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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<del>Letter</del>	<del>Stuart Symington to McGeorge Bundy</del>	<del>2/4/65</del> <i>Open 4-1-85</i>	<del>C</del>

FILE LOCATION

Ex CO 304 United Arab Republic

RESTRICTION CODES

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- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.



cr  
gab

\* Ford Motor Company

EXECUTIVE

C0304 ③

FG11-8-1/Rostow

Walt W.

file

THE AMERICAN ROAD  
DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

March 2, 1967

Dear Walt:

This is to thank you for calling me. We will advise you of our Executive Vice President's conversation with President Nasser. If imperative, we will however seek your help.

With kind good wishes.

Sincerely,

J. A. Frank

Joseph A. Frank

The Honorable  
Walt W. Rostow  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 3-7-67  
W.T.



*Ford Motor Company*

THE AMERICAN ROAD  
DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

March 1, 1967

Dear Walt:

Since Tuesday afternoon last we have been trying to reach you via telephone on a matter involving Ford Motor Company and the United Arab Republic. If your schedule would permit I would greatly appreciate speaking briefly with you. Please telephone collect - (313) 322-1820.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

*J. A. Frank*

Joseph A. Frank

The Honorable  
Walt W. Rostow  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20050

RECEIVED  
MAR 1 1967  
FORD MOTOR COMPANY



gem 7

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE  
ND 19/CO 1-6  
Nolte, Richard H.  
CO 304

Wednesday, May 24, 1967, 1:30 pm

134p

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The attached 'flash' message to Cairo concerning  
X UPI report was sent by the State Department at 11:15 a. m.  
today.

The Ambassador has not yet responded.

Bromley Smith  
Bromley Smith

Went at 2:00

HAVE BEEN FIRED WITH  
PUB. OF A.P. - TELLING  
HIM TO KILL THIS - IT'S NOT  
TRUE. - WILL NOT SAY  
WE WILL NOT. - BUT AT  
THIS TIME NOT TALK.

J. Sumner

JE

IDED

GS



10-24  
67  
Noted  
To be  
in this  
WR  
Jah  
EXECUTIVE

CO 304 (3)

CO 1-6

PR 8-2/5\*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Central Files

October 26, 1967  
Thursday, 11:50 a. m.

MR. WATSON:

x \*  
Marlin Sandlin called this morning reference  
the letter to the President of October 15th  
about the Middle East situation.

He had dinner last Friday evening with the  
Foreign Ministers from Jordan and Egypt,  
as their guest. They wanted him to pass  
along certain messages to the President.

He's here now for the Ordaz luncheon, is  
staying at the Georgetown Inn, Room 303,  
has a private number, 333 - 8185.

He asks if Mr. Watson has anything which he  
can pass along to these Foreign Ministers,  
or nothing, or if the President might want to  
visit with Mr. Sandlin for a minute or two.  
Mr. Sandlin has told them that he will have  
some word, and will be seeing them Friday  
or Saturday in New York City. If there's  
no word, he'd like to know that, too.

Carol

RECEIVED  
OCT 26 1967  
CENTRAL FILES



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*not sent*

Wednesday,  
October 25, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Reply to Marlin Sandlin

I do not believe you should respond substantively to the attached letter. Therefore, I propose that, if you want to send a personal reply, you send the following telegram to The Georgetown Inn on October 26th: "Thank you for your recent letter. If you wish to discuss this subject in more detail, Walt Rostow is at your service."

If the Egyptians want to restore relations with us, they ought to approach us. After all, they broke with us, not vice versa. I don't think you would want to have a letter floating around over your signature expressing our policy on this subject and in effect making an overture.

However, if Mr. Sandlin called me I would say the following:

1. We don't want to humiliate anyone, least of all the UAR. We'd welcome restoration of relations, providing it can be done on the basis of mutual respect and dignity. Frankly, we feel the Egyptians have treated us badly and we're bruised, but we're not going to wear our resentments on our sleeves.

2. We haven't discussed it in any detail with the Egyptians, but we don't believe compensation for our property destroyed last June is really an issue. The amounts involved are small and the UAR has shown itself prepared to conform to international practice in such matters in the past. The real issue is whether the Egyptians are prepared to correct that page of history which they wrote last June 6-- whether they'll give some authoritative acknowledgment in their press that we were not involved in the fighting. This doesn't seem like much to ask.

This is consistent with what Secretary Rusk has been saying-- the UAR will find us receptive if it makes the first move and is ready to treat us decently.

W. W. Rostow

Approve; send telegram \_\_\_\_\_

I want a more substantive reply \_\_\_\_\_



REMOVED  
(F)  
Marvin,

TOJF  
The attached is extracted from a letter to the President from Marlin Sandlin talking about his evening in New York City with certain Arabs , the Middle East situation etc.

He does not ask for an appointment, but this paragraph comes close to it. Thought you'd want it as a "tickler" for the 26th. I

mjdr  
Oct 23



Walt Rostow:

Prepare a reply

LBJ:mb

10-23-67

9:25p



4

14

MARLIN E. SANDLIN

1700 SOUTHWEST TOWER

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002

October 22, 1967

Rec'd  
3/11

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Last Friday evening in New York City I was the dinner guest of His Excellency Mr. Mahmud Riad, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic, His Excellency Mr. Abdel Moneim el Rifai, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jordan, and His Excellency Mr. Hassan Sabry El Kholy, Personal Representative of the President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Our Iraqi associate, Mr. Lutfi Al Obaidi of Baghdad, was also present.

My business purpose was to discuss our proposal of developing the sulphur resources of Iraq for the markets of the Free World. I was given absolute assurance that President Nasser would continue to support our position in this matter, even to the extent of a letter to be written by His Excellency Mr. Riad to the Minister of Oil in Iraq giving assurance of the support of our project in Iraq by the Government of the United Arab Republic.

For this action, I am grateful indeed for my company and for my associates. But, what is more important is that it is so meaningful to the Free World to know that we (and not the Soviets or DeGaulle) may have the opportunity of developing and marketing this fabulous sulphur reserve for mankind.

It developed, however, that our conversation readily turned to the international political situation and particularly, at great depth, to the relations between the United States and the Middle East. I was given absolute assurance of these facts by my hosts in whom I have great confidence:

(1) The United Arab Republic desires, as soon as possible, to re-establish diplomatic relations with the United States.

(2) Once this relationship is re-established, the other Arab nations will support the United Arab Republic.



The most important step, as I see it, to accomplish the re-establishment of diplomatic relations as well as the re-establishment of peace in the Middle East is that we not insist that the Arabs "crawl on their belly." These people, regardless of the right or wrong, are humiliated beyond all stretches of their imagination. However, we cannot expect to "win friends and influence people" by adding to their humiliation. After all, and I repeat, we are interested in the peace of the world and not in proving after the fact who is right and who is wrong.

Of course, the plan to supply the planes to Israel while Israel is occupying Arab territory is creating a serious problem. While I understand that the United States made this commitment prior to the Middle East War, I would hope this transaction could be postponed until Israel withdraws from the Arab territory.

In any event, it is my sincere hope that instructions will be given to the proper officials to the end that the matter of the United States Government being repaid for consulates and for libraries will disappear from the scene as a prerequisite to the re-establishment of diplomatic relations and the establishment of a lasting peace. Certainly, our Arab friends would not object to an off-the-record commitment that somewhere along the line the libraries and the consulates would be replaced. But please do not allow a thing of this sort to intensify the humiliation of the Arabs at this moment.

I realize that you have so many, many problems already that I do not wish to add to your burdens even for a moment. But I know that I do not even have to suggest that any country of the Middle East is as important to the United States and the Free World as Vietnam itself.

I firmly believe in the sincerity of these people with whom I dined last Friday night. In confirmation of what I told you on my last visit, President Nasser is reaching his arms away out for your friendship and for the friendship of the United States. As I told you, he knows very well that neither he nor his country can survive without your support and the support of the United States Government.

I sincerely hope that the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with all the Arab countries may be resumed quickly. Again, though, I hope you will not allow the State Department technicians to ignore the realities of life. Let's re-establish peace in the Middle East, if we can, and then worry about the consulates and the libraries later.

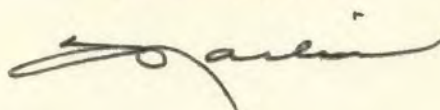


While I do not have any official standing in this matter, I firmly believe that because of my warm and informal relationship with these people I can be of greater assistance to you than some of your appointed officials who are obligated to follow protocol.

Mary Elizabeth and I expect to be in Washington next Thursday, October 26, at the Georgetown Inn to attend the luncheon given by the Vice President in honor of President Diaz Ordaz. It would be extremely beneficial, therefore, if I could have something in terms of good news to pass to His Excellency Mr. Mahmud Riad, Minister of Foreign Affairs, United Arab Republic, who incidentally, expressed to me great faith in your leadership of the Free World and your concern for mankind.

With best wishes and warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Edgar Hoover", with a stylized flourish at the end.

MES/em



MARLIN E. SANDLIN  
1700 SOUTHWEST TOWER  
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002  
October 22, 1967

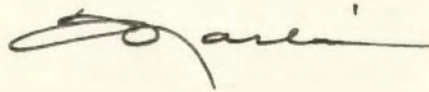
Mrs. Juanita Roberts  
Personal Secretary to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Juanita:

If you would pass the enclosed letter to the President  
at a convenient time, I would be so grateful.

With best wishes and warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Marlin", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

MES/em  
Enclosure



FILE MEMO  
Jan. 2, 1969  
EF:elm

**EXECUTIVE**

ND 19/CO 1-6  
CO 1-6  
CO 126  
CO 1(Arabs)  
CO 304

Numerous telegrams sent to State Dept. regarding Israel-Arab Conflict.  
(Middle-Near East Crisis) filed in Name File.



EXECUTIVE

CD 303

CD 304

CA

220

11/30/68

UPI-8

(MIDEAST)

THE SOVIET UNION HAS ALREADY STARTED DELIVERING TO EGYPT 200 MIG JET FIGHTER PLANES CAPABLE OF CARRYING NUCLEAR WEAPONS, A MOROCCAN NEWSPAPER SAID TODAY.

A RABAT RADIO BROADCAST SAID THE PLANES WERE MIG23S WHICH NOT ONLY COULD CARRY NUCLEAR DEVICES BUT WERE MORE MANEUVERABLE THAN THE 50 F4 PHANTOM JETS THE UNITED STATES IS SELLING TO ISRAEL.

THE MOROCCAN ISTIQLAL PARTY NEWSPAPER OPINION QUOTED "AUTHORIZED SOURCES" FROM CAIRO IN SAYING THE DECISION TO FURNISH EGYPT WITH THE MIGS WAS REACHED AFTER THE UNITED STATES DECIDED TO SELL THE PHANTOMS TO THE ISRAELIS.

OPINION SAID EGYPTIAN PILOTS WILL SOON LEAVE FOR TRAINING IN THE NEW JETS IN THE SOVIET UNION.

THE REPORTS QUOTED SOURCES CLOSE TO THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT AS SAYING ACQUISITION OF THE MIGS WAS "ONLY A SECURITY MEASURE AND A DETERRENT TO ISRAELI USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS IN AN EVENTUAL ATTACK."

THE GOVERNOR OF THE EGYPTIAN PORT OF ALEXANDRIA TODAY ORDERED SCHOOLS KEPT CLOSED TO FORESTALL STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH HAVE DISRUPTED THE NATION FOR A WEEK.

11/30--PA912AES



UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

PARTICIPANTS: Rowland<sup>X</sup> Evans  
Harold H. Saunders  
John W. Foster

Mr. Christian

April 15, 1968

Mr. Evans, who recently returned from two weeks in Jordan, Israel and Egypt, met with Mr. Saunders at Harry McPherson's suggestion to discuss the Near East. Mr. Evans' main points were that the US is not bringing all the pressure to bear on Israel that it should and that the US is driving Jordan towards the Soviet Union. He painted a black and white picture which ignored the complexities of the situation. Although Mr. Saunders spent a good deal of time pointing out the difficulties facing the United States in achieving peace in the Near East, Mr. Evans may not have been convinced.

Aside from a few general references to our arms agreement with Jordan, there was no discussion of what we are or should be doing for Hussein. Mr. Evans feels that the Jordanians see the US behind every Israeli raid, but didn't suggest a remedy for this. Mr. Saunders said that Hussein is in a difficult position, but that we still think he sees negotiating with Israel as the least unpalatable of the several unpalatable choices he must choose among.

In reply to a question, Mr. Saunders said that Jarring's chances seem somewhat better than they were a month ago, and that we still think he can succeed. When Mr. Evans said we ought to "get the Israelis to accept" the November 22 Security Council resolution, Mr. Saunders explained the different interpretations of the resolution and our feeling that the Israelis have accepted it even though they won't say so specifically. Mr. Saunders explained that, while the Egyptians say they accept, they say at the same time they expect Israeli withdrawal prior to negotiation. In our view, that is the reverse of acceptance. That is also why the Israelis cannot accept without making clear that their acceptance means something different from UAR acceptance.

Mr. Saunders avoided any mention of specific US initiatives towards Israel, although Mr. Evans did bring up the President's March 21 letter to Eshkol. Mr. Saunders said that our influence has moderated Israeli policies, not because of anything specific we have said but because they know we disapprove of retaliation and they have to take our views into consideration. Mr. Evans felt that we had backtracked from what he called

RECEIVED

APR 27 1968

CENTRAL FILES



BB1  
S  
MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Marvin Watson

Per your request, here is another report on an off-the record briefing.

*Rich*  
Richard Helms

Attachment - 1

RECEIVED  
MAR 8 1968  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

7 March 1968  
(DATE)

FORM NO. 101  
1 AUG 54 REPLACES FORM 10-101  
WHICH MAY BE USED.

(47)

departing  
received an  
on the

2. The briefing was based on information already in the public domain. Evans seemed especially interested in Soviet penetration of the area, the possibility of lessening Arab-Jewish stresses, and indications of Egyptian disenchantment with Nasser.

*Joe*  
Joseph C. Goodwin  
Assistant to the Director

EXECUTIVE (37)

F05

CO304

CO142

CO126

FG11-2

EVANS, Rowland

1968

ADMINISTRATIVE —  
INTERNAL USE ONLY



Mr. Rostow

①6

EXECUTIVE

PR 6-1/5\*

CO 272.

