creation for him of the post of Press Counsellor to His Majesty. At the same time he was made Adviser to the Egyptian State Broadcasting, both of which posts he still holds. He was made a Pasha in 1949.

His wife, the attractive daughter of a Lebanese journalist, Selim Sarkis, is popularly supposed to have played a major part in her husband's advancement. She was appointed First Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen—at a time when there was no Queen—in 1949. Has one daughter born in 1943.

Karim Tabet is an unpopular figure, both with his journalist colleagues and the country as a whole. He is considered to be one of the most powerful of the alien and undesirable influences with which King Farouk has surrounded himself.

His gifts as a raconteur make him good company, but he is utterly venal but not altogether unscrupulous. He owes everything to the Royal favour and it is commonly believed that financially he is making hay while the sun shines.

Decoration.—Grand Officer of the Order of Ismail (1949).

158. Mohammed Taber Pasha

Born about 1895. Son of a former Turkish Minister at Stockholm, Mustafa Shebib Pasha, and of the late Princess Emima 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 of 1914-18, 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 Taber Pasha, who was not even a member of the committee, upon the Mohammed 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.

He was 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 was, 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.

In foreign and Egyptian circles he made no secret of his dislikes for all things English. He endeavoured, about 1934, to bring in German aeroplanes for Miar Airwork, of which he was a director.

Appointed president of the Egyptian National Sports Committee in 1934.

Was heavily engaged in promoting German air penetration into Egypt, particularly through formation of Horus Company of Aviation, nominally Egyptian, but backed by Germany.

He later showed signs of being more friendly to us.

Raised and commanded the Cairo Special Constabulary, a body which was regarded with some

suspicion as a potential source of danger. This body was not encouraged by Hussein Sirry Pasha and in 1941 showed signs of disintegration. Since outbreak of war he was generally regarded as a leading pro-German element in Cairo.

The danger to security of his "Special Police" activities decided the Government to intern him at El Saru, July 1942. Released from internment by Ahmed Maher in 1944 after resigning the presidency of the National Sports Committee on our insistence. Succeeded the late Prince Omar Toussoun as president of the Royal Agricultural Society, 1944.

Taber Pasha is a dapper little man with a monocle and speaks French, German and English almost like a native.

Nominated Senator, May 1946.

Decoration.—Grand Cordon of Order of Ismail (1936).

159. Abdel Latif Talaat Pasha

Educated at the Jesuit College, Cairo, and at Cairo University, where he graduated in law. Began his career in the magistracy and later became a Palace Chamberlain. Returned to the magistracy and reached the grade of judge, first-class. Served in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for a time before taking up appointments as chargé d'affaires at the Hague and Madrid. Appointed Minister in Tehran in 1938 where he remained until shortly after the marriage of Princess Fawzia to the Persian Crown Prince, when he became director of the Arabic administration in the Royal Household. Appointed to succeed Youssef Zulficar Pasha as ambassador in Tehran in 1942. Appointed Grand Chamberlain in October 1944.

Abdel Latif Talaat Pasha comes of a distinguished family. He has been a consistently good influence in the Palace and is of a friendly disposition towards us.

After a dispute within the Palace about promotions of certain Palace officials, he fell seriously ill and resigned the position of Grand Chamberlain in November 1946. Was generally believed to have incurred King Farouk's displeasure, but was reappointed Grand Chamberlain in February 1947.

Decoration.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile (1946).

160. Abdul Wahab Talaat Pasha

Born in 1889. Graduate of the School of Law in Cairo. After graduating joined the Government service and served in various minor posts in the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of the Interior. Subsequently seconded to the Palace and eventually became Director of the Arabic Bureau. Appointed Assistant Director of the Royal Cabinet (a new post) on the recommendation of Aly Maher when the latter was Chief of the Royal Cabinet, 1937. Was made a Pasha in August 1937 on the occasion of King Farouk's assumption of constitutional powers. A Palace creature of no marked ability, except for intrigue.

He is believed to have been used by Aly Maher as a liaison with organisations such as the Young Men's Moslem Association, the National Islamic party and the Moslem Brethren. During his tenure of this post he exerted a consistently anti-British influence in Palace circles. After an undertaking that he would be removed from the Palace had been obtained, a Royal Rescript was issued placing him on pension as from the 6th December, 1942.

Decoration.—Grand Cordon of Order of Ismail (1940).

161. Abdel Fattah-el-Tawil Pasha

Wafdist. Trained as a lawyer and was bâtonnier of the Alexandria Native Bar, before his appointment as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Palace Affairs in 1936.

Minister of Public Health in Nahas's fourth Ministry, August to December 1937.

Appointed Minister of Health in the fifth Nahas Cabinet and transferred to Communications when Nahas reconstructed his Cabinet in May 1942. Awarded title of Pasha, May 1942. Relinquished office on the fall of the Nahas Cabinet, October 1944.

Appointed Minister of Justice in the Wafdist Cabinet which took office after the general elections of January 1950.

Speaks English and has a genial manner, but does not frequent the cosmopolitan society of Cairo.

162. Mourad Wahba Pasha

Mourad Wahba Pasha was formerly a 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 was one of the best types of Egyptian official.

Ministry of Agriculture, the 30th December, 1937, in Mohammed Mahmoud's Cabinet. Transferred to Ministry of Commerce and Industry on reconstitution of Mahmoud's Cabinet, the 27th April, 1938, following new elections. Dropped by Mahmoud when he broadened the basis of his Ministry by appointment of Saadists. Appointed to the board of directors of Banque Misr, May 1945.

Decoration.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile (1938).

163. Sadek Wahba Pasha

Born about 1885.

A Copt, son of Yusuf Wahba Pasha, the ex-Prime Minister. He served in the Mixed Parquet at Alexandria, in the Palace as 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 1929. He succeeded Sadek Henein Pasha in Rome in June 1930.

Minister of Agriculture in Aly Maher's Cabinet, January to May, 1936.

Headed a mission of Copts to Abyssinia to discuss Church affairs with the Emperor, 1942.

He holds a number of directorships and is in particular vice-chairman of Beida Dyers, the local Bradford Dyers' Association Company.

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.

Nominated Senator, May 1946.

Decoration.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile.

