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1 JUN 1943

Registry Number } J 2439/2/16.

TELEGRAM FROM Lord Killearn, Cairo.

No. 1117.

Dated 31st May, 1943.

Received in Registry 1st June, 1943.

J: Egypt and Sudan.

Reconstruction of the Egyptian Cabinet.

Gives details of the proposed reconstructed Cabinet which will be submitted to King Farouk. Explains reasons for the selections made and refers to King Farouk's attitude.

في ١٦ من شهر رمضان سنة ١٣٦٢ هـ

Last Paper.

(Minutes.)

References.

(Print.)

Exhibit

(How disposed of.)

I don't like his "reasonable language to Army officers" talk. For the rest these changes are for the better, though we know little about the capabilities of Serajel Dine who is to hold the important post of Min. of the Interior. The removal of Abdel Haseg from the Min. of Social Affairs will let us hope make it easier to mitigate the effects of the compulsory draft law. I know the man. He suffers from an inferiority complex. I believe that if he could be properly handled his desire to provide anti foreign legislation could be sublimated.

E. J. [Signature]

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

Next Paper.

We discuss this reshuffle with Sir

N. Pataon this morning.

From the point of view of
future Egyptian collaboration in the war effort it
should help; but as a measure to restore
public confidence in the Wafis' integrity it
misfires.

However it is a gesture, and as

such welcome.

Verivivas

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alg. Jun 3. 1943.

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[CYPHER]

POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION

From: EGYPT

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Killearn

No. 1117

31st May, 1945.

D. 7.10 p.m. 31st May, 1945.

R. 9.55 p.m. 31st May, 1945.

sssss

IMPORTANT

Nahas Pasha, who is having an audience with King Farouk this afternoon will submit the following Cabinet reconstruction.

2. Serag Ed Din will be transferred to the Interior, and will temporarily act as Minister of Social Affairs.

Nusrat, Minister of Agriculture.

Aboul Hakk, Minister of Wakfs.

Amin Osman, Minister of Finance.

Fahmi Wissa, A.R.P.

Kamil Sidki Pasha, Auditor General.

3. Main purpose of reconstruction is to meet my insistence on the removal of Aboul Hakk from Social Affairs and Sidki Pasha from Finance, and to pull the Interior together by appointing a whole-time Minister.

4. Discussions about this Cabinet reconstruction have been going on for several days, and at Nassanein's own request I have unofficially been keeping him generally informed of the ideas of the Prime Minister. In deference to the objections raised by the King, Nahas Pasha dropped one candidate, namely Omar Omar, Vice President of the Chamber, who was accused by the King of having used disloyal language in the Chamber.

5. The King also wished to take advantage of this Cabinet reconstruction to secure the removal of Hamdi Seif Al Nasr (Defence), whom he accused of using treasonable language to army officers, and Hilali (Education) for his part in the attack on Nassanein in Parliament (see my telegram No. 1038). I caused Nassanein to be firmly informed on Saturday night that the only question was that of new Ministers, and that the dismissal of existing Ministers [2 grps. undec. ?could not be] [grp. undec. ?raised]. Indications to date [1 grp. undec. ?are] that this message seems to have worked.

OTP

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J 4043

35535

25 SEP 1943

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Registry Number } J 4049/2/16.

FROM Mr. Stone (Cairo).

No. 251 (476/22/43).

Dated 13th Sept. 1943.

Received in Registry } 25th Sept. 1943.

J: Egypt and Sudan.

Last Paper.

J3972

References.

(Print) 1/10
Egypt Vol: 1 encl 2

(How disposed of.)

8) W.O. (M.I. 2a) 6/11/44

(Action completed.)

(Index.)

8/11/43 23/10

Next Paper.

Egypt's contribution to war effort and post war role.