F#105

CO 304

AUTOGRAPH FILE/5\*

February 26, 1968

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

MEMO FOR BEN READ

THROUGH: WALT ROSTOW

In response to your memorandum of February 7, 1968, the President has inscribed the attached photograph to Spanish Ambassador Sagaz in Cairo. We understand from your memo that NEA will take care of having this framed before you send it on to Don Bergus.

X

I suppose it might be wise at least to think twice about the timing of the presentation. Although we certainly don't want this gesture to be overtaken by events, is there any reason to hold it as a final thank-you, if and when relations with the UAR are resumed? We leave this to your judgment.

Harold H. Saunders

XX  
Angel Sagaz

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

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FEB 28 1968  
CENTRAL FILES



EXECUTIVE

FOG-1

ED3

FO4-2

FO3-2

~~CO304~~

CO279

CO124

CO320

January 24, 1968

Dear Jim:

+ Roach

Roach, James R.  
University of Texas

Here is what the Budget Bureau tells me:

"The 1969 budget will identify no specific funds for these countries. It will, however, contain about \$300 thousand for renewal of grants to students from these countries who wish to continue studying in the United States.

If relations improve with any of the countries, State would request release of funds held in reserve under the 2%-10% exercise for FY 1968 and a supplemental for FY 1969.

Enough flexibility exists in the CU program to quickly take advantage of a small number of opportunities to place individual scholars or researchers in these countries should it appear politically advantageous.

The NSC Special Committee issued a general guidance to terminate economic aid in all countries that broke relations last June. The purpose was to show that U. S. patience with the Arab world had limits when our property was attacked, and our diplomatic missions were evicted on false charges.

This general guidance, along with considerations of congressional relations and pressures to reduce their activities under the 2%-10% exercise, led the Department to exclude a specific request for funds for these countries."

Obviously this fell under a general policy, and was not the result of an intervention by someone "higher than the Secretary of State."

Nothing else sent to  
Central files as of 2/5/68  
with



MEMORANDUM

B  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

503  
CO 304

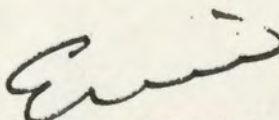
FL440

Monday, October 9, 1967  
11:35 a.m.

Mr. President:

The Vice President so enjoyed the lunch with the Arab Ambassadors that he has arranged to be present at some future lunches.

He is presently set to join us on October 12 and October 19.

  
Ernest Goldstein



MEMORANDUM

①  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

CO 304

PR18

EX 296

3

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

June 27, 1967

SUBJECT: Possibility of Visiting Washington Mosque with Hussein

Tomorrow is the Tenth Anniversary of President Eisenhower's opening of the<sup>x</sup> Washington Islamic Center. He made a general speech about our hopes for a future of "peace under one God."

It has occurred to us that you and King Hussein might make a quick swing by the Mosque after your talk tomorrow. This would be a dramatic pro-Arab gesture. Since the Mosque is the receiving point for private American contributions for refugee relief, you might in your remarks recall the USG emergency relief program being announced this afternoon and urge private Americans to show their usual generosity to people in distress.

If you like this idea, we would lay it on informally and tentatively. We might want to sound out Hussein or alert the Arab ambassadors to be there. We would want USIA and press coverage. But we would like to know tonight in order to turn the necessary wheels.

Mac Bundy thinks this is a good idea.

W. W. Rostow

Approve \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Approve tentatively; I'll decide with Hussein \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED  
JUN 28 1967  
EX-100



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

NDI9/COI-6  
CO 303  
CO 304  
PU 1-2

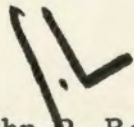
267

June 27, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR

Marvin Watson

The enclosed with the compliments of the Roche Syndicate.

  
John P. Roche

RECEIVED  
JUN 27 1967  
CENTRAL FILES



CHANGES OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

ECUADOR:

His Excellency  
Julio Prado Vallejo,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador,  
Quito.

Dear Mr. Minister:

EL SALVADOR: (effective July 1, 1967)

His Excellency  
Alfredo Martinez Moreno,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
of El Salvador,  
San Salvador.

Dear Mr. Minister:

SOMALI REPUBLIC: (inauguration July 1, 1967)

His Excellency  
Abdirascid Ali Scermarche,  
President of the Somali Republic,  
Mogadiscio.

Dear Mr. President:

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC:

President Nasser has assumed the duties of the Prime Minister.

S/S-S:ME Denham  
6/27/67



*mt/ET*  
MEMORANDUM

EXECUTIVE

00304

①

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 13, 1967

FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Charles D. Roche

I talked to Wayne Hays<sup>x</sup> today and he asked that you read personally a communication he sent to you through the Speaker regarding an approach for a direct contact with Nasser of Egypt.

RECEIVED  
JUN 14 1967  
EXECUTIVE FILES



June 6, 1967

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

The President was most gratified by your recent letter of support for his policies in Viet-Nam and the Middle East. He has asked me to thank you for this expression of understanding and confidence.

As you will understand, the present serious situation in the Middle East is occupying a great deal of his time and attention. It is the Administration's earnest hope that peace can be restored and that the integrity and security of all parties can be guaranteed. We shall continue to work toward those goals.

Sincere thanks for your strong statement of encouragement and complete backing for the President's policies in support of freedom.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Jorden  
Senior Staff Member

The Honorable  
Elliott Roosevelt  
Mayor of Miami Beach  
Miami Beach, Florida



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Monday, June 5, 1967 -- 4:30 p.m.

Mr. President:

1. My brother Gene called with the following message: Irving  
x Engel called from New York, on behalf of himself, Morris Abram,  
Lewis Strauss, and Jacob Blaustein -- leaders of the Jewish community. --  
He requested a meeting with the President ~~either tonight or tomorrow.~~

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

See me ☒

*Callers to reply  
then Dave Simsbury*

- ★ 2. As you can see from the attached telegram, 25 leaders of  
the American Arab community wish to see you Wednesday or Thursday of  
this week.

We have solicited a State Department recommendation on the  
question of the Arabs seeing you.

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

See me ☒

*W. Rostow*

*State will reply to Arab request  
BKS*

RECEIVED  
JUN 11 1967  
BUREAU



EXECUTIVE

ND 117031-6

COI-6

CO126

ND 304

COI(ADABs)

ST30

PR18-3

FB400/ST30

June 1, 1967

Dear Governor Hughes:

It was good to talk with you yesterday -- and I'm pleased to have your letter and attachment today.

You may be sure that your continuing support is very much appreciated by all of us.

Best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

W. Marvin Watson  
Special Assistant  
to the President

Honorable Richard J. Hughes<sup>x</sup>  
Governor of the State of New Jersey  
Trenton, New Jersey

<sup>x</sup>  
William B. Widwall

WMW:MJC:mlr

4

RECEIVED  
JUN 5 1967  
CENTRAL FILES



gah  
EXECUTIVE (2)

CO 126

CO 304

55

BEIRUT--ADD MIDDLE EAST (10)

X  
LEVI ESHKOL, ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER AND DEFENSE MINISTER, CALLED  
FOR A "RECIPROCAL LIQUIDATION OF EXISTING TROOP CONCENTRATIONS ON  
THE EGYPTIAN-ISRAEL FRONT."

"IF EGYPT RECALLS HER REINFORCEMENTS FROM FRONTIERS, ISRAEL  
WILL DO LIKEWISE," ESHKOL SAID IN PARLIAMENT IN JERUSALEM.

HE EXPRESSED HOPE THAT THANT'S VISIT TO CAIRO WOULD HAVE  
CONSTRUCTIVE RESULTS AND APPEALED TO THE BIG POWERS TO USE THEIR  
INFLUENCE TO AVOID "THE DANGER OF A CONFLAGRATION IN THE MIDDLE  
EAST."

ESHKOL SAID THE UNITED NATIONS AND ITS PRINCIPAL MEMBERS SHOULD  
TRY TO "BRING ABOUT THE DISPERSAL OF EGYPTIAN TROOP CONCENTRATION  
IN ISRAEL'S BORDERS AND A RETURN TO THE PREVIOUS SITUATION."

SR1159AED 5/22



EXECUTIVE

CO 320

CO 304

WC573-B INTL 246 23 2400GMT

1567 MAY 25 PM 12 37

YEMEN VIA ITT

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

105. EYE REGRET HAVING TO INFORM YOU THAT THE EGYPTIAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN PARTS OF YEMEN HAVE BEEN USING FOR FIVE YEARS EVERY MEANS OF KILLING AND DESTRUCTION AGAINST THE FAITHFUL YEMENI PEOPLE WHO ARE FIGHTING FOR THE NATIONAL LIBERATION UNDER THE BANNER OF THEIR LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT STOP BY INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT

CONVEYING THIS INFORMATION TO YOU EYE WOULD LIKE TO APPEAL TO YOUR HUMAN CONSCIENCE NOT TO KEEP SILENT STOP IT IS INCUMBENT UPON YOU TO TAKE AYE DRASTIC ACTION TO PUT AN END TO THE EGYPTIAN AGGRESSION STOP IN THE MEANWHILE IT WILL SAFEGUARD THE YEMENI PEOPLES RIGHT TO LIFE AND SELF DETERMINATION STOP THE YEMENI PEOPLE PUT THIS RESPONSIBILITY UPON YOUR SHOULDERS BEFORE GOD AND HISTORY STOP  
IMAM MOHAMMAD ALBADR KING OF YEMEN.

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 2/29/68





UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON

D.C. [unclear] (6)  
EXECUTIVE  
FO3-2  
CII/Books  
FG-296  
FI9  
May 18, 1967 CO121  
CO230  
CO304

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable  
Douglass Cater  
The White House

In accordance with our understanding, I am enclosing a memorandum showing our estimates for an expanded book program during the coming year. You will note that substantial increases are requested for India, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic in the current budget.

or  
can  
scal  
it  
atly

We have queried the posts on whether they can handle further increases in this program.

Leonard H. Marks

cc: Dr. A. H. Moseman  
Dr. Charles Frankel

RECEIVED  
707 21821  
CEMENT HITE

<u>Direct Support</u>		
Translations	131,396	131,396
Low-Priced Books	163,000	179,000
	<u>294,396</u>	<u>310,396</u>



gh

4  
CHECKED  
G. J. JAMES  
MAY 11 1967

May 9, 1967

EXECUTIVE \*  
PR6-1/K  
AUTOGRAPH FILE/K \*  
C0304

Mr. President:

Would you like to send this picture to  
Amb. Mostafa Kamel of the UAR with  
best wishes?

☒ Yes ☐ No

yb

May 11, 1967

FOR FILES:

PHOTOGRAPH (color, 11x14) of Ambassador  
Mostafa Kamel of the UAR, forwarded to  
State Department for transmittal.  
Also in photograph is Vice Pres. Humphrey,  
Mrs. Johnson, others unidentified.  
No inscription.



FILE MEMORANDUM  
MAY 1967  
VSM/mo

**EXECUTIVE**

ND 19/CO 1-6  
CO 1-6  
CO 126  
CO 304  
CO 1 (Arabs)  
ND 19/CO 1-6/PR 18-3

Correspondence re MIDDLE -NEAR EAST CRISIS ( ISRAEL - ARABS - EGYPT)  
including Arab blockade of Gulf Shipping.

**INFORMATION ONLY:**

Acknowledgements to releases re above which were  
sent to members of the President's Club -----  
Filed GENERAL ND 19/CO 1-6/PR 18-3  
NOTHING ELSE TO BE FILED IN THIS FOLDER



18007

EXECUTIVE 13  
PAZ/T\*  
GI 4  
CO304  
RA  
FG 266-1-1  
FG 266-2-1

December 13, 1966

Gentlemen:

As you know, the government of the United Arab Republic has offered to give the<sup>x</sup> Temple of Dendur to the United States, in recognition of our action in helping save the great Abu Simbel monument.

Since the U. A. R. offer became known, a number of American communities have expressed an interest in acquiring the temple. I am sure that many of these communities present attractive opportunities for displaying the temple. As the temple is made of sandstone, climatic conditions must be considered, along with potentials for the widest possible exposure to the public and use by the scholarly community.

It seems to me that the judgment of impartial experts in the museum field, archeology, architecture, and history, and perhaps of other qualified persons, should be sought as to the location of Dendur in America.

Therefore, I should appreciate your forming such a committee under the auspices of your two councils, and asking for its recommendations after appropriate study of the matter.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

*Lly*

Honorable Roger L.<sup>x</sup> Stevens  
Chairman, Council on the Arts

Honorable Barnaby C.<sup>x</sup> Keeney  
Chairman, Council on the Humanities

HCM/crm

rec'd  
12/19/66  
C. Giles



EXECUTIVE

PA2/4+6+

GIH

C0304

DA

LG/New York

April 28, 1967

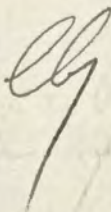
Dear Mr. Hoving:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the Egyptian temple of Dendur is being awarded to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for its permanent location. As you know, my decision is based on the recommendation of a specially appointed committee, which reviewed many attractive offers from cities throughout the nation to display the temple.

I have asked our Embassy in Cairo to inform the Government of the United Arab Republic of my decision. I have assured them that the Metropolitan Museum will assume the full cost of removing the temple to this country and of ensuring its permanent safety.

I am deeply appreciative of the United Arab Republic's generous gift and I am convinced that the Metropolitan's plans for the temple will protect it and make it available to millions of Americans in a setting appropriate to its character.

Sincerely,



Mr. Thomas P.F. <sup>X</sup>Hoving  
Director

X Metropolitan Museum of Art  
New York, New York 10028

LBJ:HCM:lfw

RECEIVED  
APR 29 1967  
CENTRAL FILES



**EXECUTIVE**

F05

C0304

---

April 10, 1967

Dear Mr. McGaha:

Thanks for passing along a copy of the story  
on your recent trip to Cairo -- as well as  
the additional comments in your letter.

It's good to hear from you.

