

England in Egypt.

In August 1936 an Anglo Egyptian Treaty of Alliance was signed after prolonged negotiations. Sir Miles Lampson, High Commissioner of Egypt headed the British delegation and Mustafa Nahas Pasha was head of the Egyptian delegation which represented all factions of political thought. When we learn of the rapid growth of nationalist feeling in Egypt and the existence of ^{but one} political parties with their leaders, all ^{former} ~~former~~ ^{of} the last ten years, and each one with nationalist aspirations of somewhat varying degree, we begin to realize the delicacy and difficulty of these negotiations, and why so many former attempts during the last ^{years} ~~fourteen~~ ²⁰ have failed.

To understand the situation, even superficially, we must recall the reasons for the special interest Great Britain has in Egypt, and the incidents, very much involved, which led to her being there at all. Her interest dates from the acquisition of her possessions and her colonies in the Indian Ocean, & in the Pacific, when Egypt was the only land ^{was much} ~~being~~ going across the short sea-route to the East; later her importance increased by the construction of the Suez Canal. Later still she became a natural landing place for air-ships. In the case of war, she has always been an important concentration camp for troops, going either east or west. When the world war began Egypt was still under the control of the Sultan of Turkey, whose representative had misruled her since 1517. It has been said that "British troops cut down at Acre had kept Napoleon from setting himself up as master of the land of the Pharaohs", but we should remember that England forgot Napoleon in Egypt simply as part of the warfare they were

carrying on against the French all over the west. At the
 end of the Napoleonic wars there were many foreigners of different
 nationalities left in the sea ports of Egypt, engaged in business.
 Early in the 19th century Mehemet Ali, an Albanian adventurer,
 born a peasant, came into power by the sheer force of his character
 created his independence of Turkish rule in many respects. - the
 only even partially successful attempt to throw up the Turkish yoke
 made in all these years. Aside from its ^{importance} ~~glamorous~~, the story of
 his life is ^{an} ~~worth~~ ^{action} reading, because it shows the foundations upon
 which the Turco-Egyptian relations of later years have been based,
 & helps in an understanding of the affairs of the near East.
 Altho' we are appalled by his methods, and his savage ruthlessness
 as ~~we read his story~~ he did great things for Egypt. - the most
 permanent being the weakening of the tie binding her to Turkey, the
 introduction of the great cotton industry, the recognition of the
 advantages of European science, and the conquest of the Sudan
 he have mentioned the beneficent side of his rule, we must look
 at the other side of the picture. The fellahin, or agricultural workers
 are the true Egyptians and are a potent industrial, long-
 suffering race, some often stirred by religious feeling. They had
 submitted for centuries to the cruel tyranny of their Turkish rulers, the
 bastinado and kurbash having been freely used, and continued by
 Mehemet Ali, to enforce his system of increased taxation, ^{the source of} forced
 labor on his public works, and conscription. Under these methods &
 with the assistance of disastrous floods and plagues of locusts, conditions
 became deplorable. International complications arose in consequence of
 Russia's entrance upon the scene, many restrictions were laid upon the Egyptian
 man (Mehemet Ali) authorizing his position as a vassal of Turkey, a stroke
 affected his brain, & he died at the age of 80. He founded the Khedival
 dynasty of Egypt, which has been observed, & it is his descendant, a ^{hereditary} ~~king~~ of
 16, who became King of Egypt in May/36 at the death of his father, King Ismael.

3, I am short & indebted to you for M. A. &
In the reign of Saïd, youngest son of Mehmet Ali, a concession was
made to Ferdinand de Lesseps, for the construction of the Suez Canal
in 1856. - Concessions were also made to England for the Eastern
Telegraph Co. & for the establishment of the Bank of Egypt. Saïd also
began the national debt by borrowing 3 1/2 million pounds at 6% from
German Bank. He died in 1863, and it was his successor, Ismail,
whose reign marks an epoch in the history of Egypt.
Had it not been for Ismail's speculative financial methods &
their consequences, Eng. would never have occupied the Nile
Valley, & the British Protectorate over Egypt would not have been
dreamed of. (Meigal, History of Egypt) ("Ismail spent most of his time")
In his early years much was done which permanent & gave him
a more honored place in history - he reorganized the administrative system
set up by his grandfather, - he caused a photo' remodeling of the
customs system, established the Egyptian P. O., reorganized the military
schools of Mehmet Ali. Railroads, telegraphs, light houses, the harbor works
of Suez, the breakwaters at Alexandria were carried out by some of
the best contractors of Europe. Most important of all the Suez Canal
was opened in 1869, and that year may be regarded as that in which
his oriental extravagance & lavish expenditure reached their height
The funds for the public works, as well as the poorer labor were cruelly &
immensurably extended from the poverty stricken populations. At the same
time thousands of lives were lost & large areas lost in extending Ismail's
dominions in the Sudan, & in futile battles with Abyssinia. There was no
more money for even the most urgent administrative needs, and as Ismail
lost again & again his cash with his creditors, he could raise no
more loans in the European market. The taxes were raised, & among them
arrances, & the colossal floating debt was increasing rapidly. Under
these circumstances Ismail had to recap his remaining assets, & among them
sold 176,000 shares to the Brit Govt for 3,976,582 pounds. The crisis that came
a series of international enquiries were now forced upon Ismail, which brought
him under & more under European authority until in 1879 France & England
established a dual control over Egypt, and began