Transmits extract from Journal d'Egypt of 6th September containing resumé of articles which appeared in special edition of "Al-Ahram" published on 3rd September. Comments at length upon the article which dealt principally with Egypt's contribution to the war effort and her hopes for the post war period. If it appears likely that there is to be a press campaign to press Egypt's post war claims considers that attention should be drawn to the assistance rendered to Egypt by Great Britain. It should also be pointed out that as far as countries like Egypt are concerned emphasis will be on obligations not rights so that they may contribute to construction of a better world order.

(Minutes)

This had perhaps better be printed without the enclosures. Vol: only. E.A. to Bureau

Copy W.O. MI 2(a) 28/9

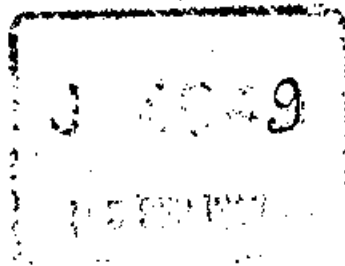
This campaign, we know, is being extended to the U.S.A. We can certainly bear Mr. Stone's idea of a counter-blast in mind; but I think it is too early to adopt it. Nahas' statement to Mr. Emery is not at all unsatisfactory, except that he conveniently forgets that one cannot eat cotton.

J.O.V.D. & H.E.B. 30/9
E & R 2/10
New 2/10
2.10

T. Critchley 28/9

30-IX

DA/MF
No. 851
(476/22/43)



BRITISH EMBASSY,
CAIRO.

13th September, 1943.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith an extract from the "Journal d'Egypte" dated 6th September, 1943, containing a resumé of articles which appeared in the special edition of "Al Ahram" which was published on 3rd September, the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of the war.

2. This special issue of "Al Ahram", which was entirely the initiative of the Chief Editor, contained the most carefully documented of a number of press articles on the occasion of this anniversary tending to stress the importance of Egypt's contribution to the Allied war effort and her corresponding claim to consideration at the peace settlement. Prominence was given to Mr. Churchill's statement that Egypt had played an important and honourable rôle of value in this world struggle. Tribute was paid to the successive Egyptian Governments which had maintained Egypt's non-belligerent attitude and in particular to King Farouk, "the first Egyptian", who was described as the first and principal factor in keeping Egypt free from the horrors of war. A list of His Majesty's acts of charity towards allied troops contained the statement that gifts from the privy purse totalled £E.11,000 and a reference to His Majesty's offer to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester of the Ras-el-Tin Palace at Alexandria. King Farouk, it was pointed out, had also given allied service departments every facility for the use of parts of his private estates for the construction of military installations.

3. Each of the Egyptian Ministries, wrote the "Ahram" had played its part in assisting the allies in their war effort; this assistance would be taken into account when the time came. General Wavell had recognised the value of the collaboration of the Ministry of Defence, and the rapidity of transport provided by the Ministry of Communications had been of conspicuous value. The Ministries of Public Works and Passive Defence had had their share in the effort; the Ministry of Public Health had given unstinted assistance particularly in the combat of malaria, and the Ministry of the Interior in matters of public security. Finally, the action of the Sudan had been of primary importance in the campaign against the Italians in East Africa, while the daily and weekly press of Egypt had continued to fulfil its task in spite of wartime difficulties.

4. An editorial in the "Ithnein", an illustrated weekly which has frequently shown pro-Palace leanings, echoed the "Ahram's" statement that Egypt had been doing her duty as an honourable ally and a faithful friend. So far from stabbing her allies in the back she had stayed by them in their darkest hours. "Ithnein" gave prominence to the testimonials

/given

The Right Honourable
Anthony Eden, M.C., M.P.,
etc., etc., etc.

given to Egypt by President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill, Generals Wavell and Wilson, and other allied leaders. It pointed out that Egypt's position after the war would be important and that the balance of power in the Mediterranean would make it necessary for Egypt to be strong. Egypt's claims at the Peace Conference would be based on the loyal execution of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty; she had no imperialistic ambitions. The Sudan was not considered as a colony but as a part of the Egyptian nation; in future it was believed relations with the Sudan would be like those with Alexandria or the Egyptian provinces. Egypt had no demands on her eastern frontier; on her western frontier she did not wish to have an imperialistic neighbour such as Italy. Military experience had shown that Lord Lloyd's gesture in ceding Egyptian territory (Jaghbul) to Italy had been unfortunate.