164. Maître Mohamed El-Wakil

Born 1901. Highly intelligent, a lawyer and wealthy landowner of Behera Province. He is interested in cotton, both as a grower and as a proprietor of ginning factories. Despite his family name he is not related to Mme. Nahas Pasha. He is a prominent Wafdist and before attaining ministerial rank was Vice-President of the Senate, in which capacity he enjoyed a reputation for integrity, efficiency and moderation. He has given much of his time to the study of financial and constitutional questions in committee. He has not so far given the impression of being an office-seeker or anxious to be in the limelight; he is rather of the serious, industrious type with a high sense of duty and is doubtless a great asset to his party in an undemonstrative way. Speaks adequate English.

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Was one of the four Wafdists included in Hussein Sirry Pasha's Cabinet in July 1949 and was appointed Minister of State. In this capacity he has largely concerned himself with questions relating to the public health and labour aspects of social reform. Left office when Hussein Sirry Pasha's coalition Cabinet resigned in November 1949.

On the return to power of the Wafd in January 1950 he was given the newly-created portfolio of National Economy.

165. Fahmy Hanna Wissa Bey

Copt. Born at Assiout about 1888 and educated in Egypt, at Beirut University and Oxford, where he failed to graduate in history. Has a large estate in Upper Egypt, part of which is said to be mortgaged. A Wafdist from the beginning, he is a Senator of long standing but has hitherto neither sought nor attained prominence. His energetic and politically-minded wife, Mme. Esther Fahmy Wissa, enjoys considerable fame owing to the outstanding rôle she has played for many years in the Wafdist Ladies' Committee. She is a sister of the garrulous Senator, Louis Fanous, and made herself well known in London and the United States before 1936 by her nationalist and pro-Treaty propaganda.

Fahmy Bey Wissa's interests appear to be centred on the management of his estate and on the encouragement of young men's sporting associations in Alexandria, of which he is a generous benefactor. Both he and his wife have always shown strong pro-British sympathies and have educated their six children on English lines.

In Nahas Pasha's Cabinet reshuffle of June 1943, Fahmy Bey Wissa was appointed Minister of Civil Defence in succession to Maître Mustapha Nosrat, who became Minister of Agriculture. The real purpose of this appointment, however, was to fill the vacancy in Coptic representation in the Cabinet resulting from the dropping of Kamel Sidky Pasha. Fahmy Bey Wissa's age, growing infirmity and easy-going nature render it unlikely that he will make much of a mark in the Cabinet. Relinquished office on the fall of the Nahas Cabinet, October 1944.

Elected Senator, April 1946.

166. Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha

Born about 1885. Son of Ahmed Yehia Pasha, a self-made man of Alexandria, and a 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 Mohammed Ali and very hostile to King Fuad; his relations with the Palace only began to improve in 1928.

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 his 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

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with no personal allegiances on which to count, and he had among his colleagues no single friend.

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. King Fuad'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, 1934. His reputation for personal integrity was 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.

Reappointed Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 27th April, 1938, on reconstruction of Mohammed Mahmoud's Ministry, following new elections. Retained same portfolio when Mahmoud re-formed his Cabinet the 24th June, 1938. Went on a well-advertised but politically unimportant tour of the Balkan capitals in the summer of 1939. Resigned with the rest of the Cabinet on the 18th August, 1939.

He is a gentlemanly fellow, rich and respectable, but neither competent nor industrious, with a keen sense of his own dignity.

Member of Egyptian delegation for treaty negotiations 1946.

Was one of the dissident members of the treaty delegation who signed the statement opposing the Bevin-Sidky proposals, November 1946.

Decorations.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile; Title of Al Imtiaz (1930); Grand Cordon of Order of Mohammed Ali (1938).

167. Aly Amin Yehia Pasha

Son of the late Emine Yehia Pasha. Educated locally and at Harvard. One of Alexandria's leading business magnates. President of the Alexandria Egyptian Chamber of Commerce and the International Chamber of Navigation. Chairman and managing director of the Alexandria Navigation Company, Société Anonyme Egyptienne.

168. Mahmoud Sadek Younes Pasha

For many years Mudir of Gharbia, the senior Egyptian province. As Mudir, he always cultivated the European colonies of his district and was popular with them. His inclusion among the mudirs dismissed by Nahas Pasha on the latter's resumption of office in January 1930 surprised many besides himself. Appointed Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Interior, the 12th July, 1931. Although he owed his reinstatement to Sidky Pasha, his affinities were rather with the Palace than with any political party.

Appointed Director-General, Alexandria Municipality, on the 31st January, 1935. Retired on pension on reaching the age-limit in July 1936.

He is a bluff and pleasant person and was an accomplished trimmer. Inclined to be vain and lazy.

169. Amba Youssab

Born about 1878. Entered the Coptic Monastery of Deir Antonius in 1895 and was ordained in 1896. Became a canon ("kommos") in 1901. Was then sent by his monastery to study comparative religion in a theological college in Athens and there acquired a good knowledge of Greek. Appointed supervisor of the Coptic Monastery at Jaffa in 1905, where he remained for four years, after which he was appointed general administrator of the Coptic

monasteries in Palestine. He returned to Egypt and was consecrated Bishop of Girga in 1920. In 1929 he accompanied the late Patriarch, Amba Yoannes, on his visit to the Abyssinian Church, and later represented the Patriarch at the coronation of Haile Selassie. Was acting Patriarch in 1935 during the absence of Amba Yoannes in Europe.

On the death of Amba Yoannes in 1942 Amba Youssab was selected to be *locum tenens* pending the election of a new incumbent. He was himself a candidate for the patriarchate and enjoyed the support of the educated upper-class elements in the Coptic community. The election was delayed largely as a result of dissensions between the Coptic Community Council and the reactionary clerical elements, and did not take place until February 1944. Shortly before the election the pro-reform elements of the Maglis Milli, fearing that Amba Youssab might be too weak to further their schemes for reforming the Coptic monasteries, switched their support to Amba Makarius, Bishop of Assiout, who was elected by a substantial majority.

After being *locum tenens* since the death of Amba Makarius in 1945, Amba Youssab was elected Coptic Patriarch 10th May, 1946. This election was notable for the fact that an Ethiopian delegation participated for the first time.