Best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

W. Marvin Watson  
Special Assistant  
to the President

Mr. Chas. P. McGaha  
Chairman of the Board  
City National Bank  
Wichita Falls, Texas

WMW:MJC:meg  
TO: NIGHT READING



BB1  
MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR YOICHI OKAMOTO

FROM: Hal Pachios

The United States Information Agency has requested photographs of the following countries signing the Outer Space Treaty:

Bulgaria  
Australia  
United Arab Republic  
Botswana  
Lesotho

~~Photos forwarded for the President's consideration.~~

~~Yoichi Okamoto  
Photo Office~~

~~President's Action:~~

~~Approved~~

~~Disapproved~~

Attachments:

4368-11  
-13  
4369-11A  
4370-21  
-22

RECEIVED  
FEB 13 1967  
CENTRAL FILE

sent  
2/13/67  
JH.



**CBS**

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.  
51 West 52 Street  
New York, New York 10019



PRESS DEPARTMENT  
EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC  
2300 DECATUR PLACE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

JOE  
FYI  
ES

January 19, 1967

Dr. Frank<sup>X</sup> Stanton  
President  
<sup>X</sup>Columbia Broadcasting System Corp.  
51 West 52nd Street  
New York, NY.

Accept	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reject	DW
Appropriate action		
Background	State	
FYI	Name & Return	
Phone	Comment	
Reply	123456	
Suppose	File	
To discuss	No file	
Information	JSA	
Copy	URGENT	

Dear Dr. Stanton:

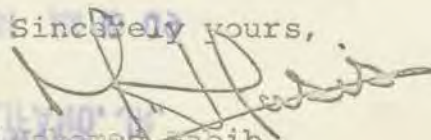
I have been directed to convey to you that Marshall Abdel Hakim<sup>X</sup> Amer, Vice-President of the United Arab Republic and Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the United Arab Republic Armed Forces, would like to extend to you and Mrs. Stanton, a personal invitation to visit Egypt for four or five days during Easter week.

The purpose of this visit is to create an opportunity for an informal meeting between the leadership of our Government and distinguished American businessmen.

The visit will include sightseeing of ancient Egyptian monuments, a visit to the High Dam and an informal meeting with President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Among those invited in a small group are: Mr. Roger Blough, Mr. Fred Borch, Mr. Henry Ford, II, Mr. Leonard F. McCullum, Mr. Rudolf Peterson, Mr. Tom Watson, and Mr. John D. Harper. The visit is scheduled to depart from New York on Trans World Airlines on Thursday, March 23, 1967.

I will be grateful to receive your reply to this letter, upon which the invitation from Marshall Amer and the program of the visit will be mailed to you.

Sincerely yours,  
  
<sup>X</sup>Mohamed Habib  
Press Counselor

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 3/30/67  
Diff



RECEIVED  
JOE CALIFANO, JR.



February 3, 1967

FOR           Walt Rostow  
FROM          Joe Califano

The State Department might be interested  
in this.

Attachment

RECEIVED  
MAR 27 1967  
CENTRAL FILES



EXECUTIVE

F05-1

CO 304

January 17, 1967

Dear Irv:

Sorry I missed your call last week.

The State Department information on the Brombergs which you asked about has just arrived this morning, and I am happy to pass it on to you.

I hope all is well with you and yours and that we will be seeing you up this way before too long.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Popple

Encl.

Honorable Irving L. Goldberg  
United States Circuit Judge  
450 United States Court House  
Dallas, Texas 75221

PMP:ar -

ENCL: State 1/16 memo to PMP and  
1/12/67 ltr to Dr. E. E. Pfaff, Cult Aff Officer,  
Cairo, UAR fm J T Forbes, Acting Dir,  
NE and SA Programs/State  
re: Mr & Mrs Alfred L. Bromberg &  
family trip.

RECEIVED  
JAN 18 1967  
CENTRAL FILES



~~EXECUTIVE~~ ①  
H07/C0304  
C0304

1967 JAN 16 PM 2 39

ITTI JAN 16 1966

CAIRO 57 16 1255

ETAT HIS EXCELLENCY MR LYNDON JOHNSON PRESIDENT OF THE USA  
WASHINGTONDC

I EXTEND TO YOUR EXCELLENCY AND TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MY THANKS  
FOR YOUR KIND FELICITATIONS ON EID ELFITRE TOGETHER WITH MY BEST  
WISHES FOR YOUR PERSONAL GOOD HEALTH AND HAPPINESS AND FOR THE  
GRANDEUR AND PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE USA

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

RECEIVED  
JAN 13 1967  
CENTRAL FILES

ending, with your daughter and son-in-law, and with your  
colleague Mr. Sadat.

Sincerely, LYNDON B. JOHNSON UNQUOTE

2. White House does not plan publish foregoing message but would  
have no objection if GUAR wishes do so.

~~END~~  
~~XX~~  
~~XX~~

END

RUSK

*Copy sent to Mrs Tenet*

NEA:UAR:DCBergus:SWRockwell:av	Tel. Ext.	Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by:	NEA - Stuart W. Rockwell
Clearances: NEA - Mr. Handley	12/28/66	S/S - Mr. Shaver	White House

UNCLASSIFIED  
LIMITED OFFICIAL USE  
XX



# OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT  
☐ CHARGE TO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED

111279  
EXECUTIVE  
NO 2/20 304  
22 304

83

Origin  
NEA

Info:

SS

P

USIA

NSC

CPR

ACTION: Amembassy CAIRO IMMEDIATE

Dec 31 6 55 PM '66

STATE

111279

U.A.R.

1. Please deliver following message from President to President Nasser: QUOTE: It gives me pleasure to extend greetings to you and to the people of the United Arab Republic on the occasion of the New Year. 1967 will bring with it many problems and challenges but a New Year also brings hope that problems can be resolved and challenges met. I am sure that you share this hope.

I recall with pleasure my meetings, during the year now ending, with your daughter and son-in-law, and with your colleague Mr. Sadat.

Sincerely, LYNDON B. JOHNSON UNQUOTE

2. White House does not plan publish foregoing message but would have no objection if GUAR wishes do so.

~~END~~

~~DECLASSIFIED Decontrol upon receipt~~  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

END

RUSK

*Copy sent to Mrs. Tenth*

NEA:UAR:DCBergus:SWRockwell:av

Tel. Ext.

Telegraphic transmission and  
classification approved by:

NEA - Stuart W. Rockwell

Clearance:

12/28/66

NEA - Mr. Handley

S/S - Mr. Shaver, White House

UNCLASSIFIED  
LIMITED OFFICIAL USE  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



EF

EXECUTIVE

③

PRG-1/M\*

00304

AUTOGRAPH FILE/M\*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 3, 1966

To: Lucy Ferguson

From: Yolanda

For transmittal to Amb. Symington  
please.

September 29, 1966

CHECKED BY  
GFT UNIT

Mr. President:

OCT 2 1966

Would you like to autograph

★  
" To Lt. and Mrs. Ashraf Marawan  
With every good wish, LBJ"

(she is daughter of President Nasser)

Send them other pic also? ☒ Yes ☐ No

yb



EF/

EXECUTIVE (3)  
PRG-1/K\*  
AUTOGRAPH FILE/K\*  
CO 304

CHECKED BY  
GIFT UNIT  
OCT 4 1966  
Mr. President:  
Would you like to autograph  
" <sup>Mosafa</sup> To Ambassador Kamel  
With all good wishes, LBJ"  
(Ambassador of UAR) Send him other pic also?  
yb ☒ Yes ☐ No



**EXECUTIVE**

FGN-8-1/Rostow J.W.  
00304

September 26, 1966

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

May I thank you for your kind note to me of September 14 about my work here. It was most gracious of you to write.

Your letter to Mrs. Johnson was promptly forwarded on to her. I am sure President and Mrs. Johnson enjoyed their visit with President Nasser's daughter and her husband and with you.

Sincerely yours,

*W. W. Rostow*

W. W. Rostow

His Excellency Mostafa Kamel  
Ambassador of the United Arab Republic  
Washington, D. C.

rla



EXECUTIVE

GI2-12/NA

C0304

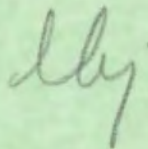
August 24, 1966

Dear Mr. President:

It was so kind of you to have Ambassador Kamel deliver your framed and autographed photograph. I am very pleased to be able to add yours to other inscribed pictures of world leaders, a collection which I value greatly.

With appreciation for your thoughtfulness,

Sincerely,



His Excellency  
Gamal Abdel Nasser  
President of the  
United Arab Republic  
Cairo

LBJ/State/lf/mpb

Gift



EXECUTIVE

August 17, 1966

612-12/NA  
CO 304

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Honorable James W. Symington

\*  
The attached cards, referring to an inscribed photograph of President Nasser, which was brought to the President by Ambassador Kamel, are being sent to you for appropriate handling.

Juanita D. Roberts  
Personal Secretary  
to the President

JDR/LF/mek/jwp

Gift



71

17

THE WHITE HOUSE

12880

EXECUTIVE  
MF 3-3/CO 304  
CO 304

JUL 22 12 12 AM '66

OUTGOING TELEGRAM ~~Department of State~~

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT  
☐ CHARGE TO

UNCLASSIFIED

Origin

ACTION: To Be Sent July 22, 1966

USIA Do Not Release Before July 23, 1966

STATE 12880

HIS EXCELLENCY

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC,

CAIRO.

On the occasion of this anniversary of the Republic  
it gives me pleasure on behalf of the people of the  
United States of America and on my own behalf, to send  
to you and through you to the people of the United Arab  
Republic sincere good wishes and assurances of our warm  
friendship.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Drafted by:

Telegraphic transmission and  
classification approved by:

James W. Symington  
Chief of Protocol

CPR: LNichols: pr 7/19/66

Clearances:

NEA - Mr. Bergus

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

S/S-C - Mrs. Denham

NEA - Mr. Davies

S/S - Mr. Thompson

P - Mr. Freeman (sub)

~~XX~~

White House - Mr. Smith

UNCLASSIFIED

REPROD'CTION FROM THIS COPY IS  
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# OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT  
☐ CHARGE TO

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

04648

EXECUTIVE

HOIR/CO 304  
CO 304

JUL 9 2 46 PM '66

86

Origin ACTION: Amembassy CAIRO

NEA STATE 4648

FILE COPY

SS

G

P

USIA

NSC

CPR

BATOR  
BOWDLER  
BOWMAN  
BUCKET  
JESSUP  
JOHNSON  
JORDEN  
KEENE  
KEMER  
MOYERS  
TAYLOR  
WATSON

1. Following message received by President July 4 QUOTE I am happy on the occasion of the Independence Day to convey in my name and on behalf of the U.A.R. people our sincerest felicitations to you and to the American people STOP with my personal good wishes to you for health and happiness. Gamal Abdel Nasser UNQUOTE.
2. Embassy requested deliver following reply to President Abdel Nasser QUOTE On behalf of our people and Government, I thank you for your good wishes on the 190th anniversary of the independence of the United States of America. Your personal good wishes are much appreciated and I extend to you in return my own wishes ~~for your continued health and happiness.~~ for your continued health and happiness.
3. FYI Although the White House does not plan release above exchange, no objection if UARG wishes do so.

Sincerely, Lyndon B. Johnson UNQUOTE.

CP-EXEMPT

END

BALI.

Drafted by:

NEA:UAR:JTWaclock:eff 7/8/66

Telegraphic transmission and

classification approved by: NEA:UAR - Donald C. Bergus

Clearances:

NEA: Mr. Constable  
S/S-S: Mr. Alsdorf RHA

White House - Mr. Riggins  
S/S - Mr. Rattray

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FG-105-7

CO 206

CO 73

CO 334

CO 46

CO 185

CO 292

CO 48

CO 93

CO 188

CO 164

CO 98

CO 252

CO 306

CO 295

CO 192

CO 163

CO 163

CO 13

CO 60

CO 263

CO 328

CO 265

CO 90

CO 267

CO 53

CO 182

CO 304

CO 332

CO 274

CO 42

back row - standing - left to right:

Chargé of Zambia, Alfred Musonda<sup>x</sup> Chambeshi;Chargé of Sierra Leone, George O.<sup>x</sup> Coleridge-Taylor;Chargé of Gabon, Maurice<sup>x</sup> Le Flem;Chargé of Somalia, Dr. Ali<sup>x</sup> Hassan;Chargé of Congo (Leopoldville), Denis<sup>x</sup> Buketi;Chargé of Malagasy Republic, Rene Gilbert<sup>x</sup> Ralison;Chargé of the United Arab Republic, Hassan<sup>x</sup> Hosny;Chargé of Burundi, Francois<sup>x</sup> Kisukurume;Ambassador of Sudan, Amin Ahmed<sup>x</sup> Hussein;✓ Ambassador of Cameroon, Joseph N.<sup>x</sup> Owono;✓ Ambassador of Nigeria, N. Ade<sup>x</sup> Martins;✓ Ambassador of Ethiopia, Tashoma<sup>x</sup> Haile-Mariam;✓ Ambassador of Malawi, Vincent Horatius Bonar<sup>x</sup> Gondwe;✓ Ambassador of the Central African Republic, Michel<sup>x</sup> Gallin-Douathé;✓ Ambassador of Mali, Moussa Leó<sup>x</sup> Keita;✓ Ambassador of Togo, Dr. Robert<sup>x</sup> Ajavon;✓ Ambassador of Chad, Boukar<sup>x</sup> Abdoul;

Seated - left to right:

✓ Ambassador of Ghana, Miguel Augustus<sup>x</sup> Ribeiro;✓ Ambassador of Mauritania, Ahmed-Baba<sup>x</sup> Miske;✓ Ambassador of Libya, Fathi<sup>x</sup> Abidia;✓ Ambassador of Guinea, Karim<sup>x</sup> Bangoura;✓ Ambassador of Rwanda, Celestin<sup>x</sup> Kabanda (standing);✓ Ambassador of Upper Volta, John Borema<sup>x</sup> Kabore;✓ Ambassador of Tunisia, Rachid<sup>x</sup> Driss;✓ Ambassador of Morocco, Dr. Ahmed<sup>x</sup> Laraki;✓ Ambassador of Liberia, S. Edward<sup>x</sup> Peal;✓ Ambassador of Algeria, Cherif<sup>x</sup> Guellal;✓ Ambassador of Dahomey, Louis<sup>x</sup> Ignacio-Pinto;✓ Ambassador of Senegal,  
Dr. Ousmane<sup>x</sup> Socé Diop

The President

Apparently first (1) ten (10) were also sent at  
same time 7/22/66

19 color photographs were forwarded  
on June 20, 1966 to Amb. checked on list.  
Each inscribed by the Pres. "To his Excellency"  
With best wishes, Lyndon B. Johnson

rec'd  
6/23/66  
C. files



EXECUTIVE  
GI 3  
00304

June 10, 1966

Dear Mr. President:

I thought you might want these copies of photographs of the surface of the moon taken by the Surveyor I spacecraft.