5. According to the "Ithnein" editorial, Egypt's failure to play a combatant part in the war was due to the impossibility, for political reasons, of arming and equipping the Army in peace time. No English statesman in pre-Treaty days believed that Egypt would prove such a faithful ally; it was now clear that the Englishmen who signed the Treaty did their country a greater service than did their Egyptian co-signatories to Egypt.

6. These two articles are illustrative of the attention which Egyptian political circles in general are at present paying to Egypt's rôle in the post-war period. They follow the statements made by Dr. Ahmed Maher and other leaders, as reported in Lord Killearn's despatch No. 797 of August 24th, and have in their turn been followed by a recent interview given to the correspondent of the "New Chronicle" by Nahas Pasha dealing, inter alia, with Egypt's war-time rôle and her hopes for the future. The text of this interview, assent to London by Mr. Emery, is enclosed.

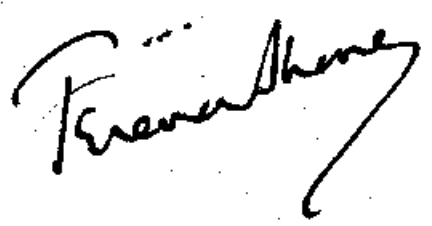
7. There is little, if anything, in Nahas Pasha's statements to Mr. Emery to which exception can be taken. And it is most certainly true that Egypt has fulfilled her obligations under the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty the importance and utility of which was emphasized by His Majesty's Ambassador and the Prime Minister in their recent broadcasts on the anniversary of signature. It may even be said that she has at times done more than she was bound to do. But there is another side to the picture. There can be few if any other countries where the normal life of the inhabitants has undergone less change during the war, or where more financial profit has been made, not only by private individuals but by the Government (e.g. the Egyptian State Railways). If it be true to say, like the "Ahram" and the "Ithnein" that the Egyptian authorities who maintained Egypt's attitude of non-belligerency were instrumental in sparing her the horrors of war, it is surely the case that British arms were primarily responsible, not to mention the £1,000,000 gift for Air Raid Precautions. I think that if, as seems probable, we are to be faced with a campaign in the Egyptian press with the object of emphasizing Egypt's contribution to the allied war effort in order to press her post-war claims, it would be no bad thing to draw attention to the other aspects of the matter to which I have briefly referred above, perhaps in an article in

/some

in some leading British newspaper. And it might be well to add that for some time after the war the emphasis, in so far as such countries as Egypt at least are concerned, is likely to be rather on obligations than on rights, in order that they may play their part in the construction of a better world order. In this connexion, it is good that Nahas Pasha should have told Mr. Emeny that "Egypt because of her important strategic position and her democratic leanings is prepared to play her part in post-war world reconstruction and hopes to be able to contribute to any sound scheme which may be evolved by the Free Nations to maintain peace and security"; and that he should have said, later in the interview, that "his Government's immediate interest was to provide as large a surplus of food as possible for the starving nations of Europe" - provided that they are supplied with agricultural equipment and particularly nitrates.

8. I am sending copies of this despatch to the Minister of State and to the Governor-General of the Sudan.

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



Un numéro spécial de l'«Ahram»

Une belle contribution à l'histoire de la guerre et à l'aide de l'Egypte aux Nations Unies

Qu'a fait l'Egypte dans cette guerre ? Dans quelle mesure a-t-elle contribué à la lutte engagée par les Démocraties contre le Nazisme et le Fascisme ? Et dans quel esprit a-t-elle exécuté le traité d'amitié et d'alliance conclu entre elle et la Grande-Bretagne ? Autant de questions auxquelles

Notre grand confrère «Al-Ahram» vient de publier un numéro spécial pour le quatrième anniversaire de la guerre. Solidement documenté, il présente la suite des événements avec ordre et méthode, les faits importants mis en relief. Des illustrations et des cartes facilitent l'exposé instructif du grand drame que vit le monde entier et que l'«Ahram» présente avec cette objectivité, cette pondération rares et dont il a le secret.