In 1948 he eventually agreed to consecrate five Ethiopian monks to serve as bishops in the Ethiopian Coptic Church. It was stated at the time that this partial concession to the Emperor's demands was to some extent the result of pressure brought to bear by the late Nokrashi Pasha, then Prime Minister, in the interest of good relations between Ethiopia and Egypt generally.

170. Hassan Youssef Pasha

Served for several years in the Egyptian diplomatic service but was employed in a comparatively minor post in Anglo-Egyptian censorship during the recent war. He was chosen in 1943 by the late Ahmed Hassanein Pasha, then Chief of the Royal Cabinet, to be assistant Chief of the Royal Cabinet. He was acting Chief of the Royal Cabinet for a period of nearly a year after the resignation from that post of Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha. Within the limits imposed by his discretion and the responsibility of a Palace post of this nature, he has shown himself to be friendly and, generally speaking, receptive, but he lacks the political flair and independence of mind that would be needed to exert a salutary influence on King Farouk or to guide the policy of the Palace along any other channels than those chosen, often haphazardly, by his Royal master. Having at one time been private secretary to Hussein Sirry Pasha (then Prime Minister), he may well have had some part in the selection of his old chief for the premiership in July 1949, but he did not take altogether kindly to the prospect of serving again directly under him when the latter was appointed Chief of the Royal Cabinet in January 1950. He was again appointed Acting Chief of the Royal Cabinet upon Sirry Pasha's resignation on 3rd April.

He speaks English and French well and both he and his wife are quite at home in European society.

171. Mohammed 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 after Zaghlul's death he cut no ice in Wafdist circles and grappled himself firmly on to the Residency, whose support he was incessantly invoking. We have saved his official life four or five times by direct personal appeal to a Prime Minister. The comic papers used to refer to him as the "Fifth Reserved Point."

He visited England during the summer of 1934 and preached Anglo-Egyptian trade co-operation in London and Lancashire, returning to Egypt with the conviction that his welfare was 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 was useful, but resulted in his having no real friends and many enemies. The late Abdul Wahab Pasha, who disliked him intensely, cancelled his delegation to an outside department and brought him back to ministerial headquarters, where his humiliation was easy, at the end of December 1934, 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. Appointed Egyptian economic expert to the Sudan Government in 1941. Placed on pension in 1948, his hope of securing a post with the Mistr group or, better still, a return to the Washington legation was disappointed, largely owing to Nahas Pasha's alleged antipathy to him for having sued the Government for dismissal from the board of the Agricultural Bank. Amin Yusuf was Independent candidate for a vacant (nominated) senatorship in April 1944, and Nahas Pasha opposed his candidature in an unusually formal manner. Nominated Senator, April 1945.

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.

172. 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.

On the occasion of the centenary of Mohamed Ali the Great in November 1949, King Farouk conferred on him the Collier of Fuad 1st.

Decoration.—Collier of Fuad 1st (1949).

173. 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 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.

174. Mahmoud Zaki Bey

Has held various Government posts, mainly in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, including a short spell as Egyptian Economic Expert in the Sudan. Was for a number of years assistant Under-Secretary for Supplies and was appointed Under-Secretary in October 1947. Retained that post when the Ministry of Supplies was revived in January 1949. Handles all questions concerning Egypt's bread grain requirements and exports of surplus rice and in this connexion represents Egypt at Food and Agricultural Organisation conferences. Speaks fluent English. Is efficient and affable in negotiations, but shrewd and needs watching.

In November 1949 he was suddenly placed on pension and almost simultaneously the Minister of Supplies ordered a close investigation into alleged irregularities in the department.

175. Dr. Hamed Zaki

Born 1905. Studied law and political economy and obtained a doctorate in law in Paris. Returned to Egypt to become Professor of Law in Cairo University. His pro-Wafdist sympathies were said to have been manifest in his lectures. In 1938 he was appointed Dean of the School of Law in Baghdad and remained there for one year. He is a close friend of Beguib al Hilali Pasha and, without having previously entered into politics, he was appointed Minister of State without portfolio in the Wafdist Cabinet formed by Nahas Pasha following the general elections of January 1950. He is also an intimate friend of Dr. Mohamed Zaki Abdel Motaal, with whom he was at school and university. It is expected that he will be the Cabinet's chief technical adviser on politico-legal matters and probably also a liaison with Neguib al Hilali Pasha, who, although not included in this Government, is generally regarded as the most distinguished intellectual among the old brigade of the Wafd.

Dr. Hamed Zaki speaks English and French and is married to a cultured wife who also speaks French. He was one of the younger elements introduced into the above-mentioned Cabinet for the sake of their technical abilities.

He combines marked intellectual powers with a strong will and holds tenaciously to any position which he has taken up in an argument. He has a remarkable memory for detail. He evidently expects to take a prominent part in any fresh negotiations for a settlement of Anglo-Egyptian relations and thereafter to leave the Cabinet and return to his legal practice. He has a hearty and friendly manner; but he is likely to be a tough opponent in negotiation.

Nominated Senator, February 1950.

176. Yousef Zulficar Pasha

Father-in-law of His Majesty King Farouk I. Born the 6th June, 1886. He belongs to one of those Turkish families whose ancestors came to Egypt with Mohammed Ali the Great, and which, since then, have constituted the nearest approach to an aristocracy in this country. Obtained a law degree from the Khedivial School, Cairo, and entered the judiciary. Became vice-president of the Alexandria Mixed Court of Appeal.

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 King Farouk on the 20th February, 1938, became Queen of Egypt, and two sons, Mohammad Said Zulficar and Cherif Zulficar.

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Appointed first Egyptian Ambassador to Persia on the 13th March, 1939.

Returned to Egypt and nominated Senator, July 1942.

Renominated Senator, May 1946.

Decoration.—Grand Cordon of Order of the Nile.

Obituary

Mohammed Neguib el-Gharably Pasha.

Mahmoud Hassan Pasha.

Abdel Meguid Omar Pasha.

El Lewa Hussein Rifki Pasha.

Hassan Sadek Pasha.

Mohammed Shukri Pasha.

Lewa Mahmoud Shukri Pasha.

Wassif Simaika Pasha.

Seifullah Yusry Pasha.

Foreign Personalities : Non-British and Non-Egyptian

177. Badeau, Dr. John Stothoff

American.

Born in 1903.