These and other photographs will be distributed to the scientific community of the world in the hope that they will contribute to our combined knowledge of the lunar surface.

I have the strong feeling that if we are wise and earnest, what is happening in outer space can help us live better together on earth.

Sincerely,

His Excellency  
Gamal Abdel Nasser  
President of the United Arab Republic  
Cairo

LBJ:WWR:kma



8-1  
CONGRESSIONAL

April 8, 1966

EXECUTIVE

PA 2/T\*

GI 4

CO 304

RA

Dear Bob:

May I acknowledge your letter of April 4  
to the President in which you were joined  
by Senator Jacob K. Javits in presenting  
to the President the request of the Metropolitan  
Museum of Art in New York City to receive the  
\* Temple of Dendur.  
X

I want to assure you that your letter is receiving  
attention, and you may expect a reply in the near  
future.

Sincerely,

*Mike*

Mike Manatos  
Administrative Assistant  
to the President

X  
Honorable Robert F. Kennedy  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

j 1/jf  
3

Referred to State Dept  
by Route Slip 4/8/66

RECEIVED  
APR 9 1966  
CENTRAL FILES



BM/

RECEIVED  
GIFT UNIT  
APR 1

Lucy:

For transmittal to Amb. Symington  
please,

yolanda  
4/1/66

ENCLOSURE  
PR6-1/K\*  
AUTOGRAF: FILE, K\*  
00304

March 18, 1966

Mr. President:

Would you like to autograph

" To His Excellency Dr. Mostafa Kamel  
With best wishes, LBJ"

(he's Ambassador of the United Arab Republic)

yb

Forwarded to Hon. Symington from the Gift Unit, April 1, 1966



SECRET  
UNIT  
MAR 23 1966  
Lucy:

March 22, 1966  
9:30 am

EXECUTIVE (4)  
GIB  
CO 304  
PR6-1/N\*  
N\*

FYI -- this picture had to be rushed over to State Dept Protocol Ofc - for Secy Rusk to give to Amb. Kamel. However for your documentation purposes, it was a Rockwell color pic, 8 x 10, mounted and autographed by the President

\*  
" To President Gamal Abdul Nasser  
With my hopes for friendship  
and mutual understanding, LBJ"

Yolanda

and mutual understanding, LBJ"

(Secy Rusk is seeing Amb. Kamel of the UAR today and would like to present it to him then for President Nasser. Bob Komer has recommended)

cheduled to  
orning. He  
24th for an  
autographed

Yolanda

the following

"To President Gamal Abdul Nasser  
With my hopes for ~~United States~~ UAR  
friendship ~~on a basis of mutual respect~~  
and understanding, LBJ"

Protocol Office advises Secy Rusk would like to present Amb. Kamel with this picture tomorrow morning.

Kamel, Mostafa



EXECUTIVE

PR 6-1/A\*

AUTOGRAPH FILE/A\*

CO 304

(6)

March 18, 1966

Mr. President:

Would you like to autograph

" To His Excellency Anwar al-Sadat  
With best wishes, LBJ" \*

Send him the other picture also? ☒ Yes ☐ No

(he's President of the National Assembly of the  
United Arab Republic)

yb

NAME(S): Left to right: Amb. Raymoud  
Hare, Asst. Sec. for Near Eastern and  
South Asian affairs, Anwar Sadat,  
President of the National Assembly of  
the United Arab Republic, the President,  
and Amb. of UAR Dr. Mostafa Kamel

PRESIDENT LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON  
PHOTOGRAPH MASTER NAME FILE

NEGATIVE NUMBER: A 1977-10  
Related number A 1976-3A

DATE: 2/23/66

PLACE:

CATEGORY:

Poor:

Good:

Excellent:

OCCASION:

GENERAL REMARKS:

Forwarded to Hon. Symington by Gift Unit April 1, 1966

stuart

1/1 - i.c  
High domestic  
no  
Color print

on  
signing  
table



*Handwritten notes and stamp in top left corner.*

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

F06-3-1  
CO 304  
FG 296

3

DIRECTOR

*Handwritten signature/initials.*

March 17, 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mrs. Juanita Roberts  
The White House

I am enclosing a copy of Al-Mussawar, one of the two leading weekly magazines in Egypt, which features a picture of the President and Anwar Sadat on his recent visit to the United States.

I thought you might like to call this to the President's attention and inform him that the article quoted Mr. Sadat as describing his 40-minute meeting with President Johnson as "more than 100% successful."

*Handwritten signature of Leonard H. Marks.*

Leonard H. Marks

*magazine filed Oversize Attachment*

RECEIVED  
MAR 23 1966  
CENTRAL FILES



EXECUTIVE

F03-1

ND21

AT2

CO121

CO304

AT3-1

PC1

UT4

COL/Egypt

March 12, 1966

Dear Jerry:

Let me thank you for the suggestions contained in your letter of 28 February. As you well appreciate, there are many complicated problems in the Near East -- political and military rivalries, water, and the potential introduction of large-scale nuclear facilities with the accompanying possibility of nuclear weapons production -- which bear on what you suggest. You can be sure, however, that your thoughts will be most carefully considered in our continuing search for ways to alleviate tensions in that part of the world. I appreciate your writing me.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

x  
Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner  
Dean of Science  
x Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

02139

LBJ:RWK:mz

RECEIVED  
MAR 14 1966  
CENTRAL FILES



March 2, 1966

## MEMORANDUM FOR:

Honorable Lloyd N. Hand

The attached cards refer to a number of elegant gifts received by Mrs. Johnson from His Excellency and Mrs. Anwar al-Sadat of the United Arab Republic. These are being sent to you for a suggested draft acknowledgment, per information given your office by telephone.

Juanita D. Roberts  
Personal Secretary  
to the President

Attachments - His Excellency and Mrs. Anwar al-Sadat<sup>\*</sup>  
UAR National Assembly  
Cairo

JDR/ek/amw

Gift



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 25, 1966

EXECUTIVE

NDI-1

FO7

CO34

FG400

CO304

FO5

MEMORANDUM FOR MARVIN WATSON

FROM: Henry H. Wilson, Jr.

X  
Wayne Hays has requested of Defense a plane to take four Members of each House to an International Conference in Bermuda on March 6th and to go after them on March 12th.

Hays says that the request will be coming from Defense here, that in the past he has gotten a jet, and that he would like to have one this time.

Hays, incidentally, is leaving tomorrow for Egypt to visit with Nasser.

It would be helpful if you could inform me about possibilities on this one.

RECEIVED 52: 6M V 34

RECEIVED 52: 6M V 34



EXECUTIVE

C0304  
PRR-1/s\*

①

February 23, 1966  
10:00 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bob Fleming

I suggest you allow photographers to come in for a few minutes while you are meeting with Anwar Sadat, President of the National Assembly of the United Arab Republic.

YES \_\_\_\_\_

NO \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED  
FEB 23 1966  
CENTRAL FILES

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 3/27/66



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE (2)  
CA 7/ United Arab Republic-US.  
CO 304

February 18, 1966  
Friday, 6:15 p. m.

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Lee C. White *Lee*

Attached for your approval is a proposed CAB decision that would permit an airline of the United Arab Republic (The United Arab Airlines) to operate into New York City.

The Hearing Examiner, all members of the CAB, and all interested departments and agencies recommend approval.

This service would be consistent with the United Arab Republic--U. S. bilateral agreement.

There is no controversy in the case.

I recommend that you approve the order by signing in the designated space.

*CAB Decision Signed & Dated : 2/19/66*

*To Ch, CAB : 2/21/66*

*Copy to Mr. Murray, OOB, Pres. - E.O. : 2/21/66*

LEB 18 1966  
1205145

*rvr*



**EXECUTIVE**

*ND21*

*CO304*

January 22, 1966

Dear Senator:

May I acknowledge your letter of January 20 to the President commenting on the question of economic assistance to the United Arab Republic and arms for Israel.

Your recommendations will have the close attention of the President and his advisers.

Sincerely,

Mike Manatos  
Administrative Assistant  
to the President

Honorable Hugh Scott  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

*jl/jf*



S/P: W.W. Rostow  
(Drafting Office and Officer)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**Memorandum of Conversation**

EXECUTIVE  
CD304  
IT14  
F05  
FG105

DATE: January 10, 1966

SUBJECT: <sup>x</sup>George Woods' Discussions in Cairo

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. George D. Woods, President, International Bank  
for Reconstruction and Development  
Mr. W. W. <sup>x</sup>Rostow, Department of State

COPIES TO: Secretary Rusk  
Under Secretary Ball  
Mr. Mann  
AID - Mr. Bell  
S/P - Mr. Brewer  
NSC - Mr. Komer  
NEA  
E  
White House - Mr. Valenti  
S/P (2)

Mr. Woods telephoned me today to report on his trip to Cairo. He saw Nasser and <sup>x</sup>Kaissouni at some length, as well as Zakaria <sup>x</sup>Muhieddin.

Woods said he had been informed in Washington that there had been a quite sharp change in the direction of Egyptian policy. He had been sceptical. He is now convinced that this is so.

The character of the change is, simply, that Nasser realizes that he must turn increased attention to his economic problem; and that the character of that economic problem required good, stable working relations with the World Bank, the U.S., and the West in general.

Specifically,

1. Nasser is extremely grateful to the Soviet Union for its help in the Aswan dam and in military assistance; but he cannot get from the Soviet Union the long-term credits he needs for industrial and agricultural investment.

2. He has

FORM DS-1254  
3-61

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2

2. He has concluded that within his own lifetime, as well as in the "lifetime of his eldest son," Egypt will be incapable of producing heavy capital equipment. That equipment must be bought from abroad and best comes from Western Europe and the U.S. He looks to long-term credits to finance such equipment.

3. He will not be able to get the benefits of the Aswan dam for both agriculture and industry unless he is in a position to carry out major supplementary investments.

4. In response to Woods' statement that if he plans to nationalize anything, he must produce prompt, fair and effective compensation, Nasser said:

(a) there is not much left to nationalize;

(b) their experience with nationalization and the failure to make prompt compensation has demonstrated that as a practical matter it would have been better for them to pay off promptly. The West is in a position to impose severe costs if compensation is not prompt and effective. Therefore, he is in the midst of clearing up his compensation problems and plans no further nationalization.

5. Woods says that he came back with a group of Egyptian projects which will be staffed out at the Bank. A World Bank technical group will be going to Cairo. There is little doubt that in six months he will be back in business with Egypt.

6. Woods explored with Kaissouni whether the Egyptians would think well of a proposal for a Middle East or Arab Development Bank, or other cooperative regional economic arrangement. Kaissouni said that the time was not ripe. They were already associated with the African Development Bank, mainly on political rather than economic grounds, since the bulk of those funds should go to Africans south of the Sahara. There exists on paper the framework of an Arab League Development Bank; but from the point of view of the other Arab states, it doesn't make sense because Egypt could lay claim legitimately to the bulk of such a bank's resources due to its relative size and poverty. Therefore, there is little support for such a bank outside Cairo. The UAR government understands this attitude. It concludes that it is wiser for it to make bilateral deals of the kind it has with Kuwait, which are closely tied to political arrangements; and to look outside the Middle East for resources.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 16, 1965  
7:05 p.m.

27 ©  
EXECUTIVE

NDI

CO304

FG130

CO81

CO296

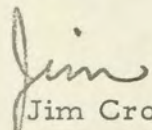
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

A MATS C-130 aircraft from Chateauroux Air Force Base in France to Adana, Turkey and other points in the Middle East got off course this afternoon at 3:00 p.m., Washington time and penetrated Egyptian air space.

Cairo authorities directed the aircraft to land at Cairo International Airport which he did.

We have no further information at this time. I am informed that the Air Force authorities will go through diplomatic channels to clarify the matter.

I will report further developments as appropriate.

  
Jim Cross

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 4/4/65



# OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT  
☐ CHARGE TO

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06503

EXECUTIVE

PP1-1/C0304  
C0304

84

Origin

NEA

Info:

SS

P

USIA

NSC

CPR

ACTION: **Ambassy CAIRO**

2137UAA

Oct 13 4 05 PM '65

President has received following message from President Nasser:  
to

QUOTE: I send/you my sincerest greetings wishing you speedy

convalescence and perfect health. With warmest good wishes. END QUOTE.

Please deliver following message from President to Nasser:

QUOTE: Thank you for your considerate and thoughtful message. I

am grateful for your kind wishes and appreciate your warm expression of  
concern on my behalf. END QUOTE.

White House

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~/plans no release of reply but has no objection if UARG  
wishes to do so.

END

RUSK

Drafted by:

NEA/NE:RVColler:rvc 10/12/65

Tel. Ext.

5092

Telegraphic transmission and

classification approved by:

NEA/NE - Harrison M. Symmes

Clearances:

NE - Mr. Russell

NEA - Mr. Constable

S/S-S - Mr. Kelley

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October 11, 1965

EXECUTIVE

PP1-1  
C0304

---

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

The President was touched by your genuine expression of concern -- and he is deeply grateful for it.

Sincerely,

Jack Valenti  
Special Assistant to the President

Dr. Mostafa Kamel  
Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary  
United Arab Republic  
Washington, D. C.

JV:PB:ny



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1965

EXECUTIVE

PC 2

CO 121

CO 230

CO 304

CO 13

MEMORANDUM FOR

Lee White

In light of our conversation at luncheon yesterday, I thought you might be interested in glancing over the attached memorandum.

Many of the men on the staff have been involved in this and there have been a whole series of memoranda, so I am sending this only for information purposes. We have made progress in releasing UAR and Algeria.

