[This telegram is of particular scorecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed en]

[CYPHER].

WAR CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Killearn No. 2445 D. 8.35 a.m. GIT November 23rd, 1944. R. 10.55 a.m. BST November 25rd, 1944.

November 22nd, 1944.

bbbb

THORTANT

My immediately preceding telegram.

Amr's record runs as follows.

24 NOV 1944

- 2. Taher Pesha. Amr Pasha reminded His Majesty of this individual's bad record which was well known to His Majesty; indeed King Marouk had himself observed that Taher was playing a disloyal game. His Majesty was inclined at first to minimise Taher's importance; he was "a vain little man of little consequence". But finally His Majesty had agreed forthwith to issue instructions that Maher tender his resignation from his sporting organisations; and secretary of National Committee of Sports (Mohammed Pasha Mussein) had been given immediate orders that "her should not be invited to gatherings such as that of November 20th and should be allowed "to die a natural death", preferably staying on his country estate.
- 3. Abbas Halim. Amr Pasha points out that this man was no friend of His Hajesty and was a dangerous adventurer who wanted to gain popularity and influence at his expense. Amr Pasha produced some of the documents circulated by Abbas labour organisation and bearing his name. King Farouk observed that on 20th it was Abbas who had forced his way into the proximity of His Majesty so as to be photographed there. Net result of Amr Pasha'a representations is that a) Hassan Pasha Rifaat has been instructed to put an end to Abbas Halim's activities; b) Mohammed Hussein Pasha (Secretary of Mational Committee of Sports) has been told to give orders that Abbas Halim shall not be invited to any further sports "moctings" etc.
- Ali Maher. Amr Pasha (to whom I had also made representations regarding this individual's renewed political activities) had approached this question from Egyptian angle. He told Mis Majesty that Ali Maher had been unwisely airing his views in public and that it has been known for some time that he was flirting though so far unsuccessfully with the National Party. Amr Pasha continued that Ali Maher was artfully using Mis Majesty's name and giving his hearers the impression that he was in constant touch and enjoying the

confidence of the King much to the embarrassment of the present Government. Here Amr Pasha had pointed out to his Majesty how inconsistent and dangerous it would be if it went round that the present Government, brought into office by His Majesty was, as Ali Maher was broadcasting, only a stepping stone to a Palace dictatorship headed by anti-British Ali Maher, King Parouk had replied emphatically dissociating himself from Ali Maher and had reminded Amr Pasha that he had sent Massan Youssef Bey to tell Ali Maher that his Majesty advised him to take things easily and stay quietly at his estate. Ali Maher bad been furious and had insinuated that this was "the [grp. undec.] for Hassanein in order to have him shut up. But Massan Youssef Bey had promptly produced King Farouk's wish, viz that Ali Maher should stay put. Massan Youssef Bey had come back with the assurance from Ali Maher that he would comply with his Majesty's wishes. King Farouk had now given instructions that Ali Maher should de firmly told once more that his Majesty does not approve of his recent activities and that he should disappear to his country estate.

5. In order to be strictly correct with the Government Amr Pasha will inform the Prime Minister of King Farouk's action, which will be represented as being purely Egyptian [grp. undec.]. I informed Amr Pasha that in this I was in entire accord with him.

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[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

[The text of this telegram must first be paraphrased if communicated to persons outside British or United States Government service or if retransmitted in a cypher system other than O.T.P.].

[CYPHER]

WAR CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Lord Killearn. No. 2365. 15th November 1944. D. 1.43 p.m. (G.M.T.) 16th November 1944.
R. 3.45 p.m. (B.S.T.) 16th November

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Since my return on November 12th I have had two long and most satisfactory talks with new Prime Minister.

- 2. His pro-British sentiments have never been in doubt. Dut he has reaffirmed them in the most positive manner, adding that our personal relations have always been excellent (which is true.)
- genuinely believed His Majesty to be now anxious to play the game. He had impressed upon His Majesty the real importance of leaning upon his Prime Minister for political advice and maintaining close contact with him. His Majesty had professed to agree.
- 4. I told the Prime Minister of my Audience with His Majesty yesterday and of my favourable impressions derived from it. At the same time I felt His Excellency would be well advised to keep his weather eye well open. He would remember how King Farouk had always played for complete domination. That was the traditional policy of the Palace which had been inherited by the son from his father. I did not doubt that the present occupant of the throne genuinely believed this to be in the best interest of the country. But in fact what was required was a just balance of central exercised by the throne and the Government in juxtaposition and on occasion one acting as a brake upon the other. I need not remind His Excellency that we were convinced monarchists which we knew to be the best system of Government. That it carried with it an appreciation of their constitutional responsibilities by the Soverige and the duly elected Government of the people. Admittedly Egypt still had a long way to go along the road to true democracy, but I put it to his Excellency that the above was the end to aim at. The Pasha said that he fully shared this view as indeed his record proved but for the moment it was a question of ways and means indeed of commonsense. One of Hahas Pasha's mistakes had been his continual badgering of King Farouk over alleged constitutional points. He, Ahmed Maher, did not propose to do that his idea was to deal with matters 'ad hoc as they arose and to avoid as far as possible raising contentious issues with the Palace on fundamental questions which, if handled adroitly, should langely solve themselves.

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With the Compliments of this

Unit Boardary of State for Dominton

A 8 NOV 1944

Affairs.

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

(This is an unparaphresed version of a Scoret cypher message and calons it is marked O.T.P. (One Time Pad) the text must fixed be paraphresed if it is essential to communicate it to persons cublide British and United States Government Services.)

OYPHER (TYPEN)

J.D.

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Pon:

D.O.

MA.

CAMADA (GOVT. AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND " ECUTH AFRICA "

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(Sent 11.00 p.m. 17th Nov., 1944.)

D. No. 1694 SEURET.

My telegram D. No. 1519 of 11th October. Egypt.

In conversation with United Kingdom Ambassador Cairo, the has resently returned from leave, Egyptian Prime Minister restituted his pro-British sentiments, and spoke very freakly about King Farouk. Almed Maher stated that he continuity believed that King Farouk was now anxious to play the gene and to look to his Prime Minister for political advice. Lead Killearn reminded the Prime Minister that King Farouk had always endeavoured to schieve complete domination of the Government and that what was needed was a just balance of control exercised by the throne and the government in juxtaposition, on occasion the one acting as a brake on the other. Prime Minister agreed and said that his idea was to deal with matters ad hos as they arose and to avoid as far as possible Nahas mistake of raising with the Palace contentious issues which if handled advoitly should largely solve themselves.

Copy to:-

W.C.O. F.O. Sir E. Bridges. Sir E. Mewton.

Mr. H. W. A. Covarley Price.