Dean of the American University at Cairo. Well and widely informed on educational matters, and interesting and convincing in conversation. A considerable scholar. An excellent Arabist and a humanist. He has very strong ethical and moral principles, happily lightened by tolerance and a sense of humour. His influence in scholastic and academic circles in Egypt is considerable, and his gifts of sagacity, clear thinking and lucidity make him an exceptionally able man in committee.

178. Blanquet, Paul

French.

Born in 1890.

Appointed chief engineer of the company in 1939 to replace Paul Solente, but did not come to Egypt owing to the outbreak of war. Served in the French army and was taken prisoner of war. Released in 1944 and came to Egypt in 1945 to take up his duties. Married with one unmarried grown-up daughter. Competent and charming, very helpful and pro-British. His English mother died in Paris in 1945. He speaks perfect English. His wife and daughter also speak English. He is a Protestant, and not too popular with the French community. He is due to retire in 1952. The head of the Port Administration, Bordeaux, has been nominated as his successor and will probably arrive in Egypt early in 1951 to begin taking over the appointment.

179. Cozzika, Theodore P.

Greek.

Born about 1895.

Resident in Cairo. Director of the Bank of Athens and several other companies, president of the Greek community in Cairo and of the Greek Chamber of Commerce, Cairo. The family have been long established in Egypt, are very wealthy and have contributed much sums to the welfare of the Greek community. He is a prominent figure in Cairo and is much in the social limelight.

180. Daynac, André

French.

Born in 1898.

Deputy to the Comptes de Grailly and has a good grasp of his company's business. He also is friendly and co-operative. A retired naval officer, he holds the rank of Capitaine de Vaisseau and has been awarded an O.B.E.

181. Drioton, Abbé Etienne Marie Felix

French.

Born in 1889.

Succeeded M. Lacau as Director-General of Antiquities in 1936, having previously held an important position at the Louvre and enjoyed a high international reputation as an archaeologist specialising in the Greco-Roman period. He has a quick and lively wit which has endeared him to the King. Although not a good administrator, Drioton has shown himself supple, though sometimes weak, in dealing with Egyptian stupidity and obstructionism in his own Department. During the war he long refused all connexion with the French National Committee, adopting a non-committal attitude towards the Pétainist régime.

But for the King's protection it is unlikely that he would have been able to retain his post in face of the Egyptianisation of Government departments.

182. Empain, Baron Edouard

Belgian.

Succeeded his cousin as president of several large companies in Cairo, including the Egyptian Hotels, Ltd., Cairo Electric Railways and La Société Belge Electrail, and married his cousin's widow. He is friendly but retiring and is not much seen in society.

183. Gasche, Linus

Swiss.

Resident in Alexandria.

Chairman of Filature Nationale d'Egypte and two other textile companies. President of the Swiss Chamber of Commerce. Starting from practically nothing has made a large fortune and is now the leading foreign textile industrialist. He has mellowed with success and is friendly. His son, Robert, married in 1948 a granddaughter of the late King of Italy.

184. Grailly, Comte Jean-Philippe de

French.

Born in 1899.

Agent supérieur of the Suez Canal Company in Cairo and, as such, is the "diplomatic" link between the company and the Egyptian Government. He is friendly and helpful. Very much in the social world of Cairo.

185. Jacquet, Maurice

Belgian.

Born about 1895.

For many years was legal adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The last of a long line of Belgian lawyers in the service of the Egyptian Government. He still holds this appointment nominally, but in fact does no legal work. Instead, it is his job to train young Egyptian diplomats in the social graces, a task that takes him and his pupils from Groppi's tea-rooms to the hotels of Luxor. Polite and friendly, but he has mixed little in society, being careful to accept invitations only from Egyptians. It is not yet apparent whether his new job will bring him more into the open.

186. Kuentz, Charles

French.

Directeur de l'Institut Français d'Archeologie Orientale. President de l'Alliance Française. He runs the Institut well, though with exceptionally tight control of the finances. He is learned, cultured and agreeable, but very unpopular with the French colony and officials in Cairo.

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187. Lascaris, Mario

Greek.
Resident in Alexandria.
President of the Bank of Athens. Chairman of Société Anonyme de Nettoyage et Pressage de Coton and four other companies, including a British firm, the Alexandria Water Company. Director of Crédit Foncier Egyptien and three other companies. He has always been a helpful and able influence, both in the Greek community and in wider circles, but is now unfortunately a sick man and unlikely to be active again.

188. Lucas, Louis

French.
Born in 1889 and resident in Ismailia. He is head of the Transit Department of the Suez Canal Company, being in charge of all matters connected with transit, shipping and navigation in the canal. A former naval officer, he holds the rank of contre-amiral in the French navy and has been awarded a number of decorations, including the C.B.E. During the war he followed General de Gaulle from the start; he was delegate of the Free French Navy in the Levant; and on the liberation of Brest he took over as admiral there. Though he is retiring by nature, he is drawn out by the social ambitions of his wife, who is a daughter of a British officer formerly stationed on the canal. He is very popular both with his staff and socially. He has been a good friend to us and is highly thought of by the British naval authorities in the canal area.

As he is over 60 he is due to retire and will probably be succeeded by another former naval officer, of whom there are always several working up the company's hierarchy.

189. Menessier, Pierre

French.
Born in 1898.
"Chef du Service Administratif" of the Suez Canal Company at Ismailia. Engineer qualified at the "Ecole Polytechnique." Succeeded M. Pierre Coulaut. He has been "Chef de la 1ère Section" at Port Said and during the last war he joined the Fighting French Movement but doubts have been expressed about his real convictions. He is a devout Roman Catholic. He temporarily filled the post of chief engineer of the company, pending the arrival of Paul Blanquet, whose appointment in 1939 could not, owing to the war, take effect until 1945.

190. Mosseri, Félix N.

Italian.
Born in 1898.
Resident in Cairo. Managing-director of the Tractor and Engineering Company. Director of Banque Mosseri and three other companies. President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce. The family has been established in Egypt for some time and the younger members have some contact with the Palace.

191. Pathe, Ladislas Polmauer

Hungarian.
Resident in Alexandria.
Director of the Alexandria Navigation Company and other companies. Though a Jew he remains the main support of Ali Amin Yehia Pasha (No. 187 above), especially in shipping matters, and has wide influence. He was honorary Hungarian Consul, but helped the Allied cause during the war and no longer has relations with the Hungarian Government. Having failed to be accepted for British nationality, he hopes to acquire American nationality.