Richard W. Reuter

Enclosure

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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

September 17, 1965

EXECUTIVE

PA2/TX  
PA2/AA  
FGJ/H  
CO 304

FOR DOUG CATER

Re the attached, Max <sup>X</sup>McCullough, an ex-FSO who did much of the Department's work on <sup>X</sup>Abu Simbel, is now director of the private fund-raising committee (Huntington Hartford is chairman) that seeks \$3.5 million for restoring the temples. Public funds -- \$12 million from the U.S. through UNESCO, \$16 million or so from other countries -- will save the temples from Aswan lake. Private funds are needed to put them together again after they've been saved and dismantled.

So far, chiefly because of tensions between the U.S. and the U.A.R., only \$100,000 has been raised.

Thus McCullough is asking in this letter that the President appeal to the country to contribute both to the restoration of Abu Simbel and to shipping costs and reconstruction of the temple of Dendur. By tying an obviously popular operation in which we get something (Dendur) to a dubious proposition from which the Egyptians benefit (Abu Simbel) he hopes to generate funds for the latter.

I don't know what Dillon Ripley thinks about this. He wants the <sup>\*Temple of</sup> Dendur temple in the worst way; I'm sure he wants Abu Simbel restored, too, but at what cost to Dendur? I think Dillon's original idea was to have the Smithsonian foot the bill for shipping and reconstructing Dendur. Some of his colleagues on the Smithsonian Board would no doubt like to save money by calling for public contributions.

I don't know what the President would think about asking people here to contribute to Nasser.

Hm

Harry C. McPherson, Jr.

Attachment

X  
*American Committee to Preserve Abu Simbel*



## MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

FO3-2

PC2

CO13

CO121

CO230

CO304

Saturday, August 28, 1965

11:20 a.m. AG

FG11-11

CM/Foods

TO: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Douglass Cater

Dick Reuter made several points about the hold up on Titles II and III of the P. L. 480 food donation program which seemed to me worthy of your attention. Approximately 75% of the food released under these Titles is distributed by private operating agencies - Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, Lutheran World Relief and CARE - and by UNICEF and the World Food Program. These private groups are paying for 50 Americans in Algeria, Egypt, India and Pakistan to supervise distribution. The attached memorandum indicates that the intent of Congress and even of Senator Hickenlooper was to exempt these programs from the foreign policy considerations that govern the rest of our foreign aid.

Bourke

Reuter's point is that these private agencies will be put at an enormous disadvantage if there is further hold up under these two Titles. He fears that further delay would have an adverse reaction at home as well as abroad

Attachment

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 11/10/65



gah/lu  
EXECUTIVE

00304

9/8/65

①

H.E. Dr. Mostafa <sup>x</sup>KAMEL  
Ambassador of the United Arab Republic

Born:

October 17, 1908

Languages:

English

Bachelor

Education:

Graduate, School of Law, Cairo University  
1935 - Became Instructor at same University  
1939 - Doctor of Laws degree with honors from Cairo University  
1944 - Assistant Professor of Law  
1950 - Professor of Law  
1941-1942 - Lecturer, Baghdad Law College  
1944 - 1947 ditto

Career:

1955 - Minister Plenipotentiary, Foreign Ministry  
September 1955 - Ambassador to India

April 1955 - Member of Egypt's delegation to the  
Bandung Conference

1955 - Ambassador to India



The White House  
Washington

1965 AUG 27 PM 6 16

EXECUTIVE

PP2-1/K

C0304

WA378 PD

FAX WASHINGTON DC 27 558P EDT

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

ON THE OCCASION OF YOUR BIRTHDAY MAY I, MR. PRESIDENT, ON  
BEHALF OF MY GOVERNMENT AND MYSELF EXTEND TO YOU OUR  
SINCEREST BEST WISHES FOR THE CONTINUED SUCCESS OF YOUR  
LEADERSHIP, HAPPINESS AND THE BEST OF HEALTH

MOSTAFA KAMEL AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED ARAB

REPUBLIC.

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of JUL 22 1966



RD  
FROM  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Checked by *WLC*

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. MOSTAFA KAMEL  
Ambassador of United Arab Republic

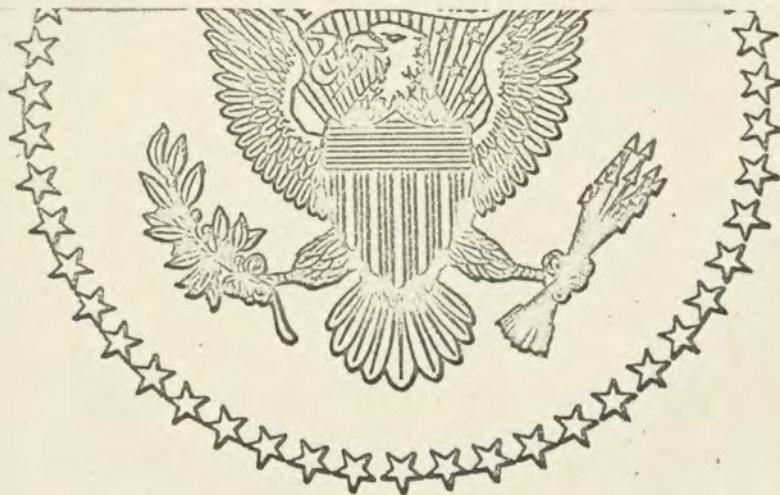
AUG 25 1965

EXECUTIVE

PR6-11K

AUTOGRAPH FILE/K

00304



To Ambassador Mostafa Kamel -  
with best wishes,  
*Lyndon B. Johnson*

Nurman  
Roukwa



President's letters 8/13/65 to following Heads of State, sending on behalf of American people photo of Mars taken from the Mariner IV spacecraft.

HIROHITO, Emperor of Japan	FERNANDO BELAUNDE TERRY, Pres. of the
HUSSEIN I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom	Republic of Peru
of Jordan	DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL, Pres. of the
SHEIKH SIR ABDALLAH al-SALIM al-SABAH,	Philippines
Emir of the State of Kuwait	EDWARD OCHAB, Pres. of the Council of
CHUNG HEE PARK, President of the Republic	State of the Polish People's Republic
of Korea	AMERICO DEUS RODRIGUES THOMAZ, Pres.
JOMO KENYATTA, Pres. of the Republic of	of the Republic of Portugal
Kenya	CHIVU STOICA, Pres. of the State Council
SRI SAVANG VATTHANA, King of Laos	of the Rumanian People's Republic
CHARLES HELOU, Pres. of the Republic of	GREGOIRE KAYIBANDA, Pres. of the Republic
Lebanon	of Rwanda
WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN, Pres. of the Republic	FAISAL ibn ABD al-AZIZ AL-SAUD, King
of Liberia	of Saudi Arabia
KING IDRIS I, Tripoli	LEOPOLD SEDAR SENGHOR, Pres. of the
JEAN, Grand Duke of Luxembourg	Republic of Senegal
PHILIBERT TSIRANANA, Pres. of the Malagasy	SIR HENRY J. LIGHTFOOT-BOSTON, Gov.
Republic	General of Sierra Leone
SIR GLYN SMALLWOOD JONES, Gov. General of	ADEN ABDULLA OSMAN, Pres. of the Somali
Malawi	Republic
TUANKU SYED PUTRA, ibni Almarhum Syed	CHARLES ROBERTS SWART, Pres. of the
Hassan Jamalullail Yang di-Pertuan	Republic of South Africa
Agong of Malaysia	FRANCISCO FRANCO BAHAMONDE, Chief of the
MODIBO KEITA, Pres. of the Republic of	Spanish State
Mali	Chairman of the Supreme Council of the
SIR MAURICE DORMAN, Gov. General of Malta	Republic of the Sudan
MOKTAR OULD DADDAH, Pres. of the Islamic	GUSTAF VI ADOLF, King of Sweden
Republic of Mauritania	HANS PETER TSCHUDI, Pres. of the Swiss
GUSTAVO DIAZ ORDAZ, Pres. of the United	Confederation
Mexican States	MOHAMMED AMIN al-HAFIZ, Pres. of the
RAINIER III, Sovereign Prince of Monaco	Presidential Council of the Syrian
HASSAN II, King of Morocco	Arab Republic
MAHENDRA BIR BIKRAM SHAH DEVA, King of	MWALIMU JULIUS K. NYERERE, Pres. of the
Nepal	Republic of Tanzania
JULIANA, Queen of the Netherlands	BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, King of Thailand
BRIGADIER SIR BERNARD E. FERGUSON, Gov.	NICOLAS GRUNITZKY, Pres. of the Republic
General of New Zealand	of Togo
RENE SCHICK GUTIERREZ, Pres. of the	SIR SLOMON HOCHOY, Gov. General of
Republic of Nicaragua	Trinidad and Tobago
HAMANI DIORI, Pres. of the Republic of	HABIB BOURGUIBA, Pres. of the Republic
Niger	of Tunisia
NNAMDI AZIKIWE, Pres. and Commander-in-	CEMAL GURSEL, Pres. of the Republic of
Chief of the Federal Republic of Nigeria	Turkey
OLAV V, King of Norway	SIR EDWARD FREDERICK MUTESA, Pres. of
MOHAMMAD AYUB KHAN, Pres. of the Islamic	Uganda
Republic of Pakistan	GAMAL ABDEL NASSER, Pres. of the United
MARCO A. ROBLES, Pres. of the Republic	Arab Republic
of Panama	MAURICE YAMEOGO, Pres. of the Republic
ALFREDO STROESSNER, Pres. of the Republic	of Upper Volta
of Paraguay	



18  
8-11-65  
7:25 pm  
MEMORANDUM  
jem/

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Wednesday, August 11, 1965

6  
L  
EXECUTIVE

CO  
CO 42  
CO 306  
~~CO 304~~  
CO 155  
CO 126  
CO 164

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached are some letters I have recently recieved  
from Ambassadors.

I thought you might like to see them.

Jack Valenti

Credit Union



EXECUTIVE

August 11, 1965  
9:15 a.m. Wednesday

UT4  
FC 145  
FC 105  
FC 105-4  
FC 11-9  
CO 146  
CO 304

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD HORNIG

Here is a copy of a memorandum written to the President.

International Symposium  
on Desalinization

Would you please immediately work with State, AID, and Interior to check this out thoroughly and let us work toward announcing this in October -- if the facts and the atmosphere warrant it.

DeLuizio, Frank

CO 279  
CO 162  
CO 142  
FO 3

Jack Valenti

JV:ny

August 4, 1965 memo to the President from JV  
re announcement of saline water conversion to serve  
Israel and the Arab countries along the Jordan.

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DEPT. OF STATE



yes/mw  
August 5, 1965

2  
W.H. 7/11/65  
EXECUTIVE

C0304

F032/C0304

Dear Dr. Simard:

*Isidore*  
McGeorge Bundy has asked me to answer the letter of 28 July from you and Mr. Lipschutz concerning US relations with Egypt. \*

To my knowledge, Mr. Bundy has not been asked to "examine U. S. relations with Egypt." Nor are we aware of any current State Department recommendation to "considerably increase" aid to Egypt. Nonetheless, I can assure you that the views you express will be taken fully into account.

On the other hand, I do think it fair to add that in the last five years there does not appear to have been any major crisis in the Near East which contained significant risk of triggering World War III. Perhaps U. S. policy had something to do with this.

Sincerely,

R. W. Komer

\*  
Dr. Albert Simard  
\* Society for the Prevention of  
World War III, Inc.  
50 West 57th Street  
New York, New York

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# SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, Inc.

## A Non-Profit Educational Organization

50 ~~24~~ WEST 57TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019  
SUITE 503 LT 1-7020

July 28, 1965

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SIDNEY ROGER

ST. LOUIS  
J. LIONBERGER DAVIS

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH  
HERBERT KRIEDMAN

Mr. McGeorge Bundy  
Special Assistant  
National Security Affairs  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Mr. Bundy:

According to recent press reports, it appears that the President has asked you to examine U.S. relations with Egypt involving, as they do, our future aid programs to that country. The Society has been very much concerned over this question for some time inasmuch as the policies of the Nasser regime are, in our opinion, a direct threat to peace in the Middle East and endanger our vital interests in that area.

Since 1952, U.S. aid to Egypt totals about \$1,200 million. It is now reported that our Government, on the advice of some State Department officials, may again considerably increase aid to Egypt by making new arrangements for the coming years. Frankly, we are astonished that State Department officials would make this recommendation, especially since it has been proven that the Nasser government is hostile to our country and persists in "fomenting international turmoil, much of it anti-Western" (Wall Street Journal, 4/29/65).

In letters to Secretary Rusk (3/5/65) and to Assistant Secretary of State Talbot (6/3/65), enclosed herewith, the Society cited irrefutable evidence attesting to Nasser's violent hatred towards the U.S., his persistent efforts to subvert the independence of other countries, and his unremitting efforts to build up a huge military establishment for the expressed purpose of launching military aggression when, in his view, the time is ripe.

In our letter to Assistant Secretary Talbot we specifically requested that he provide us with concrete examples how U.S. aid to the Nasser regime has succeeded in influencing Nasser's actions along positive lines. We have also requested that he provide concrete facts supporting the allegation of State Department officials that "Nasser is friendlier to the U.S. now" and that the continuation of aid to the Nasser regime is in our national interest. Secretary Talbot duly



acknowledged receipt of our letter but did not give any answers to these questions which American taxpayers are entitled to have.

Despite the allegation that Nasser has become "friendlier" to the United States, Nasser himself continues to attack our country. For example, in an address at Cairo University (5/31/65) Nasser repeated attacked "U.S. imperialism" and "U.S. aggression." Here are some choice samples of Nasser's hate inciting diatribes against the U.S.:

"Struggling against U.S. imperialism are the forces of socialist countries, deeply resolved to oppose an irresponsible policy ..."

"Struggling against U.S. aggression is the working class of all countries on all continents, and the international trade union movement ..."

The A.P., reporting from Cairo (7/26/65), asserted that President Nasser has made another public attack against the United States in which he alleged that the U.S. was trying to pressure Egypt with "astonishing" demands in return for U.S. aid. In this address, made before a cheering crowd, Nasser sarcastically intimated that the U.S. was trying to convert Egypt into an American colony.

Anti-U.S. diatribes such as these can hardly be interpreted as indicative of a "friendlier" attitude towards the United States.