4 of reconstruction & progress, which later, England was to
continue alone, naturally the classes which had misgoverned the
country for their own benefit were antagonized. A revolt slowly started,
mostly military in its origin, and a peasant who called himself Arabi
the Egyptian became ~~popular~~ influential. He influenced the masses by a rude sort
of eloquence, & promised to protect them from their European & Turkish
oppressors. The Govt. ~~was~~ too weak to suppress the growing disorder. The danger
of a serious uprising became ^{so} great that the harbor of Alexandria was filled
with battleships of the powers whose duty it was to protect their country
men. The Sultan ordered Arabi to lay down his arms, but instead, after a
massacre in the city, & with the Khedive as his prisoner, he made the
facts of Alexandria, & prepared to have it out with the battleships.
Eng. during all the best thing to do was to bombard the forts, at the
same time sending a ^{small} landing force ashore to keep order, & suggest
that France, Turkey & the other ^{powers} join in. They were all afraid of com-
plications. - Turkey ^{provisionally} ~~provisionally~~ the other hesitated & delayed, & finally every
battleship except the Eng. left the harbor, & when darkness fell, they were
alone on the scene. ^{Next} day after the population had been warned to get
out of the way, the forts were bombarded, were soon overcome. Altho the
retreating Egyptians robbed & set fire to the city, peace was soon restored.
Arabi retreated inland, and after the battle of Tel-El-Kebir, (which is memorable
because it was there that the British ^{regiments} ~~regiments~~ their last coat for the last time)
Before the battle of Tel-El-Kebir, France had again been given an opportunity to
co-operate with the British, but declined, and a similar invitation to Italy met with a
refusal. ~~They antagonistically to work by themselves, to get the administration~~
intention of keeping troops & officers in Egypt longer than was necessary to teach
the Egyptians to govern themselves as a self-sustaining province of Turkey, which
relieved the other Powers, who expected Eng. to proclaim a protectorate (and were
riching themselves for giving her such a beautiful chance). I wish one had time
to describe the work of Sir Evelyn Baring (afterwards Lord Cromer) and his great
financial, seeing that the yearly tribute of 450,000 pounds was punctually paid to
Turkey, turning up the cities, organizing an excellent police force, creating a small native
army officered by Englishmen, stopping official corruption, protecting the fellahs from exploitation
in so, it was enormously wealthy.

at the end of June 26 warships, representing the navies of Brit.
Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Russia, the U. S. S. S. R.
Greece & Turkey.

* Arabi was captured & sent to live in Egypt.

+ England sent out, to Cairo, a British Mission (afterwards Lord Cromer) with a
few picked men, & they set (etc) to see what they could do to build up
a native government & to restore national business, for the country was virtually
bankrupt.

During all this time, there was one great problem, which occupied the anxious attention of all concerned in the government of Egypt. - the control of the Sudan. It was then in open revolt, and after an army of 10,000 men under Col. Hicks had been annihilated in 1883, & the murder of Gen. Gordon in 1885, Egypt abandoned the whole province. In 1892 Lord Kitchener became ² Viceroy of the Egyptian army, and in 1898 the Sultan authorized the Egyptian army to undertake the reconquest of the Sudan. Lord Kitchener, in the capacity of an Egyptian general, led his British & British-officer's native army, supported by a small but indispensable contingent of British troops, into the lost province. The expedition was entirely successful & the whole area became an Egyptian one, therefore a Turkish province.