Mais ce qui est le plus intéressant dans ce numéro, au point de vue national égyptien, c'est que l'«Ahram» a condensé en quelques colonnes, toute la grande contribution de l'Egypte à l'effort de guerre de l'Allié britannique et des Nations Unies en général.

On réalise ainsi aisément la sincérité avec laquelle l'Egypte collabore à la victoire des Démocraties et d'une manière aussi fructueuse qu'une entrée en guerre.

Nous résumons dans les lignes qui suivent l'intéressant et important exposé de l'«Ahram».

avec patience, acceptant du gouvernement qui jouit de sa confiance les sacrifices qu'il lui demandait ».

L'Egypte et la guerre

Surprise par la guerre, alors que son armée était au début de sa réorganisation, manquant d'armes et de munitions et aussi du cadre des officiers pour les nouvelles unités à former, l'Egypte devait fatalement garder une attitude passive et maintenir sa neutralité. Durant quatre ans, tous les gouvernements qui se sont succédés au pouvoir ont eu pour but d'éviter à l'Egypte les méfaits de la guerre.

Mais comme on vient de la voir dans les déclarations du Président du Conseil, l'Egypte n'a

méfaits de la guerre tout en exécutant le traité dans son texte et dans son esprit.

A chaque occasion, par des actes et non par des paroles, il a manifesté sa sympathie aux soldats des Puissances Alliées se trouvant en Egypte. Tous ont bénéficié de sa générosité et de sa haute sollicitude et en ont exprimé leur gratitude. Les donations royales ont atteint environ 11 mille livres, au profit des soldats britanniques et américains, à l'occasion des fêtes, de la Croix Rouge Indienne, de la Caisse de Secours des réfugiés grecs et du divertissement des soldats combattants et des forces de l'Aviation britannique, abstraction faite des fêtes que, de temps à autre, Sa Majesté donne l'ordre

égyptiennes se sont acquittées des charges leur incombant: garde des institutions publiques, des communications et des camps de concentration. L'artillerie a contribué à la défense anti-aérienne... Aussi le général Wavell a-t-il adressé des remerciements officiels aux autorités militaires égyptiennes pour leur aide et leur collaboration pendant la campagne de Libye.

Le ministère des Communications

Le ministère des Communications, conformément aux dispositions de l'art. 7 du Traité, s'est empressé de mettre à la disposition des autorités militaires les ports, les aérodromes et moyens de communication.

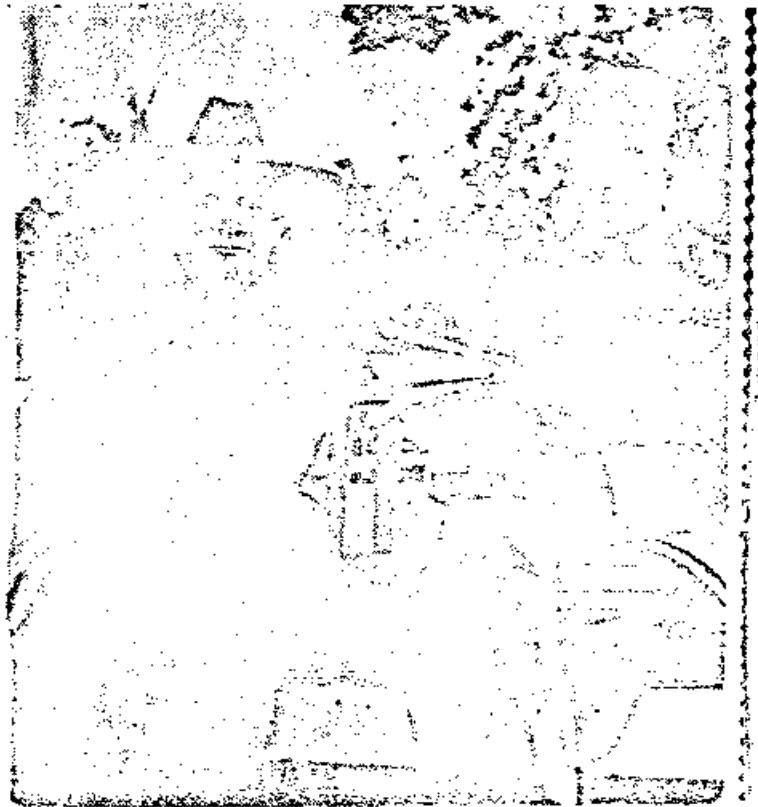
Il est à souligner que, dans certains cas, la rapidité des transports a eu la plus heureuse influence sur le succès des opérations militaires, spécialement lorsque la pression des forces de l'axe se faisait lourdement sentir.