192. Salvago, Constantine M.

Greek.
Born in 1902.
Resident in Alexandria.
Managing-director of Salvago and Company, cotton exporters. Director of the Filature Nationale d'Egypte and numerous other companies. Vice-president of the Greek Chamber of Commerce and of the Greek community in Alexandria. As a Venizelist he was subjected to some criticism by the Greek Royal entourage during the war, and during the civil war he was said to hold Leftist views. He is now, however, regarded as a firm supporter of the present monarchy in Greece.

193. Vincenot, Marcel

French.
Resident in Cairo. Born about 1880.
Managing director of the Crédit foncier d'Egypte. 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.
During the war he maintained an equivocal political attitude.

194. Wiet, Gaston

French.
Born in 1887.
Director of Arab Museum, Cairo. A warm supporter of General de Gaulle, and an original member of the French National Committee in Egypt. 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. 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 Jewess.
In more specifically cultural matters he is less friendly to the British, being an heir to the tradition of Anglo-French cultural rivalry. He has a flair for intrigue and is very ambitious for himself.

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).
 Gafar Wali (Education).
 Ahmed Ziwer (Communications).
- Midhat Yeghen (Waqfs).
 Mohamed 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 Moheb (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**
 Moheb 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 Mazloum 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 Mazloum 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 24, 1924

Ahmed Mazloum Pasha appointed Acting Minister of Communications without portfolio.
 Ahmed Ziwer Pasha appointed Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs without portfolio.

July 25, 1924

Zaghlul left for Marseilles. Mohammed Said appointed Acting Prime Minister.

October 25, 1924

Mohammed Fathalla Barakat Pasha (Agriculture) transferred to Ministry of Interior.
 Said Zaghlul Pasha appointed Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.
 Ahmed Mazloum 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 18, 1924

Mohammed Said Pasha (Justice) appointed Acting Minister of Agriculture.

November 19, 1924

Aly-el-Ghamsi Effendi appointed Minister of Finance.

November 24, 1924

Cabinet resigned.

September 13, 1925.

(*) 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.

(*) In the absence of Ismail Sirri Pasha (Public Works) Nakhla Motei Pasha (Agriculture) was nominated Acting Minister of Public Works.

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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 Gorguis-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

Minister 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.

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:—
 (*) 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).
 (*) 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-Chamey 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.

April 24, 1927

Abdel Khalek Sarwat Pasha (Prime Minister and Interior).
 Morcos Hanna Pasha (Foreign Affairs).
 Ahmed Zaki Aboul-Seoud Pasha (Justice).
 Mohamed Fathalla Barakat Pasha (Agriculture).

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha (Finance).
 Mohamed Neguib Gharably Pasha (Waqfs).
 Aly Shamsi Pasha (Education).
 Gafar 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).
 Gafar Wali Pasha (War and Marine).
 Ibrahim Fahmy Pasha (Public Works).
 June 17, 1928. Mohamed Mahmoud resigned.
 June 19, 1928. Gafar Wali Pasha resigned.
 June 23, 1928. Khashaba Pasha resigned.
 June 24, 1928. Ibrahim Fahmy 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 Affi (Foreign Affairs).
 Ahmed Khashaba Pasha (Justice).
 Ali Maher Pasha (Finance).
 Ibrahim Fahmy (Public Works).
 Gafar 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-Nokraahy (Communications).
 Maitre Wm. Makram Ebeid (Finance).
 Mohamed Bahi-ed-Din Bey Barakat (Education).
 Osman Moharram Pasha (Public Works).
 Mohamed Neguib Gharably Pasha (Justice).
 Maitre Mahmoud-el-Bassiouni Bey (Waqfs).
 Hassan Haasib 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).

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Hafez Hassan Pasha (Public Works and Agriculture).
 Aly Maher Pasha (Education).
 Tewfik Doss Pasha (Communications).
 Hilmy Issa Pasha (Waqfs).
 Hafez Affi Pasha (Foreign Affairs).

July 12, 1930

Cabinet recast, following Affi 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 (Justice).
 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 Karim 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.

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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 Raahid 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).
 Lewa 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 Gomaas 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).

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Osman Moharram Pasha (Public Works).
 Makram Ebeid Pasha (Finance).
 Mahmoud Bassiouni (Waqfs).
 Ahmed Hamdi Seif-el-Nasr Pasha (War and Marine).
 Abdel Salam Fahmy Mohammed Goma 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 Waqfs (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 (Waqfs).
 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).

April 27, 1938

The Cabinet resigned.

April 27, 1938

Cabinet formed as follows:—

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha (Prime Minister and Interior).
 Ismail Sidky Pasha (Finance).
 Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha (Foreign Affairs).
 Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha (Justice).
 Mohamed Hilmy Issa Pasha (Communications).
 Ahmed Loutfy-es-Sayed Pasha (State Minister).
 Hassan Sabry Pasha (War and Marine).
 Hussein Sirry Pasha (Public Works).
 Mourad Wahba Pasha (Commerce and Industry).
 Ahmed Kamel Pasha (Public Health).
 Mohamed Hussein Heikal Pasha (Education).
 Rashwan Mahfouz Pasha (Agriculture).
 Sheikh Moustapha Abdel Razek Bey (Waqfs).

May 14, 1938

Sidky Pasha (Finance) resigned.

May 18, 1938

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha took over Finance Ministry.
 Ahmed Loutfy-el-Sayed Pasha appointed Minister of Interior.

June 24, 1938

The Cabinet resigned.

June 24, 1938

Cabinet formed as follows:—

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha (Prime Minister).
 Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha (Foreign Affairs).
 Dr. Ahmed Maher (Finance).
 Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha (Justice).
 Mahmoud Fahmy-el-Nokrashy Pasha (Interior).
 Hassan Sabry Pasha (War and Marine).
 Mahmoud Ghaleb Pasha (Communications).
 Hussein Sirry Pasha (Public Works).
 Mohamed Hussein Heikal Pasha (Education).
 Rashwan Mahfouz Pasha (Agriculture).
 Sheikh Moustapha Abdel Razek Bey (Waqfs).
 Dr. Hamed Mahmoud (Public Health).
 Saba Habashy Bey (Commerce and Industry).