But here the British had a word to say. This playing at being Egyptian was all very well, but the fact remained that Egypt could not have taken the Sudan without British help & British officers, & could not hope to hold it without the prestige of the white man. In the past the province had been ruled by the Egyptians, and the ^{most} wretched population could not be left to the cruel and inefficient mercies of an Egyptian or a Turkish governor. Lord Cromer was therefore authorized by Eng. to announce that in view of the claims which have accrued to the Brit. power by right of conquest & the Sudan must henceforth be an Anglo-Egyptian territory. In the meantime in Egypt, the efficient administration of the country by Cromer had such a feeling of security that ^{English} ^{law} became famous. Then came a small ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² ²⁸³ ²⁸⁴ ²⁸⁵ ²⁸⁶ ²⁸⁷ ²⁸⁸ ²⁸⁹ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹¹ ²⁹² ²⁹³ ²⁹⁴ ²⁹⁵ ²⁹⁶ ²⁹⁷ ²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁹ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰¹ ³⁰² ³⁰³ ³⁰⁴ ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ ³⁰⁷ ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ ³¹² ³¹³ ³¹⁴ ³¹⁵ ³¹⁶ ³¹⁷ ³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ ³²⁰ ³²¹ ³²² ³²³ ³²⁴ ³²⁵ ³²⁶ ³²⁷ ³²⁸ ³²⁹ ³³⁰ ³³¹ ³³² ³³³ ³³⁴ ³³⁵ ³³⁶ ³³⁷ ³³⁸ ³³⁹ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴¹ ³⁴² ³⁴³ ³⁴⁴ ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ ³⁴⁷ ³⁴⁸ ³⁴⁹ ³⁵⁰ ³⁵¹ ³⁵² ³⁵³ ³⁵⁴ ³⁵⁵ ³⁵⁶ ³⁵⁷ ³⁵⁸ ³⁵⁹ ³⁶⁰ ³⁶¹ ³⁶² ³⁶³ ³⁶⁴ ³⁶⁵ ³⁶⁶ ³⁶⁷ ³⁶⁸ ³⁶⁹ ³⁷⁰ ³⁷¹ ³⁷² ³⁷³ ³⁷⁴ ³⁷⁵ ³⁷⁶ ³⁷⁷ ³⁷⁸ ³⁷⁹ ³⁸⁰ ³⁸¹ ³⁸² ³⁸³ ³⁸⁴ ³⁸⁵ ³⁸⁶ ³⁸⁷ ³⁸⁸ ³⁸⁹ ³⁹⁰ ³⁹¹ ³⁹² ³⁹³ ³⁹⁴ ³⁹⁵ ³⁹⁶ ³⁹⁷ ³⁹⁸ ³⁹⁹ ⁴⁰⁰ ⁴⁰¹ ⁴⁰² ⁴⁰³ ⁴⁰⁴ ⁴⁰⁵ ⁴⁰⁶ ⁴⁰⁷ ⁴⁰⁸ ⁴⁰⁹ ⁴¹⁰ ⁴¹¹ ⁴¹² ⁴¹³ ⁴¹⁴ ⁴¹⁵ ⁴¹⁶ ⁴¹⁷ ⁴¹⁸ ⁴¹⁹ ⁴²⁰ ⁴²¹ ⁴²² ⁴²³ ⁴²⁴ ⁴²⁵ ⁴²⁶ ⁴²⁷ ⁴²⁸ ⁴²⁹ ⁴³⁰ ⁴³¹ ⁴³² ⁴³³ ⁴³⁴ ⁴³⁵ ⁴³⁶ ⁴³⁷ ⁴³⁸ ⁴³⁹ ⁴⁴⁰ ⁴⁴¹ ⁴⁴² ⁴⁴³ ⁴⁴⁴ ⁴⁴⁵ ⁴⁴⁶ ⁴⁴⁷ ⁴⁴⁸ ⁴⁴⁹ ⁴⁵⁰ ⁴⁵¹ ⁴⁵² ⁴⁵³ ⁴⁵⁴ ⁴⁵⁵ ⁴⁵⁶ ⁴⁵⁷ ⁴⁵⁸ ⁴⁵⁹ ⁴⁶⁰ ⁴⁶¹ ⁴⁶² ⁴⁶³ ⁴⁶⁴ ⁴⁶⁵ ⁴⁶⁶ ⁴⁶⁷ ⁴⁶⁸ ⁴⁶⁹ ⁴⁷⁰ ⁴⁷¹ ⁴⁷² ⁴⁷³ ⁴⁷⁴ ⁴⁷⁵ ⁴⁷⁶ ⁴⁷⁷ ⁴⁷⁸ ⁴⁷⁹ ⁴⁸⁰ ⁴⁸¹ ⁴⁸² ⁴⁸³ ⁴⁸⁴ ⁴⁸⁵ ⁴⁸⁶ ⁴⁸⁷ ⁴⁸⁸ ⁴⁸⁹ ⁴⁹⁰ ⁴⁹¹ ⁴⁹² ⁴⁹³ ⁴⁹⁴ ⁴⁹⁵ ⁴⁹⁶ ⁴⁹⁷ ⁴⁹⁸ ⁴⁹⁹ ⁵⁰⁰ ⁵⁰¹ ⁵⁰² ⁵⁰³ ⁵⁰⁴ ⁵⁰⁵ ⁵⁰⁶ ⁵⁰⁷ ⁵⁰⁸ ⁵⁰⁹ ⁵¹⁰ ⁵¹¹ ⁵¹² ⁵¹³ ⁵¹⁴ ⁵¹⁵ ⁵¹⁶ ⁵¹⁷ ⁵¹⁸ ⁵¹⁹ ⁵²⁰ ⁵²¹ ⁵²² ⁵²³ ⁵²⁴ ⁵²⁵ ⁵²⁶ ⁵²⁷ ⁵²⁸ ⁵²⁹ ⁵³⁰ ⁵³¹ ⁵³² ⁵³³ ⁵³⁴ ⁵³⁵ ⁵³⁶ ⁵³⁷ ⁵³⁸ ⁵³⁹ ⁵⁴⁰ ⁵⁴¹ ⁵⁴² ⁵⁴³ ⁵⁴⁴ ⁵⁴⁵ ⁵⁴⁶ ⁵⁴⁷ ⁵⁴⁸ ⁵⁴⁹ ⁵⁵⁰ ⁵⁵¹ ⁵⁵² ⁵⁵³ ⁵⁵⁴ ⁵⁵⁵ ⁵⁵⁶ ⁵⁵⁷ ⁵⁵⁸ ⁵⁵⁹ ⁵⁶⁰ ⁵⁶¹ ⁵⁶² ⁵⁶³ ⁵⁶⁴ ⁵⁶⁵ ⁵⁶⁶ ⁵⁶⁷ ⁵⁶⁸ ⁵⁶⁹ ⁵⁷⁰ ⁵⁷¹ ⁵⁷² ⁵⁷³ ⁵⁷⁴ ⁵⁷⁵ ⁵⁷⁶ ⁵⁷⁷ ⁵⁷⁸ ⁵⁷⁹ ⁵⁸⁰ ⁵⁸¹ ⁵⁸² ⁵⁸³ ⁵⁸⁴ ⁵⁸⁵ ⁵⁸⁶ ⁵⁸⁷ ⁵⁸⁸ ⁵⁸⁹ ⁵⁹⁰ ⁵⁹¹ ⁵⁹² ⁵⁹³ ⁵⁹⁴ ⁵⁹⁵ ⁵⁹⁶ ⁵⁹⁷ ⁵⁹⁸ ⁵⁹⁹ ⁶⁰⁰ ⁶⁰¹ ⁶⁰² ⁶⁰³ ⁶⁰⁴ ⁶⁰⁵ ⁶⁰⁶ ⁶⁰⁷ ⁶⁰⁸ ⁶⁰⁹ ⁶¹⁰ ⁶¹¹ ⁶¹² ⁶¹³ ⁶¹⁴ ⁶¹⁵ ⁶¹⁶ ⁶¹⁷ ⁶¹⁸ ⁶¹⁹ ⁶²⁰ ⁶²¹ ⁶²² ⁶²³ ⁶²⁴ ⁶²⁵ ⁶²⁶ ⁶²⁷ ⁶²⁸ ⁶²⁹ ⁶³⁰ ⁶³¹ ⁶³² ⁶³³ ⁶³⁴ ⁶³⁵ ⁶³⁶ ⁶³⁷ ⁶³⁸ ⁶³⁹ ⁶⁴⁰ ⁶⁴¹ ⁶⁴² ⁶⁴³ ⁶⁴⁴ ⁶⁴⁵ ⁶⁴⁶ ⁶⁴⁷ ⁶⁴⁸ ⁶⁴⁹ ⁶⁵⁰ ⁶⁵¹ ⁶⁵² ⁶⁵³ ⁶⁵⁴ ⁶⁵⁵ ⁶⁵⁶ ⁶⁵⁷ ⁶⁵⁸ ⁶⁵⁹ ⁶⁶⁰ ⁶⁶¹ ⁶⁶² ⁶⁶³ ⁶⁶⁴ ⁶⁶⁵ ⁶⁶⁶ ⁶⁶⁷ ⁶⁶⁸ ⁶⁶⁹ ⁶⁷⁰ ⁶⁷¹ ⁶⁷² ⁶⁷³ ⁶⁷⁴ ⁶⁷⁵ ⁶⁷⁶ ⁶⁷⁷ ⁶⁷⁸ ⁶⁷⁹ ⁶⁸⁰ ⁶⁸¹ ⁶⁸² ⁶⁸³ ⁶⁸⁴ ⁶⁸⁵ ⁶⁸⁶ ⁶⁸⁷ ⁶⁸⁸ ⁶⁸⁹ ⁶⁹⁰ ⁶⁹¹ ⁶⁹² ⁶⁹³ ⁶⁹⁴ ⁶⁹⁵ ⁶⁹⁶ ⁶⁹⁷ ⁶⁹⁸ ⁶⁹⁹ ⁷⁰⁰ ⁷⁰¹ ⁷⁰² ⁷⁰³ ⁷⁰⁴ ⁷⁰⁵ ⁷⁰⁶ ⁷⁰⁷ ⁷⁰⁸ ⁷⁰⁹ ⁷¹⁰ ⁷¹¹ ⁷¹² ⁷¹³ ⁷¹⁴ ⁷¹⁵ ⁷¹⁶ ⁷¹⁷ ⁷¹⁸ ⁷¹⁹ ⁷²⁰ ⁷²¹ ⁷²² ⁷²³ ⁷²⁴ ⁷²⁵ ⁷²⁶ ⁷²⁷ ⁷²⁸ ⁷²⁹ ⁷³⁰ ⁷³¹ ⁷³² ⁷³³ ⁷³⁴ ⁷³⁵ ⁷³⁶ ⁷³⁷ ⁷³⁸ ⁷³⁹ ⁷⁴⁰ ⁷⁴¹ ⁷⁴² ⁷⁴³ ⁷⁴⁴ ⁷⁴⁵ ⁷⁴⁶ ⁷⁴⁷ ⁷⁴⁸ ⁷⁴⁹ ⁷⁵⁰ ⁷⁵¹ ⁷⁵² ⁷⁵³ ⁷⁵⁴ ⁷⁵⁵ ⁷⁵⁶ ⁷⁵⁷ ⁷⁵⁸ ⁷⁵⁹ ⁷⁶⁰ ⁷⁶¹ ⁷⁶² ⁷⁶³ ⁷⁶⁴ ⁷⁶⁵ ⁷⁶⁶ ⁷⁶⁷ ⁷⁶⁸ ⁷⁶⁹ ⁷⁷⁰ ⁷⁷¹ ⁷⁷² ⁷⁷³ ⁷⁷⁴ ⁷⁷⁵ ⁷⁷⁶ ⁷⁷⁷ ⁷⁷⁸ ⁷⁷⁹ ⁷⁸⁰ ⁷⁸¹ ⁷⁸² ⁷⁸³ ⁷⁸⁴ ⁷⁸⁵ ⁷⁸⁶ ⁷⁸⁷ ⁷⁸⁸ ⁷⁸⁹ ⁷⁹⁰ ⁷⁹¹ ⁷⁹² ⁷⁹³ ⁷⁹⁴ ⁷⁹⁵ ⁷⁹⁶ ⁷⁹⁷ ⁷⁹⁸ ⁷⁹⁹ ⁸⁰⁰ ⁸⁰¹ ⁸⁰² ⁸⁰³ ⁸⁰⁴ ⁸⁰⁵ ⁸⁰⁶ ⁸⁰⁷ ⁸⁰⁸ ⁸⁰⁹ ⁸¹⁰ ⁸¹¹ ⁸¹² ⁸¹³ ⁸¹⁴ ⁸¹⁵ ⁸¹⁶ ⁸¹⁷ ⁸¹⁸ ⁸¹⁹ ⁸²⁰ ⁸²¹ ⁸²² ⁸²³ ⁸²⁴ ⁸²⁵ ⁸²⁶ ⁸²⁷ ⁸²⁸ ⁸²⁹ ⁸³⁰ ⁸³¹ ⁸³² ⁸³³ ⁸³⁴ ⁸³⁵ ⁸³⁶ ⁸³⁷ ⁸³⁸ ⁸³⁹ ⁸⁴⁰ ⁸⁴¹ ⁸⁴² ⁸⁴³ ⁸⁴⁴ ⁸⁴⁵ ⁸⁴⁶ ⁸⁴⁷ ⁸⁴⁸ ⁸⁴⁹ ⁸⁵⁰ ⁸⁵¹ ⁸⁵² ⁸⁵³ ⁸⁵⁴ ⁸⁵⁵ ⁸⁵⁶ ⁸⁵⁷ ⁸⁵⁸ ⁸⁵⁹ ⁸⁶⁰ ⁸⁶¹ ⁸⁶² ⁸⁶³ ⁸⁶⁴ ⁸⁶⁵ ⁸⁶⁶ ⁸⁶⁷ ⁸⁶⁸ ⁸⁶⁹ ⁸⁷⁰ ⁸⁷¹ ⁸⁷² ⁸⁷³ ⁸⁷⁴ ⁸⁷⁵ ⁸⁷⁶ ⁸⁷⁷ ⁸⁷⁸ ⁸⁷⁹ ⁸⁸⁰ ⁸⁸¹ ⁸⁸² ⁸⁸³ ⁸⁸⁴ ⁸⁸⁵ ⁸⁸⁶ ⁸⁸⁷ ⁸⁸⁸ ⁸⁸⁹ ⁸⁹⁰ ⁸⁹¹ ⁸⁹² ⁸⁹³ ⁸⁹⁴ ⁸⁹⁵ ⁸⁹⁶ ⁸⁹⁷ ⁸⁹⁸ ⁸⁹⁹ ⁹⁰⁰ ⁹⁰¹ ⁹⁰² ⁹⁰³ ⁹⁰⁴ ⁹⁰⁵ ⁹⁰⁶ ⁹⁰⁷ ⁹⁰⁸ ⁹⁰⁹ ⁹¹⁰ ⁹¹¹ ⁹¹² ⁹¹³ ⁹¹⁴ ⁹¹⁵ ⁹¹⁶ ⁹¹⁷ ⁹¹⁸ ⁹¹⁹ ⁹²⁰ ⁹²¹ ⁹²² ⁹²³ ⁹²⁴ ⁹²⁵ ⁹²⁶ ⁹²⁷ ⁹²⁸ ⁹²⁹ ⁹³⁰ ⁹³¹ ⁹³² ⁹³³ ⁹³⁴ ⁹³⁵ ⁹³⁶ ⁹³⁷ ⁹³⁸ ⁹³⁹ ⁹⁴⁰ ⁹⁴¹ ⁹⁴² ⁹⁴³ ⁹⁴⁴ ⁹⁴⁵ ⁹⁴⁶ ⁹⁴⁷ ⁹⁴⁸ ⁹⁴⁹ ⁹⁵⁰ ⁹⁵¹ ⁹⁵² ⁹⁵³ ⁹⁵⁴ ⁹⁵⁵ ⁹⁵⁶ ⁹⁵⁷ ⁹⁵⁸ ⁹⁵⁹ ⁹⁶⁰ ⁹⁶¹ ⁹⁶² ⁹⁶³ ⁹⁶⁴ ⁹⁶⁵ ⁹⁶⁶ ⁹⁶⁷ ⁹⁶⁸ ⁹⁶⁹ ⁹⁷⁰ ⁹⁷¹ ⁹⁷² ⁹⁷³ ⁹⁷⁴ ⁹⁷⁵ ⁹⁷⁶ ⁹⁷⁷ ⁹⁷⁸ ⁹⁷⁹ ⁹⁸⁰ ⁹⁸¹ ⁹⁸² ⁹⁸³ ⁹⁸⁴ ⁹⁸⁵ ⁹⁸⁶ ⁹⁸⁷ ⁹⁸⁸ ⁹⁸⁹ ⁹⁹⁰ ⁹⁹¹ ⁹⁹² ⁹⁹³ ⁹⁹⁴ ⁹⁹⁵ ⁹⁹⁶ ⁹⁹⁷ ⁹⁹⁸ ⁹⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰⁰

* It is true that the Government + inspectors were given to
Englishmen, & the minor parts to Egyptian officials. Was it
quite fair to the Egyptians? At least, it was good for the Sudan!

6 Then came The war, - Kitchener was on leave in Eng. and as he soon
immediately made Sec. of War for Eng. he never came back to Egypt.
The Khedive was involved with the members of Eng. not being on his annual visit
to Constantinople, he too, came back as usual.
As Turkey immediately declared herself on the side of Germany, Egypt
found herself in an almost dilemma. Egypt was a Turkish Province,
~~the English ^{army} ~~troops~~ ^{with} its Eng. officers, at the disposal of the Turks~~
the Khedive was the vice-roy of the Ottoman Sultan! To get out of the difficulty
Eng. said Egypt must be neutral, - but since the country formed a very
convenient base, its neutrality was not really observed. By the British
The Turks began to concentrate their troops across the Suez canal, near
the Egyptian frontier, and when the British demanded to know whether the
Turkish govt. intended to ignore Egyptian neutrality and invade the country,
the Turks very highly replied that as Egypt was one of their own provinces
how could they invade it? It was no surprise therefore when in Dec. 1914
Eng. issued a proclamation, declaring a British Protectorate.
The Khedive was deposed, & his uncle, Prince Hussein Kamel accepted the
succession. This new status was introduced without disturbances, if without
enthusiasm, & the new High Commissioners took over control of British affairs.
Before the war, nationalist and anti-British feeling was confined to a
small group of professional politicians, to the old aristocracy, and to a class of
young men with a modern education who felt fit to govern.
Even during the war gave the population, for the first time, cause for complaint.
The Egyptians were required to serve in the war, but attractive
prices were offered for labor behind the lines, there were many volunteer
for this, and the Egyptian Labor Corps ~~was~~ formed which was later used
in the Syrian Campaign, in Mesopotamia, and even in France.
Camels and donkeys and carts were needed, and as they became scarce
were commandeered by unsympathetic agents. It is true that they were
paid for, at good prices, but as they could not be replaced, the payment
was a mockery. Nationalists, helped on by pro-Turks, Germans and
other anti-British elements, saw their opportunity to incite the peasants, until
it became necessary to declare martial law, which made relations more uneasy.
Until the war, Egyptians had seen only one face of Englishness - the
best - but now there came a change. Older and more

