

SECRET

### ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Officer designations (see separate sheet) should be used in the "To" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "To" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Record and Routing Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM:

ACCESSION NO.

VEC-218

DATE RECEIVED IN U.S.A.

MAR 11 1947

	TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
			RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
1.	F8V	2182	17/3 ag		instr.	12/23 note incorrect spelling of Bourguiba
2.	ted				w T T	Duplicate retained
3.					AM	DIR AYN, NA, 11, km. 11
4.	C ]		17/3	18/3	DR	
5.	C ]				Y	no decision. part of this was coll. & used in SO 3327
7.	C ]	2182		18/3	agw	N.D
10.						
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAR WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2008

ABSTRACT INDEX  
DATE FEB 9 1947

(4)

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SOURCE	[ ]	REPORT	VEL 218
SUBSOURCE	[ ]	EVALUATION	U-3
COUNTRY	Egypt	DATE INFO	13 february 1947
SUBJECT	League of Arab Nations	DATE REPORT	15 february 1947
ORIGIN	Cairo	DISSEMINATION	wash. (2) <i>Am. Minorally</i>

1. A split has occurred in the newly formed League of Arab Nations (Lagnat el mutamar el Shaabia Arabi ). The new League, which was founded in Baghdad, was established in an effort to allow greater freedom of action in espousing the Arab cause. It was believed that the League of Arab States, functioning on a formal governmental level, was fettered by protocol and thus failed to reflect the true attitude of the Arab people. A second accusation was made that the League of Arab States was dominated by the British and thus it was imperative to form a new league, based solely upon Arab nationality rather than on state governments in order to allow freedom of expression. The new League contemplated offering memberships to Arab states and territories without distinction, whereas the Arab League specifies that members must be independent states. This new plan would permit such regions as the protectorates in North Africa to participate.

2. The recent schism occurred over the inclusion of Assad Dagher on the organizing committee of the League of Arab Nations. Dagher, who is presently serving as press secretary of the League of Arab States, assumed an active role in the League of Arab Nations as a secretary of the important organizing committee which is charged with the responsibility of selecting and inviting members to attend a congress tentatively scheduled to meet in Cairo on 15 March. According to original plans the Congress will then formally name the delegates and list the objectives of the new League.

3. Contending that Dagher's presence represents an effort on the part of Abdul Mahman Assam rasha and the League of Arab States to control and choke the activity of the group, the following members resigned from the committee during late January and February:

Mohamed Ali Alluba rasha	(Arab Union)
Sabri Allan rasha	(Wafd)
Ahmad Hussein	(Mir el Katak)
Hafez Hamadan	(Watani)
Mahmud Asmy	(Professor-journalist)
Habib Morgiba	(Tunisia) <i>(wrong spelling)</i>
Makram Ubayd	(Kutla)
Habib Janati	(Lebanon)
Tewfik Suwadi	(Iraq)
Fuad Abasa	

4. Sheikh Daraz (AL Ashar), Mansour Fahmi (Farouk Ist), Hassan el Hanna, Salah Harb rasha (Shebban el musulmeen), and Neguib Salha (Lebanon) continue to support

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Dagher. Although a meeting is scheduled for 15 March, it believed that Dagher will justify its postponement by claiming that the League of Arab States (meeting on 1 March in Cairo) has demonstrated its ability to cope with the situation.

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