The fact is that a substantial number of Senators and Congressmen, reflecting the concern of security-minded Americans, are aware of Nasser's implacable hostility towards our country and have strenuously opposed further aid to his government. They have recognized, as we do, that U.S. aid has been and can be helpful to recipient countries and further our national interests. However, in the case of Egypt, U.S. aid has served to bolster a bankrupt economy whose plight can, in a large measure, be traced to the inordinate arms buildup designed to strengthen Nasser's expansionist proclivities. It does not make sense to us, either from a humanitarian standpoint or from the point of view of our national interests, to pour hundreds of millions of dollars into a country which uses our aid to obtain vast military supplies from the Communist bloc while the Egyptian masses suffer inflation and food shortages. In this connection, we call your attention to a UPI dispatch from Cairo (6/13/65) which reported:

"Egypt violated terms of its aid agreement with the United States last year by diverting 40 per cent of its rice crop from its own food-short population and selling it abroad, informed sources said today.

"Among the rice customers were Red China and Cuba, according to Egyptian government statistics cited by these sources. Thus Egypt, while accepting American food aid, sold food to two Communist countries that are under American economic boycotts, the sources noted."

In these difficult times, when the dangers of widespread war confront our country in Asia, we cannot believe that the American people will support a policy and a program of aid for Egypt which could accelerate the dangers of war in the Middle East. Certainly, history has shown



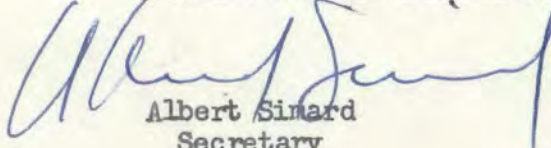
that ambitious dictatorships cannot be "converted" by concessions and rewards. U.S. aid to Egypt will not reduce tensions in the Middle East but, on the contrary, give added strength to the aggressive forces represented and led by the Nasser regime.

In view of the foregoing, we feel that telling the American people that Nasser's attitude is friendlier now, is a distortion of the truth.

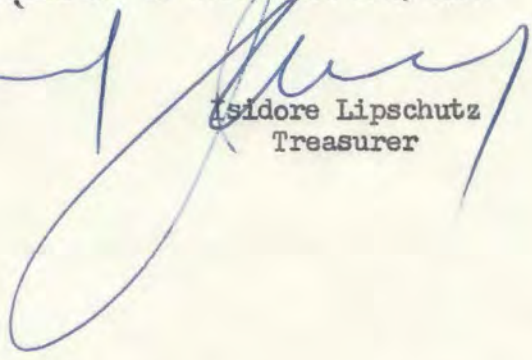
To strengthen peace in the Middle East and to protect our vital interests, we appeal to the President to put an end to all forms of aid to Egypt now. It is our considered judgment that such forthright action will win the enthusiastic support of all security-minded Americans and will enhance our prestige.

Very sincerely yours,

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, INC.



Albert Simard  
Secretary



Isidore Lipschutz  
Treasurer

:eh  
Encls.



# SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, Inc.

## *A Non-Profit Educational Organization*

24 WEST 57TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019  
SUITE 503 LT 1-7020

March 15, 1965.

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HERBERT KRIEDMAN

### OPEN LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

### THE HONORABLE DEAN RUSK

Dear Secretary Rusk:

It was most depressing and indeed alarming to read press reports that unnamed U.S. officials insist that American aid to Egypt must go on despite "recent Egyptian provocations" (Washington Post, 1/6/65). It is only natural that Americans should express outrage over the continuation of multimillion dollar subsidies to a regime which only recently insulted our people and contemptuously lampooned the Statue of Liberty -- the symbol of freedom everywhere.

However, of even more fundamental concern to security-minded Americans are the persistent efforts on the part of some State Department officials to conceal the anti-U.S. policies pursued by President Nasser, aiming at the destruction of America's position in key areas of Africa and the Middle East. Our taxpayers have been asked to support the Nasser government to the tune of approximately \$1 billion on the specious grounds which the above-mentioned unnamed U.S. officials reiterate in defense of aid to Nasser. These officials allege that aid to Egypt bolsters U.S. influence over that regime; that such aid has moderated Nasser's aggressive proclivities; that such aid keeps the situation in the Middle East "quiet" and that it has blocked "Soviet penetration" in the Middle East.

If U.S. aid has allegedly accomplished all or some of these admittedly worthwhile goals, certainly the American people are entitled to a concrete accounting of these achievements. In previous correspondence with the State Department, the Society, too, has been assured that aid to the Nasser government is accomplishing these objectives. For instance, two years ago, the State Department assured us that within one month Nasser would withdraw from Yemen.

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Mr. Secretary, we must frankly state that there has been no response to our challenge precisely because there is no significant evidence. On the contrary, all of the available information shows that U.S. aid has been largely instrumental in strengthening Nasser's capabilities to do us harm and to further exacerbate tensions in the Middle East and Africa as well as to further cement his ties with Moscow.

Nasser's dedicated hostility toward the U.S. and his collaboration with the Soviet Union are two sides of the same coin. On September 20, 1962, Radio Cairo announced to the people that the Egyptians "wish to be allies with the Soviet Union" in their "battle of life and death against Western imperialism ... particularly American imperialism." These policies and sentiments have not changed one iota. Thus, in his notorious Port Said address of December 23, 1964, Nasser vilified our country as the "imperialist aggressor" and in gutter language told Americans "to go to hell" with their aid. It is no coincidence that Soviet expansion in the Middle East accelerated subsequent to Nasser's seizure of power. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to state, as the facts will bear out that Soviet inroads in this key area of the world were largely facilitated by the Nasser regime.

On November 30, 1964, President Nasser's rubber-stamped National Assembly endorsed a resolution "denouncing the abominable crime committed by American and Belgian imperialism in the Congo and calling upon the UAR to provide sufficient aid to the Congo ..." One of Cairo's leading newspapers, Al-Ahram, helped to whip up this hate-inciting propaganda under a blazing headline, "Aggression Against The Congo And The Responsibility Of The European And American Peoples" (11/29/64).

These attacks against the United States are not merely propaganda exercises, as some U.S. officials would have us believe. They are part of a coordinated drive to undermine our position and prestige in key areas of the world. Thus, the Nasser government has been among the chief instigators in inciting Africans against the United States; egging on Panamanians to riot against our country at the Canal Zone; and fomenting anti-U.S. actions in Libya. In the Middle East, the agents of the Nasser regime are constantly at work striving to undermine the independence of neighboring states while her 40,000 troops in Yemen are a pistol aimed at the vital oil interests of the United States and our Western Allies.

It has been reported that State Department officials have stated that during 1964 many evidences of moderation have appeared in Egyptian policies. If this would be true, why is it that the United States is still in conflict with Egypt in such a great number of countries: in Aden, Congo, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen? Is it not a fact that in every one of these countries Nasser seeks to remove one of our bases or to undermine the position of one of our allies, or to hamper our communications, or to reduce or limit our influence? We hope it is not the fact of Nasser's intent to compensate us for the destruction of the American Library (of course, with our taxpayers' money) which constitutes Nasser's alleged moderation. This reminds us of what Senator Paul Douglas said recently: "Arabs exert a great fascination on two types of people -- British maiden ladies and members of our State Department."



The so-called Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Conference is another vehicle for Nasser's anti-U.S. activities. This organization, largely staffed by Egyptians with headquarters in Cairo, is forever fomenting attacks against our country among the newly created states of Africa and Asia. When President Nasser in his Port Said speech defiantly declared, "Our policy is clear and we say it openly. We say that we sent arms to the Congolese people and we shall keep on sending arms to the Congo," he revealed the true nature of his regime which is not only a threat to peace and security but a dagger poised at the very vital interests of our country.

Can it be said that those U.S. officials who defend aid to Egypt and carefully skirt over the fundamental question of the nature of the Nasser regime, are meeting their responsibilities in terms of protecting the national interests of our country? All of the significant evidence in word as well as deed, shows that the Nasser government is by its very nature anti-American and anti-Western. The "good works" attributed to U.S. aid to Egypt indicate, in our opinion, that the American people are being kept in the dark and misinformed concerning the real character of the Nasser government. It is this lack of candor and clarity which dismays the Society.

According to the recent vote in Congress, the President is empowered to continue aid to Egypt if he finds it in the national interest. This raises, among others, the following questions:

1. Is Nasser's pressure on Libya to liquidate American bases there in our national interest?
2. Is Nasser's providing the Congolese rebels with weapons in our national interest?
3. Is the war waged by 40,000 Egyptian troops in Yemen in our national interest?
4. Is Nasser's anti-Western propaganda in the Aden zone in our national interest?
5. Is Nasser's interfering with our relationship with Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan and elsewhere in our national interest?
6. Is Nasser's undermining of our prestige in the various African countries in our national interest?
7. Is Egypt's sending an Ambassador to Communist North-Vietnam in our national interest?
8. Is the continuous anti-American propaganda in the government-controlled Egyptian press (such as the cartoon showing Uncle Sam putting a dagger in the back of an Egyptian) in our national interest?



9. Is it reasonable to expect that certain neutral and non-aligned nations would make a proper choice between Soviet imperialism and the United States if we continue to pay tribute to the Soviet Union's chief satellite in Africa ?

These are crucial questions which the State Department will have to answer without prejudice and without wishful thinking in advising the President if further aid to an archenemy is desirable. We fully agree with a Cairo dispatch on this subject which recently appeared in the New York Times:

"It (further aid) will help free money that President Nasser can spend on arms shipments to the Congo, to Cyprus, Algeria or South Arabia to oppose the United States and its allies."

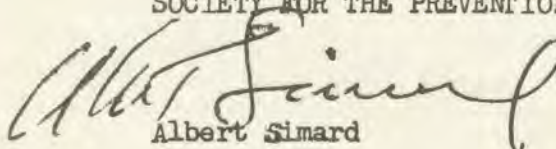
The lessons of history show that appeasing regimes of the Nasser type only whets the appetite of its rulers and increases their potential for doing harm. This was precisely why appeasing Hitler boomeranged against those who thought that they could "accommodate" the aggressive and lawless character of the Nazi government. The American people have always been prepared to support aid programs which would further the national interests, but they will not support assistance to regimes which thrive on anti-Americanism and spread their hatred among other peoples.

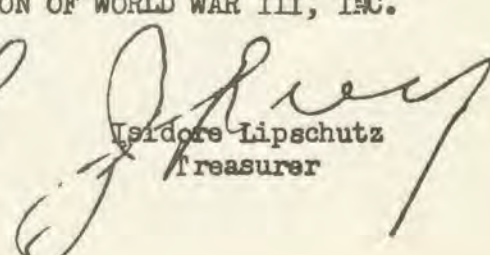
The Society believes that the moment has now come when our Government must take full inventory of those who are our genuine friends and those who turn our generosity and goodwill into poisoned arrows aimed at peace and security. For years, the Society has stressed that all foreign aid programs should be governed by the principle that "recipient governments must demonstrate responsibility and reciprocate our friendship and goodwill." By this test, regimes ruled by such dictators as Presidents Nasser or Sukarno are automatically disqualified. We believe that, if the U.S. government acts with decisiveness on the basis of this principle, it would break once and for all the vicious circle of blackmail and bribe which has so vitiated the worthwhile goals of U.S. foreign aid.

It is our considered judgment that the American people are fed up with the soothing syrup administered by some U.S. officials concerning the Nasser government. Their disillusionment is reflected in the growing resentment in Congress where their Representatives are rightly challenging those who persistently apologize for the Nasser government's defamatory and hostile activities against the United States. If the U.S. foreign aid program with its many positive features is to continue to receive the support of the people, there must be a total elimination of those programs which lend aid and comfort to our enemies.

Respectfully submitted,

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, INC.

  
Albert Simard  
Secretary

  
Isidore Lipschutz  
Treasurer



# SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, Inc.

## *A Non-Profit Educational Organization*

24 WEST 57TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019  
SUITE 503 LT 1-7020

June 3, 1965

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### OPEN LETTER TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT

ATTENTION: MR. PHILLIPS TALBOT  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

Dear Secretary Talbot:

On the basis of your personal discussions with President Nasser and other leaders of the Egyptian government, it is now reported that our Government is currently considering Egypt's request for \$500 million worth of U.S. agricultural products over the next three years.

Though the Society has never objected to U.S. foreign aid programs per se, we have always insisted that U.S. aid should be denied to those regimes which have demonstrated, both by word and by deed, their dedicated hostility to the United States. While it has been estimated that U.S. aid to Egypt since 1952 amounts to \$1,200 million, and despite the fact that our aid has helped to shore up the bankrupt Egyptian economy, President Nasser persists in his campaign of vilifying our country and, in the words of the Wall Street Journal, "fomenting international turmoil, much of it anti-Western" (4/29/65).

Besides slandering the United States and permitting Egyptian mobs to sack the U.S. Library in Cairo, the Nasser government continues to pursue policies which attack our prestige and position in the Middle East. The trouble making potential of the Nasser government, its complete contempt for those legal standards which should guide relations among nations, and its violation of the United Nations Charter brand it as an enemy of peace in the Middle East and a threat to U.S. vital interests. In these circumstances, we believe that further aid to Egypt should be denied.

In this connection, we take note of your testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs (2/17/65) where you sought to justify continued aid to Egypt. You claimed that, if the U.S. were to terminate this aid, "Nasser would probably



launch an all out campaign to enlist the other Arab countries to support him in a crusade against the 'imperialist' enemy." Is this not precisely what Nasser has sought to achieve through the years while receiving hundreds of millions of dollars from the U.S.? Thus, on October 5, 1962, the Egyptian government-controlled newspaper Al Gummhuria described the United States as "the leader of the capitalist world and the commander of the ... imperialist camp." The month before (9/20/62), Radio Cairo told its listeners that the Egyptians "wish to be allies with the Soviet Union" in their "battle of life and death against Western imperialism ... particularly American imperialism."

In March of this year, the notorious anti-U.S. propagandist Ahmed Shukairy whose nefarious activities are sponsored by the Nasser government, was lavishly welcomed in Communist China where he told his Communist hosts, "I stand here to salute the people of China and all the principles that China stands for. China and the Arab peoples have a common enemy, the United States." On February 21, 1965, Nasser himself addressed a public rally where he declared that "imperialism (read United States) was always the archenemy" of the Arab people.