⁺ The class which has benefited most from the British occupation

4
experienced officials left for the front, and they were replaced by
volunteers, less well trained. Egypt was filled with rough soldiers,
mostly ~~Australians~~ ^{British} who did not consider nor understand native feelings
- in short ^{the Egyptian} they felt for the first time, the white man's fist, & saw right
from the war with the determination to assert their independence.

This aggressive nationalism was helped ^{in the Egyptian Congress} by the encouragement given
by President Wilson's Fourteen Points, and by the Anglo-French
Declaration of Nov. 1918, announcing the ~~enhancement~~ ^{enhancement} of the peoples oppressed
by Turkish rule.

1750 days after the armistice, Sughul Pasha, leader of the
extreme nationalists presented to the British High Commissioner a demand
for complete independence. When it was rejected he went to Versailles, like
the leader of the Sinn Féin on the same date, & under like circumstances
He ~~then~~ ^{then} ~~was~~ ^{was} Egyptian & Irish nationalist, who had been loyal to Great Britain through
out the war, and leaves to go to London to confer with the Govt. on the future
of his country. He was told they had no time to attend to him, & he immediately
resigned. Every allowance should be made for the ^{immense} pleasure of such a step
the Brit. Govt. at that time, they must be conscious of a serious and
avoidable mistake. Egyptians of all classes felt their country had been

misled, while Sughul became embittered & enraged. Egypt was aflame.
Rioting broke out, railways were taken up. Telegraph lines were cut, & by
March 1919 Cairo was isolated, and there were murders of British soldiers. Zediff