December 13, 1938

Rashwan Mahfouz Pasha (Agriculture) resigned.

January 16, 1939

Hassan Sabry Pasha (War and Marine) resigned.

January 18, 1939

Hussein Sirry Pasha appointed Minister of Defence.
 Mohamed Riad Bey appointed Minister of Public Works and Acting Minister of Agriculture.

August 18, 1939

Aly Maher's Cabinet was formed:—

Aly Maher Pasha (Prime Minister, Interior and Foreign Affairs).
 Mohamed Ali Allouba Pasha (Parliamentary Affairs).
 Mahmoud Fahmy-el-Nokrashy Pasha (Education).
 Mahmoud Ghaleb Pasha (Communications).
 Hussein Sirri Pasha (Finance).
 Dr. Hamed Mahmoud (Public Health).
 Saba Habashy Bey (Commerce and Industry).
 Abdel Rahman Azzam Bey (Waqfs).
 Maitre Ibrahim Abdel Hadi (Parliamentary Affairs).
 Moustafa Mahmoud-el-Shorbagui Bey (Justice).
 Abdel Salam-el-Shazli Pasha (Social Affairs).
 Abdel Kawi Ahmed Bey (Public Works).
 Mohammed Saleh Harb Pasha (National Defence).
 Mahmoud Tewfik-el-Hefnawi Bey (Agriculture).

December 20, 1939

Abdel Rahman Azzam Bey (Waqfs) appointed Minister of Social Affairs.
 Abdel Salam-el-Shazli Pasha (Social Affairs) appointed Minister of Wakfs.

June 28, 1940

Hassan Sabry's Cabinet was formed:—

Hassan Sabry Pasha (Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs).
 Abdel Hamid Suleiman Pasha (Finance).
 Mohamed Hilmi Issa Pasha (Justice).
 Mahmoud Fahmy-el-Nokrashy Pasha (Interior).
 Mahmoud Fahmy-el-Kaissy Pasha (National Defence).
 Salib Sami Bey (Supplies).
 Mahmoud Ghaleb Pasha (Communications).
 Hussein Sirri Pasha (Public Works).
 Mohammed Hafez Ramadan Pasha (Social Affairs).
 Mohammed Hussein Heykal Pasha (Education).

Sheikh Moustafa Abdel Razek Bey (Waqfs).
 Maitre Ibrahim Abdel Hadi (Commerce and Industry).
 Ahmed Abdel Ghaffar Bey (Agriculture).
 Maitre Ali Ayoub (State Minister).
 Maitre Abdel Megid Ibrahim Saleh (State Minister).
 Ali Ibrahim Pasha (Public Health).

September 2, 1940

Hassan Sabry Pasha (Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs) was appointed Minister of Interior while retaining the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.
 Abdel Hamid Suleiman Pasha (Finance) appointed State Minister.
 Mahmoud Fahmy-el-Nokrashy Pasha (Interior) appointed Minister of Finance.

September 21, 1940

Mahmoud Fahmy-el-Nokrashy Pasha, Mahmoud Ghaleb Pasha, Maitre Ibrahim Abdel Hadi, and Maitre Ali Ayoub, resigned.
 Abdel Hamid Suleiman Pasha (State Minister) appointed Minister of Finance.
 Hussein Sirry Pasha (Public Works) was appointed Minister of Communications, while retaining the portfolio of Public Works.
 Salib Sami Bey (Supplies) appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry.
 Maitre Abdel Megid Ibrahim Saleh (State Minister) appointed Minister of Supplies.

November 15, 1940

Hussein Sirri's Cabinet was formed:—
 Hussein Sirri Pasha (Prime Minister, Interior and Foreign Affairs).
 Mohamed Hilmi Issa Pasha (Justice).
 Salib Sami Bey (Commerce and Industry).
 Mohammed Hussein Heykal Pasha (Education).
 Sheikh Moustafa Abdel Razek Bey (Waqfs).
 Abdel Kawi Ahmed Bey (Public Works).
 Ahmed Abdel Ghaffar Bey (Agriculture).
 Maitre Abdel Megid Ibrahim Saleh (Communications and Supplies).
 Dr. Ali Ibrahim Pasha (Public Health).
 Hassan Sadek Bey (Finance).
 Mohammed Abdel Galil Samra Bey (Social Affairs).
 Younis Saleh Pasha (National Defence).

December 5, 1940

Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (President of the State Legal Department) appointed Minister of Finance.
 Hassan Sadek Bey (Finance) appointed Minister of National Defence.

June 26, 1941

Salib Sami Pasha (Commerce and Industry) appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.
 Rashwan Mahfouz Pasha appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry.
 Mohammed Abdel Galil Samra Pasha (Social Affairs) appointed Minister of Supplies.
 Maitre Ibrahim Dessouki Abaza appointed Minister of Social Affairs.

July 31, 1941

Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha appointed Minister of Communications.
 Mahmoud Ghaleb Pasha appointed Minister of Justice.
 Dr. Hamed Mahmoud appointed Minister of Health.

Maitre Ibrahim Abdel Hadi appointed Minister of Public Works.
 Abdel Kawi Ahmed Pasha appointed Minister of Civil Defence.
 Mohamed Ragheb Attiya Bey appointed Minister of Agriculture.
 Dr. Abdel Rahman Omar Bey appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry.
 Maitre Mohamed Hamid Gouda appointed Minister of Supplies.

February 6, 1942

Nahas Pasha's Cabinet was formed:—
 Mustapha-el-Nahas Pasha (Prime Minister, Interior and Foreign Affairs).
 Osman Moharram Pasha (Public Works).
 Makram Ebeid Pasha (Finance).
 Ahmed Neguib-el-Hilali Pasha (Education).
 Ferik Ahmed Hamdi Seif-al-Nasr Pasha (National Defence).
 Abdel Salam Fahmy Mohamed Gomaa Pasha (Agriculture).
 Ali Zaki-el-Orabi Pasha (Communications).
 Mohamed Sabry Abu Alam Pasha (Justice).
 Abdel Fattah-el-Tawil Pasha (Public Health).
 Ali Hussein Pasha (Waqfs).
 Kamel Sidky Pasha (Commerce and Industry).