Dans ce domaine, il faut également relever que l'Administration des Ponts et Chaussées a construit, dans un laps de temps très court — et avant le délai fixé — les routes prévues par le Traité, à l'exception d'une seule.

De même, la contribution à l'effort de guerre de l'Administration des Ports et Phares mérite une mention toute spéciale.

Le ministère des Travaux Publics

De son côté, le ministère des Travaux Publics a participé aux efforts exigés par la guerre: aménagement des digues, des canaux, renforcement des ponts pour per-



L'Egypte, carrefour du monde allié, a reçu dans les quatre dernières années un nombre incalculable de hautes personnalités étrangères. Ci-dessus, une photo prise au Caire lors de la rencontre de M. Churchill et du Général Smuts.

L'Hygiène Publique

Il est incontestable que le ministère de l'Hygiène Publique a pris une grande part aux efforts déployés par l'Egypte durant la guerre. Des dizaines de médecins ont été délégués pour collaborer avec les forces alliées dans les hôpitaux et les camps et pour soigner les prisonniers et les ouvriers au service des Nations Unies.

Le ministère de l'Hygiène a fourni aux autorités militaires de grandes quantités de vaccin suffisantes pour vacciner les forces alliées en Egypte, en Syrie, au Liban, en Palestine et à Chypre.

Il a déployé de louables et méritoires efforts pour combattre la malaria dans les zones rappro-

La population de cette ville a subi de dures épreuves avec courage et fermeté, et la Municipalité a organisé tous les services nécessaires pour assurer la protection des civils contre les raids aériens.

Aides diverses

Mais toutes les administrations de l'Etat ont participé à ces efforts.

Le ministère des Finances a organisé les importations et les exportations et a fixé les prix des principaux produits agricoles comme le coton et les céréales.

Le ministère de l'Intérieur s'est appliqué au maintien de la sécurité publique et à l'exécution des proclamations militaires dans les provinces, ainsi qu'il a pris soin

S.M. le Roi Premier Egyptien

Il serait intéressant de répondre après quatre ans de guerre. Autant de questions qui permettent d'éclaircir tout ce que l'Egypte a fait et tous les sacrifices qu'elle a consentis pour que, le jour des réglemens, nul ne puisse...

Press Collect
to
News Chronicle London

Alexandria September six. This exclusive so can be held if you tight tonight. Three pronouncements of world importance were made by His Excellency Nahas Pasha Prime Minister of Egypt in an exclusive statement which he made to me today at Bulkeley the summer headquarters of the Egyptian Government. They are:

- 1) Egypt because of her important strategic position and her democratic leanings, is prepared to play her part in post-war world reconstruction and hopes to be able to contribute to any sound scheme which may be evolved by the Free Nations to maintain peace and security.
- 2) Following visit here of M. Maisky negotiations are now in progress for establishment of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Soviet Russia.
- 3) Egyptian Government will be pleased welcome and provide facilities for forthcoming conference of foreign Ministers Great Britain, U.S. and U.S.S.R. should they decide that Cairo is convenient meeting place.