The first ^{major} ^{by Sir Gregory} ~~was~~ ^{suppression} ~~and~~ ^{was} followed by wide spread strikes of Govt.
employees. When Eng. arrived to the seriousness of the situation they did their
best to make amends, & sent out the ~~whole~~ ^{whole} ~~murder~~ ^{murder} ~~where it~~ ^{where it} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~needed~~ ^{needed} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~sent~~ ^{sent} ~~out~~ ^{out} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~whole~~ ^{whole} ~~murder~~ ^{murder} ~~where it~~ ^{where it} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~needed~~ ^{needed} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~sent~~ ^{sent} ~~out~~ ^{out} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~whole~~ ^{whole} ~~murder~~ ^{murder} ~~where it~~ ^{where it} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~needed~~ ^{needed} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~sent~~ ^{sent} ~~out~~ ^{out} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~whole~~ ^{whole} ~~murder~~ ^{murder} ~~where it~~ ^{where it} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~needed~~ ^{needed} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~sent~~ ^{sent} ~~out~~ ^{out} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~whole~~ ^{whole} ~~murder~~ ^{murder} ~~where it~~ ^{where it} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~needed~~ ^{needed} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~sent~~ ^{sent} ~~out~~ ^{out} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~whole~~ ^{whole} ~~murder~~ ^{murder} ~~where it~~ ^{where it} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~needed~~ ^{needed} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~sent~~ ^{sent} ~~out~~ ^{out} 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* There came a real deterioration in personnel, and

+ In fact England has nothing to be proud of in her management of Egypt during & after the war

o and his chief supporters, because of their defiant attitude were ordered to retire to their country estates, but finally it became necessary to deport them.

8 (a) the security of the communications of the British Empire in
Egypt (Suez Canal) (b) the defense of Egypt against foreign aggre-
sion & interference, (c) The protection of foreign residents, and of ministers
(d) the Sudan, none of which the first three of these expectations
implied an inability for (complete) self government, and there was a
stature of protest he must not forget that from the beginning of the
Occupation, & of Lord Cromer's regime, councils and assemblies were inter-
posed, both financial and central which were designed to provide
political training for the Egyptians. In 1913 a legislative
assembly had been constituted, made up of ^{the best} elected members. * The
illiteracy, poverty, and inexperience of the masses, and the rivalries
and intrigues among the educated classes presented much reason in how the
two uneasy years went by, with nationalist disturbances breaking out
in the Sudan. Zaghlul had been permitted to return from exile
but been received with much enthusiasm by the Nationalists & had been
elected Prime Minister, with a large majority of votes. At about the
same time, Gen. D'Almeida came under the Liberal Part of Ramsey MacDonald
& the Nationalists hoped for great things. After much time had
passed from Mr. MacDonald's meeting took place in London
between the two Prime Ministers & after many conversations Mr. MacD
yielded nothing, and in fact, warned Zaghlul that the status quo in
Egypt was being undermined by the absence of the Egyptian Pharaoh
had given Zaghlul of the moral responsibility of the Nat. Council for the
murder of Sir Lee Stack, Gov Gen of the Sudan, brought matters
to a head, & set to make drastic measures in Egypt & the Sudan, Lord Almoncy
High Commissioner, declared the crime to be the natural outcome of a
campaign of hostility to Brit. rights & Brit. subjects in Egypt & the

18 (a) the security of the communications of the British Empire in Egypt. (b) the defense of Egypt against foreign aggression & interference, direct or otherwise. (c) the protection of foreign residents & the protection of minorities. (d) the Sudan.

Now, of course, these reservations or at least the first three, imply an inability for complete self government, and there was a strong of protest. He must not forget that from the beginning of the 19th century, the Egyptian Government, both provincial & central, which were designed to provide political training for the Egyptians, and in 1913 a legislative assembly was constituted made up mostly of elected members. The illiteracy, poverty & inexperience of the masses, & the rivalries and intrigues among the educated classes, prevented much progress in home rule (not to mention the fact that the British came under the 1900 unwise years went by, when the Nationalists hoped for great things).

After more than one invitation from Mr. Macdonald, a meeting took place between the Egyptian & the British Prime Minister, and after many conversations Mr. Macdonald yielded nothing, & in fact warned Jafar that the status quo in Egypt was being endangered by the Egyptian themselves. In Nov. 1914 the murder of Sir Lee Stack brought matters to a head, & led to more drastic measures in Egypt & the Sudan. Lord Cromer (who was High Commissioner) declared the crime to be the national crime of a campaign of hostility to Brit. rights & Brit. subjects in Egypt & the Sudan, founded upon hatred in gratitude for benefits conferred by Brit. & fanatical by organizations in close contact with that Govt. & +

The Egyptians must apologize, punish the assassins, pay a heavy indemnity, withdraw their troops from the Sudan, remove restrictions on immigration here, & let Brit. demand this, because in the words of the Austin Chamberlain, "the killing of Sir Lee Stack was not one of those isolated acts of fanaticism which we find in the East. It was the signal & culminating point of long agitation encouraged & fomented by Jafar Pasha & by those intimately associated with him. When these demands were put before the Egyptian Govt. (whose title under the Constitution was King) his Chamber of Deputies rejected the last three demands (ie withdrawal of troops from the Sudan, immigration area, reduction of the Brit. army for the protection of foreigners) - therefore the flight of the British army from the Sudan, & the occupation of the Suez Canal & the Sudan by British troops were necessary from the Sudan."