Why do you persistently ignore or overlook the real actions of Nasser's government? Do you believe that Americans require further evidence of Nasser's avowed enmity toward the United States and his ceaseless efforts to undermine our position and prestige in the Middle East and in other key areas?

You have also intimated to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs that U.S. aid helps "to influence" Nasser's policies toward the Republic of the Congo. Is it not a fact, however, that Cairo persists in its activities to undermine the sovereignty and independence of the Congo? Indeed, on February 11, President Nasser informed a delegation, headed by Houari Suyah (representing the "Algerian Peace Committee"), that Egypt was "rendering moral and material assistance to the Congolese people" against U.S. and Belgian "imperialism." How does this square with your testimony?

You have also justified continued aid to Egypt on the grounds that it would enable the U.S. "to have some influence on some of the actions of the United Arab Republic." Presumably, it was for this reason that the State Department opposed the original decision of the House of Representatives to prohibit further shipments of surplus agricultural commodities to Egypt. "State Department officials had worked early and late to persuade Senators that the House position must be reversed if the United States was to remain a stabilizing influence in the Arab world and was to have an opportunity to negotiate some modification of Cairo's external policies" (New York Times, 2/4/65).

Would you kindly tell the American people in what concrete ways and instances you have succeeded in influencing Nasser's actions?

Subsequent press reports alleged that the latest American assessments of President Nasser indicate a friendlier response to the United States and State Department experts "profess to believe that Nasser is friendlier to the U.S. now."



What is the basis for these claims which are designed to influence the course of Congressional action and to assure security-minded Americans that the continuation of aid to Nasser is in the national interest ?  
Indeed --

1) Is it not a fact that Egypt has recently served as an intermediary in the shipment of Soviet missiles to Cyprus thereby endangering the NATO position in the Mediterranean ?

2) Is it not a fact that the Egyptian regime is exerting continuous pressure against a number of Middle Eastern states so as to jeopardize U.S. oil interests in the Middle East ?

3) Is it not a fact that Cairo continues to intrigue against American security interests in North Africa calling, for example, for the ejection of American presence in Libya ?

4) Is it not a fact that Cairo continues to intervene on a massive military scale in the internal affairs of Yemen, and that U.S. food shipments make it easier for Nasser to pursue his aggressions ?

5) Is it not a fact that Cairo is also endeavoring to undermine the strategic position of one of our major allies, Britain, in South Arabia ?

6) Is it not a fact that Cairo continues to collaborate with violently anti-American elements in the so-called Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Conference which aims to undermine our prestige and position, both in Africa and Asia ?

7) Is it not a fact that all organs of the Cairo propaganda network continue their violent diatribes against the West in general and the United States in particular under the pretense of opposing "imperialism" ?

8) Is it not a fact that Nasser's ties with the Communist bloc have been strengthened during these years of massive aid, when the State Department has alleged that U.S. aid would weaken those ties ?

We believe that the American people are entitled to forthright answers to these pertinent questions. As far as the Society is concerned, our reading of current events indicates without the shadow of a doubt that U.S. aid to Egypt does not create stability in the Middle East, does not modify Nasser's hostility toward our country but, on the contrary, increases his capacity for blackmail and trouble making. Can it be said that, since the United States has given massive aid to Egypt, there is greater stability and a lessening of tensions in the Middle East, or is it not more accurate to say that Middle Eastern countries are now threatened with greater dangers to their peace and security than ever before ? The lack of realism and determination which characterizes U.S. policy in the Middle East today, has evoked the following comment from the Egyptian government-controlled newspaper Al-Gumhuria: "Who could believe that the day would come when Cairo would say its word and the Western capitals would not only listen to it but tremble with fear ?" Thus, the Egyptians themselves, thanks to U.S. policy, have come to believe that their brazen blackmail and intrigues have paid off and will continue to do so.

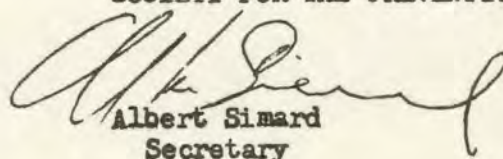


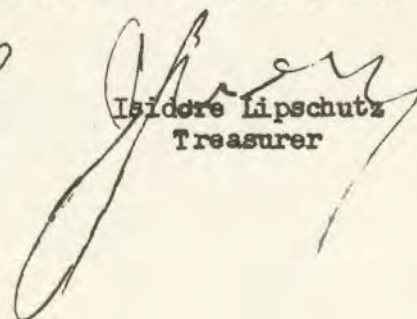
It is the Society's position that the security of the United States is seriously damaged by continued aid to Egypt. That is why we urge that the President cancel the shipment of agricultural commodities in the amount of \$37 million which are still due under the present aid program.

It is our considered judgment that our views reflect the sentiments of all security-minded Americans and these sentiments were clearly articulated in Congress during the debates on U.S. aid to Egypt in January and February of this year. Particularly at this time when U.S. interests and prestige are being challenged in various parts of the world, we feel that it is essential that our Government discontinue all U.S. assistance to Egypt.

Very sincerely yours,

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, INC.

  
Albert Simard  
Secretary

  
Isidore Lipschutz  
Treasurer

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1965

Dear Dr. Simard:

Your courtesy in sending me prior to its public release a copy of your and Mr. Lipschutz's Open Letter to the State Department of June 3 is appreciated.

It would, I think, be inappropriate to comment at this time on your views as expressed in the Open Letter. I believe a careful reading of my testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in February conveys fully our conviction that the course we have recommended regarding aid to the United Arab Republic is best designed to support this country's broad interests in the Near East.

Sincerely yours,

Phillips Talbot  
Assistant Secretary

Dr. Albert Simard, Secretary,  
Society for the Prevention of World War III, Inc.,  
24 West 57th Street,  
New York, New York 10019.

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SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION  
OF WORLD WAR III, Inc.  
24 WEST 57th ST., NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

June 23, 1965

Mr. Phillips Talbot  
Assistant Secretary  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Secretary Talbot:

This will acknowledge your letter of June 10, in reply to our Open Letter to the State Department of June 3, which was addressed to your attention.

Frankly, we feel it is regrettable that you find it to be "inappropriate to comment at this time" on the Society's views as expressed in the Open Letter. Because of the great dangers to peace and the vital interests of our country in the Middle East, we believe that it is all the more essential that our Government review its policies in the Middle East and the assumptions upon which they are based. It was precisely with this mind that we wrote our Open Letter to the State Department. We feel that the concern expressed in that letter is shared by all security-minded Americans. It is also our conviction that they, too, would want to receive your replies to the questions raised in our letter, namely:

"Would you kindly tell the American people in what concrete ways and instances you have succeeded in influencing Nasser's actions ?

"Subsequent press reports alleged that the latest American assessments of President Nasser indicate a friendlier response to the United States and State Department experts 'profess to believe that Nasser is friendlier to the U.S. now.'

"What is the basis for these claims which are designed to influence the course of Congressional action and to assure security-minded Americans that the continuation of aid to Nasser is in the national interest ?"

It is perhaps understandable that you should in this instance be reluctant to deal with the data contained in our letter for no positive or convincing arguments can really be made for the course which you apparently are recommending.

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As far as we are concerned, the Society remains convinced that the broad interests of the U.S. in the Middle East are not supported by strengthening our inveterate enemies, enabling them to continue to undermine our policies and our reputation in Africa and Asia. It is our hope and, indeed, our belief that the voice of security-minded Americans will overcome the wishful thinking and lack of realism which, in our opinion, seriously impedes the development of a Middle East policy that will safeguard our interests.

Very sincerely yours,

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, INC.

Albert Simard  
Secretary

Isidore Lipschutz  
Treasurer

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COPY

June 28, 1965

Mr. Phillips Talbot  
Assistant Secretary  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Secretary Talbot:

In our letter of June 23, 1965, the Society reiterated its position on current U.S. policy in the Middle East on the basis of our Open Letter to the State Department of June 3, which had been addressed to your attention. We made it clear that the Society remained skeptical as to the alleged positive influence which our Government has been able to exercise on the policies of the Nasser regime which have consistently sought to undermine our position and prestige.

In this connection, we believe that it is relevant to emphasize the fact that the Society's evaluation is shared by many members of Congress. We call your attention, for example, to the statements and speeches made by such distinguished Senators as Douglas, Scott, Javits, Gruening and Morse, deploring what we have called "the wishful thinking and lack of realism" which characterizes U.S. policy toward the Nasser regime. We are also in complete agreement with such members of the House of Representatives as

1) Congressman Robert H. Michel who said, "Money extracted from the pockets of American taxpayers should not be used to support activities inimical to American interests."

2) Congressman William Fitz Ryan who said that leaving the question of granting aid to Egypt to the discretion of the State Department was useless based on the lessons of recent history, namely, that Nasser continuously shows his contempt for the U.S. Government and the American people.

3) Congressman Seymour Halpern who challenged the State Department to indicate where it had made headway in its Nasser-oriented policy which he called "utterly illogical." Representative Halpern further said that Nasser has made a mockery of our aid program.

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4) Congressman Leonard Farbstein who insisted that only a mandatory action severing aid to Egypt, could uphold the dignity of our country.

5) Congressman Gerald Ford and many others in the House who have called for a firm stand against Egypt.

The views of these Senators and Congressmen reflect a widespread belief in Congress that the stopping of aid to the Nasser government would strengthen the U.S. position in the Middle East and would thereby safeguard our vital interests and the peace. As we mentioned in our previous letter, it is our considered judgment that these members of Congress also reflect the views of all security-minded Americans and, of course, the Society is in profound agreement with these sentiments.

Very sincerely yours,

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, INC.

Albert Simard  
Secretary

Isidore Lipschutz  
Treasurer

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EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 2, 1965

EXECUTIVE  
CO ⑤  
C0304  
UT-4  
LG/Frey  
FG 105-7 1965

Dear Mr. Valenti:

I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of the attached self-explanatory letter which I have sent to Ambassador Hand in reply to the President's invitation to visit Freeport, Texas this week.

May I assure you, Mr. Valenti, that I regret my inability to join you on this occasion.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

*Mostafa Kamel*

Mostafa Kamel  
Ambassador

The Honorable  
Jack Valenti  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED  
AUG 4 1965  
CENTRAL FILES

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from the President  
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njoyable trip and a

yours,

Mostafa Kamel  
Ambassador

The Honorable  
Lloyd N. Hand  
Chief of Protocol  
Department of State  
Washington, D.C.



EXECUTIVE

July 31, 1965  
Saturday-12:30 p.m.

CO  
FG 105  
SO 2  
FG 105-7  
FO  
ND 19/C0312  
FO 3-2

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Informal lunches with Foreign Ambassadors

FG 11-8-1/Valenti, Jack

Thus, Ambassador Hand and I have lunched with 11 Ambassadors.  
We intend to follow a schedule of two lunches a week, with a total 00 304  
of 10 Ambassadors a week.

We have seen the following diplomats:

Ambassador of Zambia  
Ambassador of Tunisia  
Ambassador of Morocco  
Ambassador of the United Arab Republic  
Ambassador of Nicaragua  
Ambassador of Austria  
Ambassador of Upper Volta  
Ambassador of Madagascar  
Ambassador of Cameroun  
Ambassador of Ivory Coast  
Ambassador of Chad

General trend of conversation:

1. Overwhelming support of the President's policy in Viet Nam.

Item: The Africans, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Cameroun, Chad, Malagasy Republic, all insisted that the President's course in Viet Nam is right and just. They underscore the fact if we get out every small country in the world will feel frightened and uneasy. Malagasy said, for example, they do not need to spend money on armaments for they know that the free world's strength will be at their side if they are attacked through subversion by Communists. They also made it clear that the Red Chinese are the future enemies of Africa.

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Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 9/2/65



RD

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE  
PR6-1/K\*

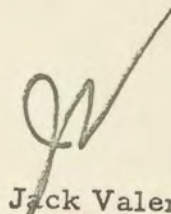
AUTOGRAPH FILE/K\*

C0304

July 30, 1965  
1:15 p.m. Friday

MEMORANDUM FOR JERRI WHITTINGTON

Ambassador Kamel of the United Arab Republic would very much like to get an autographed picture of the President.



Jack Valenti

11x14 color inscribed To Ambassador Kamel With High Esteem for his dedication to the cause of U. S. - UAR relations- Lyndon B. Johnson

sent August 5, 1965 to His Excellency, Dr. Mostafa Kamel, Ambassador of the Arab Republic, Washington, D. C.

4

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AUG 5 1965  
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B.B.  
F  
Campbell  
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The White House  
Washington

EXECUTIVE

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CAIRO 1740 JULY 27 1965

THE PRESIDENT

WHITEHOUSE WASHINGTONDC

ON BEHALF OF THE UAR PEOPLE I EXTEND TO YOU

MY SINCERE THANKS FOR THE CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE YOU SENT TO

ME AND TO THE UAR PEOPLE ON THE 13TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION

TOGETHER WITH MY BEST WISHES

GAMAL ABDUL NASSER

RECEIVED  
JUL 28 1965  
CENTRAL FILES

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 10-4-65



CO  
503  
CO304

EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 26, 1965

Dear Mr. Valenti:

May I thank you most sincerely for your kind and gracious invitation to lunch on Friday, July 23rd. I want to tell you that I was privileged to meet you and I was indeed happy to exchange views with you regarding our work here in Washington and some aspects of the international situation. It was a stimulating discussion as well as a constructive one. Your gesture in arranging this luncheon is appreciated and it will always be remembered and cherished by me. If your time will permit for other meetings, I can assure you that it would be my pleasure to see you and perhaps we can both think aloud about the relations between your great country and mine.

You may probably know that I try as much as I can to do the utmost in order to protect and promote these relations which I think are very important, internationally speaking, and in terms of our bilateral interests and the interests of the United States in the Middle East.

I want you to know that I am appreciative and grateful for the gesture the great President of the United States expressed in greeting me during the luncheon. May I also point out that I am following carefully and gratefully his masterful efforts in dealing with the relations between our two countries and in promoting them.

I wish you, my dear Mr. Valenti, all success in your efforts and I thank you once again for your graciousness and hospitality.