Nahas Pasha, six times Prime Minister of Egypt has been described as the Smuts of the Middle East and the comparison is in some ways apt. Like Smuts he was at one time an arch enemy of British policy while today he is one of our closest friends because he believes that the best interests of his country are tied up with close cooperation cum Britain. Today Nahas Pasha the man who, because his own faith never wavered rallied people Egypt stand firm when Rommel was at gates Alexandria, is first et foremost a patriot but his view has widened for he knows that in modern world patriotism alone is not enough. As he talked with me the fire of the Ward nationalist burned with the flame by which the statesman sees wider visions.

"In material sense, Egypt has both gained and lost from the war" said Nahas Pasha, "in moral and spiritual sense we have gained immeasurably. Although we have not been a belligerent we have been a faithful ally and our soil has been outraged by the invader. We have suffered some of the horrors of war and much of its inconvenience. War has taught Egypt the democratic virtue of making sacrifices for an ideal. We have turned our economy and agriculture upside down in the interest of Britain and her allies. We have upset the relation of crops for other interests than ours. We have grown wheat instead of cotton and increased our output of rice, wheat and sugar so that we could ship food abroad tens thousands tons. We have had our difficult moments at such times as in the dark days before El Alamein but we did not waver in our trust of our ally and in consequence we have gained in self respect and self-confidence".

Asked if Egypt would want a revision of Anglo-Egyptian Treaty after war Prime Minister agreed that certain amendments in view of change of circumstances might be necessary but he made it clear that he did not regard it as a major political problem. "When Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was signed it was an experiment in trust" said Nahas Pasha, "Within three years of its signature the test of war came to show that our faith in each other was justified and war has strengthened that trust. After the war we shall have to face a new set of circumstances. We do not know what the position will be but we are sure that our national aspirations, rights and interests will be recognised and that any difficulties or necessary amendments will solve themselves automatically in new spirit, mutual

/confidence

confidence." I asked Nahas Pasha whether he agreed with view expressed by some Egyptian politicians that Egypt was still not independent and was still dominated economically and politically. "I am certainly not dominated by anybody" said Prime Minister, and a twinkle came into his eye as he added "Other politicians to whom you refer may/of course". On subject of Arab Federation in connection with which Nahas Pasha is at present holding series exploratory conversations with leaders other Arab States, Prime Minister was cautious. "I am doing my best to find out how much genuine common ground there is for closer collaboration among Arab states and to co-ordinate those desires." So far Nahas Pasha has had talks with Nuri Said Pasha, Premier of Irak, Tewfik Premier of Transjordan and an invitation has been sent to Ibn Saud and King of the Yemen. Making it clear that Egypt was anxious to shoulder her share of responsibility in post war reconstruction, Nahas Pasha said that his government's immediate interest was to provide as large a surplus of food possible for the starving nations of Europe which would soon want feeding. "Our most urgent need is for nitrates as fertilisers and tractors and other agricultural machinery. I realise that shipping space is still scarce but given nitrates we could increase our crops two and threefold." Nahas Pasha talked of his Government's plans for reconstruction in Egypt. "We are working out a five year plan for Egypt's agriculture which will include the reclamation of land by new irrigation schemes, and extension of health, social and educational services. At present the fellaheen or peasant has to trudge miles from his village to some central spot if he requires treatment for himself or his animals. Our aim is to have medical veterinary and educational units in every village. In addition to reading and writing, school children will be given practical instruction in agriculture. By these and other measures we hope to stop the drift to the towns". Egypt has reserve forty two million pounds in bank for reconstruction scheme. Just now Osman Pasha is busy floating internal conversion loans designed to wipe out certain international debts and at the same time to take money off the market and so reduce the inflationary tendency which worries Egypt like most other countries which are suffering from shortage of consumer goods. Egypt's Parliament normally does not reassemble until the end of November but it is being recalled next week in extraordinary session to deal with the financial measures and Emeny.