Over
+ Jagdhal has been permitted to appear from side, has been received
with much enthusiasm ^{by the nationalists} + has been elected Prime Minister in the Assembly
with a large majority. At about the same time Govt. that came under
came under the Lahore Govt of Ramay Macdonald, & the Nationalists
before for great things.

and in his dispatch to Lord Alton in Oct. he enumerated the reminders
he had given to Jagdhal of the moral responsibility of the Nat. leaders
for the unsatisfactory conditions

[illegible]

* The trouble with the Egyptian Nationalists is that they seem to
 see their abolition + the huge they gain from their studies in Europe
 + European institutions in their own country for their own political
 ends + private interests even Jafar was not free from this charge.
 + not fairly object

8 At the security of the communication of the British Empire in Egypt
 (the Suez Canal) is the danger of Egypt against all foreign interference of
 aggression, and on the protection of the protection of foreign residents
 in Egypt and the protection of the protection of the protection of
 were there no more the protection of the protection of the protection of
 against them the protection of the protection of the protection of
 further off than ever become a part of the independence of Egypt which
 became an accomplished fact, repudiated any obligation, + broke with
 no governments

10 is the question of the Person. Britain looks upon herself as
Partner for the people of the ^{United Kingdom}, and surely that ~~we~~ shall have
 there for the future relations authority is necessary in order to
 discharge our duty and our responsibilities to the people whom
 we govern. We have no desire to terminate the Condominium.
 If the Govt. of Egypt will act with us, we will recognize it, and be
 loyal to it. This statement has been given since

The Capitulations were a system devised by the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire. They consisted in the grant to more than a dozen nations of special commercial privileges, immunity from personal taxes & the right to be tried only in their own courts. Egyptians say the taxation of foreigners on the same basis as Egyptian would mean an after income of 20,000,000 - part of it to be absorbed by the military Egyptian Army & the rest to fund betterment.

Have the ~~report~~ questions been solved? Has the Egyptian problem been completely solved & the report questions put away & done with? When Hussein ~~was killed in his rebellion against~~ the expansion of Italy into Africa which have caused The Treaty provides for Egypt's entry into the League of Nations

By Sept./35 the Italo - Egyptian situation had become acute & the Nationalists arrived to the necessity of deciding what course they were to follow in the face of the Italian threat to peace. The Egyptian situation finally in the winter of 1935 being formed of all the various factions, the leaders of which requested the opening of negotiations with the British Govt. for an Alliance.

Has the future of Egypt been definitely settled by this recent Anglo-Egyptian Treaty - ^{the problem} the never question put away & done with?

Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance (Report from League of Nations Association)

negotiations were ^{formally} opened in Cairo March 2nd 1936. Sir Miles Lampson, High Commissioner to Egypt headed the ^{Dutch} delegation, and Mustafa Nahas Pasha, Premier of Egypt headed an Egyptian delegation representative of all factions of political thought. The negotiations were successfully concluded on Aug. 12th + ¹⁹³⁶ the formal signature of the treaty took place in London on Aug. 26th. The preamble states that the object of the treaty is "to consolidate the friendship and the relations of good understanding between Great Britain & Egypt, and co-operate in the execution of their international obligations in preserving the peace of the world".

Among the provisions set forth in the 17 articles forming the body of the treaty, are the following: military occupation of Egypt by military force is terminated; Great Britain agrees that until the Egyptian Army is able to secure by its own resources, the liberty and entire security of the Suez Canal British forces restricted to 10,000 land forces + 400 air force pilots are to be maintained in the Canal Zone; The two countries will exchange ambassadors, + the British Government will support Egyptian application for membership in the League of Nations; each agrees "not to adopt in relation to foreign countries an attitude inconsistent with the alliance" nor to conclude political treaties inconsistent with its provisions; in the event that a dispute with a third State should threaten a rupture with that State, the two governments agree to consult with a view to peaceful settlement; should either be engaged in war, the other should come to its aid subject to its obligations under the covenant of the League of Nations, or the Pact of Paris; administration of the Sudan shall be continued as now.

provided in the agreements of Jan'y 19th + July 10th 1899. Though the two governments reserve the right to conclude new conventions modifying these agreements; the British & Egyptian Governments will co-operate in seeking abolition of the capitulatory regime in Egypt, and as a first step, the Egyptian Government will approve the Capitulatory Powers as soon as possible with a view to (a) the removal of all restrictions on the application of Egyptian legislation to foreigners, and (b) the institution of a transitional regime for the mixed Tribunals. The treaty which comes into force upon the exchange of ratifications in Cairo, is for a period of 20 years, but, both parties consenting, negotiations for revision may be entered into after ten years. Details regarding the position of British troops in Egypt and the administration of the Sudan, & a note providing that the British ambassador, is to be considered senior to the other diplomatic representatives accredited to Egypt, are attached to the treaty in the form of appendices.