May 14, 1942

Abdel Fattah-el-Tawil Pasha appointed Minister of Communications.
 Mohamed Abdel Hadi-el-Guindi Bey appointed Minister of Waqfs.
 Maitre Abdel Hamid Abdel Hak appointed Minister of Social Affairs.
 Maitre Mustapha Nosrat appointed Minister of Civil Defence.
 Dr. Abdel Wahed-el-Wakil Bey appointed Minister of Public Health.

May 26, 1942

Kamel Sidky Pasha appointed Minister of Finance.
 Mohamed Fuad Sirag-ed-Din Pasha appointed Minister of Agriculture.
 Maitre Mahmoud Soliman Ghannam appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry.

June 2, 1943

Mohammed Fuad Sirag-ed-Din Pasha appointed Minister of Interior and Acting Minister of Social Affairs.
 Maitre Mustapha Nosrat appointed Minister of Agriculture.
 Amin Osman Pasha appointed Minister of Finance.
 Maitre Abdel Hamid Abdel Hakk appointed Minister of Waqfs.
 Fahmy Hanna Wissa Bey appointed Minister of Civil Defence.

October 8, 1944

Nahas Pasha's Cabinet dismissed.

October 9, 1944

Ahmed Maher Pasha's Cabinet formed:—
 Dr. Ahmed Maher Pasha (Prime Minister and Minister of Interior).
 Makram Ebeid Pasha (Finance).
 Mahmoud Fahmy-el-Nokrashi Pasha (Foreign Affairs).
 Mahmoud Ghaleb Pasha (Public Works).
 Hafez Ramadan Pasha (Justice).
 Mohamed Hussein Heikal Pasha (Education and Social Affairs).
 Sheikh Mustapha Abdel Razek Pasha (Waqfs).
 Maitre Ibrahim Abdul Hadi (Public Health).

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Ahmed Abdul Ghaffar Pasha (Agriculture).
Maitre Ibrahim Dessouki Abaza (Communications).
Taha Mohamed Abdel Wahhab-el-Sebai Bey (Supply).
Ragheb Hanna Bey (Commerce and Industry).
Maitre el-Sayed Selim (National Defence).

January 15, 1945

Ahmed Maher Pasha's Cabinet resigned following general elections and was re-formed:—
Ragheb Hanna Bey (Minister without Portfolio).
Dr. Abdel Razzak Ahmed-el-Sanhouri Bey (Education).
Hefni Mahmoud Bey (Commerce and Industry).
Abdel Meguid Badr Bey (Social Affairs).

February 25, 1945

Nokrashi Pasha's Cabinet formed:—
Mahmoud Fahmy-el-Nokrashi Pasha (Prime Minister, Interior and Foreign Affairs).
Other Ministers retained portfolios held under Ahmed Maher Pasha.

March 8, 1945

Abdul Hamid Bedawi Pasha appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

November 27, 1945

Ragheb Hanna Pasha (Minister of State) died.

December 7, 1945

Mohammed Hafez Ramadan Pasha (Minister of Justice) resigned.

December 27, 1945

Mustapha Abdel Razek Pasha (Minister of Waqfs) resigned.

February 15, 1946

Nokrashi Pasha's Cabinet resigned.

February 17, 1946

Ismail Sidky Pasha's Cabinet formed:—
Ismail Sidky Pasha (Prime Minister, Finance and Interior).
Ahmed Lutfi el Sayed Pasha (Foreign Affairs).
Saba Habashi Bey (Supplies and Commerce and Industry).
Abdel Kawi Ahmed Pasha (Public Works).
Mohamed Abdel Galil Samra Pasha (Social Affairs).
Ibrahim Dessouki Abaza Pasha (Waqfs).
Hifni Mahmoud Pasha (Communications).
Lewa Ahmed Attiya Pasha (National Defence).
Mohammed Kamel Moursi Pasha (Justice).
Mohammed Hassan el Ashmawi Pasha (Education).
Hussein Enan Pasha (Agriculture).
Dr. Soliman Azmi Pasha (Public Health).

June 30, 1946

Abdel Rahman Al Biali Bey appointed Minister of Finance

September 12, 1946

Ismail Sidky Pasha's Cabinet re-formed:—
Ismail Sidky Pasha (Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior).
Ahmed Lutfi el Sayed Pasha (Vice-Premier).
Abdel Kawi Ahmed Pasha (Public Works).
Mohammed Hassan el Ashmawi Pasha (Education).
Hussein Enan Pasha (Agriculture).
Maitre Abdel Rahman el Biali (Finance).

Saba Habashi Pasha (Commerce and Industry).
Mohamed Abdel Galil Samra Pasha (Minister of State).
Ibrahim Dessouki Abaza Pasha (Waqfs).
Hifni Mahmoud Pasha (Communications).
Lewa Ahmed Attiya Pasha (National Defence).
Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha (Foreign Affairs).
Abdel Meguid Badr Pasha (Social Affairs).
Mahmoud Hassan Pasha (Justice).
Dr. Abdel Razzak Ahmed el Sanhouri Pasha (Minister of State).

October 6, 1946

Ahmed Lutfi el Sayed Pasha (Vice-Premier) and Saba Habashi Pasha (Commerce and Industry) resigned.

November 11, 1946

Mohamed Abdel Galil Samra Pasha (Minister of State) resigned.
Salib Sami Pasha appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry.
Ahmed Abdel Ghaffar Pasha appointed Minister of State.

December 8, 1946

Ismail Sidky Pasha's Cabinet resigned.
Nokrashi Pasha's Cabinet formed:—
Mahmoud Fahmy el Nokrashi Pasha (Prime Minister, Interior and Foreign Affairs).
Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha (Justice).
Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha (Finance).
Ahmed Abdel Ghaffar Pasha (Agriculture).
Abdel Meguid Ibrahim Saleh Pasha (Public Works).
Ibrahim Dessouki Abaza Pasha (Communications).
Dr. Abdel Razzak Ahmed el Sanhouri Pasha (Education).
Abdel Meguid Badr Pasha (Commerce and Industry).
Lewa Ahmed Attiya Pasha (National Defence).
Mahmoud Hassan Pasha (Social Affairs).
Dr. Neguib Iskandar Pasha (Public Health).

February 18, 1947

Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha resigned.
Abdel Meguid Badr Pasha appointed Minister of Finance.
Mamdouh Riaz Bey appointed Minister of Commerce and Industry.

March 3, 1947

Maitre Ali Abdel Razek appointed Minister of Waqfs.

November 19, 1947

Abdel Meguid Badr Pasha and Lewa Ahmed Attiya Pasha resigned.
Nokrashi Pasha (Prime Minister) took over Ministry of Finance and relinquished Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
Ahmed Khashaba Pasha appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Mahmoud Hassan Pasha appointed Minister of State without Portfolio.
Farik Mohamed Haider Pasha appointed Minister of Defence.
Ahmed Moursi Badr Bey appointed Minister of Justice.
Galal Fahim Pasha appointed Minister of Social Affairs.

July 2, 1948

Abdel Meguid Ibrahim Saleh Pasha resigned from Ministry of Public Works.

December 16, 1948

Riad Abdel Aziz Seif el Nasr Bey appointed Minister of Public Works.

December 28, 1948

Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha's Cabinet formed:—

Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha (Prime Minister, Minister of Interior and Finance).
 Ahmed Abdel Ghaffar Pasha (Public Works).
 Ibrahim Dessouki Abaza Pasha (Foreign Affairs).
 Abdel Hamid Abdel Hakk Bey (Supply).
 Taha Abdel Wahhab El Sebai Pasha (Minister of State).
 Abdel Razak el Sanhoury Pasha (Education).
 Mahinoud Hassan Pasha (Minister of State).
 Neguib Iskandar Pasha (Public Health).
 Mamdouh Riad Bey (Commerce and Industry).
 Ali Abdel Razek Pasha (Wakfs).
 Farik Mohamed Haidar Pasha (War and Marine).
 Galal Fahim Pasha (Social Affairs).
 Ahmed Moursi Badr Bey (Justice).
 Riad Abdel Aziz Seif el Nasr Bey (Communications).
 Abbas Abu Hussein Pasha (Agriculture).
 Mustafa Marei Bey (Minister of State).

December 30, 1948

Mohamed Zaki Ali Pasha appointed Minister of State.

January 15, 1949

Hussein Fahmy Bey appointed Minister of Finance.

March 1, 1949

Ahmed Khashaba Pasha appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.
 Ibrahim Dessouki Abaza Pasha appointed Minister of Communications.
 Ahmed Abdel Ghaffar Pasha appointed Minister of Public Works.
 Ali Ayoub Bey appointed Minister of Education.
 Maitre Abdel Aziz Soufani appointed Minister of State.
 Dr. Abdel Razak el Sanhoury Pasha and Riad Abdel Aziz Seif el Nasr Bey resigned from the Cabinet.

July 25, 1949

Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Pasha's Cabinet resigned.

Hussein Sirry Pasha's Cabinet formed:—

Hussein Sirry Pasha (Prime Minister, Minister of Interior and Foreign Affairs).
 Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha (Justice).
 Osman Moharram Pasha (Public Works).
 Mahmoud Ghaleb Pasha (Minister of State).
 Ahmed Abdel Ghaffar Pasha (Agriculture).
 Maitre Ali Ayoub (Social Affairs).
 Ibrahim Dessouki Abaza Pasha (Wakfs).
 Mohamed Fuad Serag El Dine Pasha (Communications).
 Maitre Moustafa Nosrat (Commerce and Industry).
 Dr. Negib Iskandar Pasha (Public Health).

Farik Mohamed Haidar Pasha (War and Marine).

Ahmed Morsi Badr Bey (Education).
 Moustafa Marei Bey (Minister of State).
 Mohamed Zaki Ali Pasha (Minister of State).
 Hussein Fahmy Bey (Finance).
 Maitre Mohamed Mohamed El-Wakil (Minister of State).
 Abdel Rahman El-Rafei Bey (Supply).
 Ahmed Ali Allouba Bey (Minister of State).
 Dr. Mohamed Hashem (Minister of State).

August 16, 1949

Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha resigned.
 Ahmed Ali Allouba Pasha appointed Minister of Justice.
 Ahmed Ramzy Bey appointed Minister of State.

October 16, 1949

Moustafa Marei Bey resigned.

November 3, 1949

Hussein Sirry Pasha's neutral Cabinet formed:—
 Hussein Sirry Pasha (Prime Minister, Minister of Interior and Foreign Affairs).
 Salib Samy Pasha (Commerce and Industry).
 Mohamed Hassan El Ashmawi Pasha (Education).
 Hussein Enan Pasha (Agriculture).
 Farik Mohamed Haidar Pasha (War and Marine).
 Dr. Mohamed Hashem (Minister of State).
 Mohamed Mufti El-Gazayerli Pasha (Wakfs).
 Mohamed Abdel Khalek Hassouna Pasha (Social Affairs).
 Abdel Shafei Abdel Motaal Bey (Finance).
 Dr. Ibrahim Shawki Bey (Public Health).
 Mohamed Ali Rateb Bey (Supply).
 Moustafa Fahmy Pasha (Public Works).
 Sayed Moustafa Pasha (Justice).
 Mohamed Ali Namazi Pasha (Communications).

January 12, 1950

Mustafa El Nahas Pasha's Cabinet formed:—

Mustafa El Nahas Pasha (Prime Minister).
 Osman Moharram Pasha (Public Works).
 Mohamed Fuad Serag El Dine Pasha (Interior).
 Zaki Abdel El Motaal Bey (Finance).
 Dr. Taha Hussein (Education).
 Mohamed Salah El Dine Bey (Foreign Affairs).
 Mustafa Nosrat Bey (War and Marine).
 Aly Zaki El Oraby Pasha (Communications).
 Abdel Fattah El Tawil Pasha (Justice).
 Maitre Mahmoud Suliman Ghannam (Commerce and Industry).
 Mohamed Moursi Farahat Bey (Supply).
 Ahmed Hamza Bey (Agriculture).
 Mohamed Mohamed El Wakil Bey (National Economy).
 Abdel Latif Mahmoud Bey (Public Health).
 Dr. Ahmed Hussein Bey (Social Affairs).
 Maitre Ibrahim Farag Messiha (Municipal and Village Affairs).
 Yassin Ahmed Pasha (Wakfs).
 Dr. Hamed Zaki Bey (Minister of State).