Sincerely yours,

*Mostafa Kamel*

Mostafa Kamel  
Ambassador

The Honorable  
Jack Valenti  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.



get/

EXECUTIVE

2

July 26, 1965

CO

503

CO 304

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I just wanted you to know how fruitful and interesting was our luncheon together.

A friendly exchange of views - informal and without ceremony - was a high form of delight to me, and I hope rewarding to you.

I send you my warmest personal best wishes.

Sincerely,

Jack Valenti  
Special Assistant to the President

His Excellency  
Dr. Mostafa Kamel  
Ambassador of the United Arab  
Republic  
Washington, D.C.

JV:ny

*yellow copy not*  
~~Nothing else~~ sent to  
Central Files as of 12/11/65



EXECUTIVE

5

CO

503

CO81

CO304

CO204

FA105

7/21/65

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. Valenti:

The Ambassador of France is in  
France.

Shall I ask Lloyd Hand for another  
suggestion? Yes ☒ No ☐

Mary

Mr. Valenti: 7/21/65 3:30pm

Lloyd Hand has not as yet given me another  
Ambassador to invite on Friday. The Ambassadors  
of the United Arab Republic and Nicaragua have  
accepted.

RECEIVED  
JUL 23 1965  
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**EXECUTIVE**

F03-2/CO304

CO304

**July 21, 1965**

**Dear Mr. Comptroller General:**

**This is in acknowledgment of your letter of July 20th to the President, enclosing a copy of your report to the Congress on displacement of commercial dollar sales of tallow to the United Arab Republic.**

**It has been noted that copies of this report are being sent to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and to the Director, Food for Peace.**

**Sincerely,**

**Paul M. Popple  
Assistant to the President**

**Honorable Frank H. Weitzel  
Acting Comptroller General  
of the United States  
Washington, D. C.**

**rah**



EXECUTIVE

EO 3-2/CO304

CO 304

July 20, 1965

Dear Mr. Comptroller General:

This is in acknowledgment of your letter of July 16th to the President, enclosing a copy of your report to the Congress on questionable grant of corn to the United Arab Republic under title II, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

It has been noted that copies of this report are being sent to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and to the Director, Food for Peace.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Popple  
Assistant to the President

Honorable Frank H. Weitzel  
Acting Comptroller General  
of the United States  
Washington, D. C.

rah



# OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

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EXECUTIVE

HO 18/CO 304  
CO 304

JUL 12 5 38 PM '65

UNCLASSIFIED

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Origin

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~~ACTION~~

ADDRESSEE

His Excellency

Gamal Abdel Nasser,

President of the

United Arab Republic,

Cairo.

I extend my own thanks and the thanks of the American people for your warm message of congratulations on the 189th anniversary of our nation's independence.

With best wishes,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Drafted by:

NEA:NE;MSterner:mem:7/12/65

Clearances:

S/S-S - Mr. Tueller

Telegraphic transmission and

classification approved by: NE - Harrison M. Symmes

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9  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/7/65  
EXECUTIVE  
CO 304  
FG 150-5  
July 7, 1965

Mr. President:

Bob Komer says he has a 'See me' notation from you regarding CCC sales to the UAR. TAM/CO 303

Do you want to see him today?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Marvin

Nothing else sent to  
7-9-65



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE 2

July 7, 1965

Mr. President:

Bob Kerner says he has a 'see me' notation from you regarding CCC sales to the UAR.

Do you want to see him today?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
No \_\_\_\_\_

Marvin

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JUL 8 1965  
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Noting also sent to  
at 1-2-42



EXECUTIVE

F03-2/CO304

CO304

MC/Rice

TA6/Rice

PC.2

June 22, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Reuter

SUBJECT: U.A.R. Violation of P.L. 480 Agreement

The press has obtained data which was first released by UPI June 13 under the headline that Egypt had violated the terms of the P.L. 480 Agreement. However, there is no finding as of this date that this in fact has occurred.

According to the best information that I have been able to obtain, the three-year agreement with the U.A.R. in the first year set a flexible export limit of 400,000 tons of rice on the basis of a 1.3 million ton production. Actual exports are reported as 417,000 tons for that year against a limit of 502,352 tons based on reported actual production of 1.4 million tons.

In the year November 1963 - October 31, 1964 milled rice production rose to 1,464,540 metric tons and exports were reported as being 589,318 MT against an export quota of 455,000 MT.

Most of the current year's rice has been milled and preliminary data show 1,343,760 MT produced and the estimated exports have fallen to 403,128 MT. Although it was stated that exports were not to exceed 455,000 tons in the second year of the Agreement assuming that production would be 1.4 million tons, additional exports were to be made only after consultation and agreement with the U.S. However, no consultation or agreement with the U.S. did take place.

AUG 2 1965



Reid  
Mon. 6/21/65  
4:05 PM  
L  
Thru: The President

EXECUTIVE

CO 304

CO 126

June 21, 1965

Dear Mr. Rose:

The President has asked me to reply to your telegram expressing your strong belief that American business firms should not participate in the Arab boycott against Israel.

As I am sure you know, the Administration has indicated in strongest possible terms its disapproval of the Arab boycott.

The amendment proposed by Congressmen Multer and Halpern in the House of Representatives and which was incorporated into the House bill adopted by a roll call vote of 387 to 1 makes clear the strong support for this position throughout the country.

So far as we are aware, there is no effort being contemplated to weaken this language in the Senate and, quite candidly, it is our view that any effort along those lines would be soundly defeated.

Your interest and concern are of course appreciated. The President has specifically asked that you be reassured on these points, and I am glad to be able to do so.

Sincerely,

Lee C. White  
Special Counsel to the President

X  
Mr. Alex Rose  
President  
United Hatters Cap and Millinery  
X Workers International Union  
245 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York

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JUL 1 1965  
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Thru: The President



The White House  
Washington

1965 JUN 16 PM 9 13

WA084 PD

VD NEW YORK NY JUN 16 603P EDT

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

I AM KEENLY INTERESTED IN PASSAGE OF SENATE BILL 948 NOW BEFORE  
SENATE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE AND AM AGAINST ANY WEAKENING  
OF THE LANGUAGE THEREIN.

ARAB BOYCOTT AGAINST AMERICAN FIRMS DOING BUSINESS WITH ISRAEL  
OR EMPLOYING JEWISH PERSONNEL IS INTOLERABLE.

DO NOT BELIEVE THAT UNITED STATES SHOULD PERMIT THIS TYPE OF

2500

BLACKMAIL AGAINST AMERICAN FIRMS CONDUCTING BUSINESS WITH A FRIENDLY  
COUNTRY. URGE YOUR ACTIVE SUPPORT

ALEX ROSE PRESIDENT UNITED HATTERS CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS  
INTERNATIONAL UNION.

*245 Fifth Ave.*



gh  
EXECUTIVE ①+  
F02-2  
C0304

MAY 10 1965

Dear Mr. Nes:

I am happy to accord you the personal rank of Minister during the tenure of your assignment as Deputy Chief of Mission at Cairo, United Arab Republic.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Honorable David G. Nes<sup>+</sup>  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

LBJ:State Dept draft:rah

Original to Mrs. Richardson. Dept of State - Rm 1047-A : 5/10/65

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MAY 11 1965  
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NOTED  
TM  
5/10/65



EXECUTIVE

PA 2/A \*

GI 2-6/A \*\*

PR 8-2/A \*\*

C0304

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 25, 1965

Memorandum to the President  
From: Dick Goodwin *DWG*

\* Abu Simbel  
x

As you remember, sometime ago you recommended a grant of 12 million Egyptian pounds -- in counterpart currency -- as a contribution to help save the great Egyptian temples threatened by the Aswan Dam.

*filed*  
*PA 2/A \**  
*6/9/64*

At about the same time a private fund raising committee was set up in New York to help raise an additional  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million dollars from private sources needed to save the menaced monuments.

I enclose a list of the members of this committee. As you can see it is a very distinguished group. However, the fund raising has bogged down simply because many on this group, and others who might contribute, feel that in the current state of relations any gesture toward Egypt might be thought unpatriotic.

The Committee has suggested that they might pay a ten minute visit to you and present a valuable Egyptian vase which has been already salvaged from the Nubian area as a token of gratitude for your support. This would have the effect of indicating that the government still looks favorably on this effort. Without something like this the fund raising will have to be dropped.

We have always regarded this effort to save a great work of human civilization as far beyond politics. You have supported it strongly. I think this gesture on your part is an excellent idea because (a) it will help save the monuments, (b) it will indicate a high minded attitude unaffected by the current political situation.

YES \_\_\_\_\_

NO \_\_\_\_\_

*Bill Moyers*  
*bring this in to discuss*  
*with me,*

\* American Committee to Preserve ABU Simbel  
x



EXECUTIVE

054  
CO 304

ORCA POSN 5

24352 POTUS  
WN02 119 VIA RCA

115 MAR 24 PM 5 20

CAIRO 2025 MARCH 24 1965

THE PRESIDENT

WHITEHOUSE WASHINGTONDC

ON THE OCCASION OF THE SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY THE U.S.  
SPACESHIP ( GEMINI ) IT GRATIFIES ME TO EXTEND TO  
YOU THE CONGRATULATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE U.A.R. AS WELL AS  
MY OWN FOR THIS WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC VICTORY AND FOR  
THE SAFE LANDING OF ITS COSMONAUTS FOLLOWING THE

CONCLUSION OF THEIR HUMAN MISSION STOP MAN THANKS TO HIS  
ACHIEVEMENTS HAS BEEN REAFFIRMING DAY AFTER DAY HIS  
CREATIVE ABILITY IN REACHING NEW HORIZONS STOP WE AVER  
WITH ALL CERTITUDE THAT MAN THE ARCHITECT OF  
PROGRESS IS HIMSELF THE ARCHITECT OF PEACE BASED ON THE  
PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE AND FREEDOM

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER



EXECUTIVE

ME 3-3/CO304  
CO304

①

*Amal A  
Ben*

ET  
KTTKOITT5/23 MAR

PRESIDENCY OF REPUBLIC HELIOPOLIS CAIRO 153 23 2105UARGOVT  
ETAT HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT LYNDON B JOHNSON PRESIDENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WASHINGTONDC  
I HAVE RECEIVED WITH APPRECIATION YOUR MESSAGE OF KIND  
CONGRATULATIONS ON MY REELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF THE UAR STOP IN  
THANKING YOU FOR YOUR FEELINGS I AM APPRECIATIVE OF  
THE GOOD WISHES WHICH BOTH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE  
GOVERNMENT HAVE EXPRESSED TOWARDS MYSELF STOP I AM CONFIDENT THAT  
THE PEOPLE OF THE UAR WHILE STRUGGLING FOR CONSTRUCTION AND

DENACOUS OF THE PRINCIPLES THEY BELIEVE IN ARE EXTREMELY KEEN  
ON NOT BEING DISTRACTED BY THIS STRUGGLE FROM MAKING THIS  
EFFECTIVE CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS ESTABLISHING PEACE BASED UPON  
JUSTICE AND ENSURING PROSPERITY FOR MAN STOP SUCH  
BEING THE CASE THEY EVER WELCOME COOPERATION WITH THE  
PEOPLES SINCERELY STRIVING FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF JUSTICE AND  
PEACE AS A BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS STOP  
I WISH THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ALL PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY STOP WITH  
EVERY GOOD WISH

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 4/1/65

APR 2 1965  
CENTRAL FILE

FORM 804 PRINTED BY THE STANDARD REGISTER COMPANY U.S.A.





DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE (5) + 32  
TAI  
FG 1-3  
CO 17  
CO 278  
February 12, 1965  
CO 304

S/S 2083

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Full Power for Signature of Procès-verbaux  
Extending Declarations on Provisional  
Accession of Argentina, Switzerland, and  
the United Arab Republic to the General  
Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

There is enclosed for the President's signature a Full Power authorizing John W. Evans to sign procès-verbaux of October 30, 1964 extending declarations on provisional accession of Argentina, Switzerland, and the United Arab Republic to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Full Power has been dated December 18, 1964, since the procès-verbaux were signed by Mr. Evans on that date. Prior to signature of the agreements informal assurances were received from the Secretariat for the General Agreement that new Full Powers would not be required; however, on reconsideration the Secretariat has reversed its original position.

*Benjamin H. Read*  
Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Full Power.

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MAR 11 1965  
CENTRAL FILES

*Full Power dated: 12/18/64*

*Signed: 2/15/65*

*Returned to State Dept: 2/16/65*

*Noted  
T.M.*





DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

FO3-2/CO304

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CO304

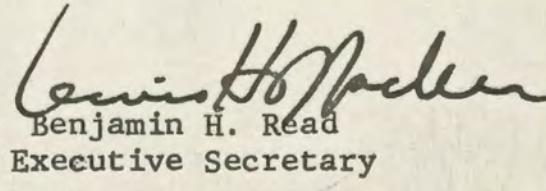
CONGRESSIONAL

February 8, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: House Vote on PL 480 to the UAR

Although this item may be duplicated by other sources, there is attached a short summary of the happy action which took place on the House amendment on PL 480 sales to the UAR.

*for*   
Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

"USDA Supplemental Appropriations  
(PL 480 to UAR)

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FEB 12 1965  
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COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES:

AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES

ARMED SERVICES

CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL STOCKPILE AND  
NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES  
PREPAREDNESS INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHAIRMAN, NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS  
SUBCOMMITTEE

DISARMAMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

CANADIAN AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE

APPROPRIATIONS

EX OFFICIO MEMBER FOR DEFENSE, MILITARY  
CONSTRUCTION, AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE  
APPROPRIATIONS

DEMOCRATIC POLICY COMMITTEE

United States Senate  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

February 4, 1965

✓  
STUART SYMINGTON  
MISSOURI

STANLEY R. FIKE  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

EXECUTIVE

CO 304  
P41-2

CONGRESSIONAL

554  
P  
Mr. McGeorge Bundy  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mac:

Attached is what I said on the Floor.

Please thank Bromley Smith although I  
had to change it a bit and know you  
understand.

Again my appreciation,

Sincerely,

*[Signature]*

Stuart Symington

SS:ag

The banquet is  
all yours.  
BFS

The best of  
long things S.

look over yours



agreement with the United Arab Republic which has been approved by the Congress."

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, in view of my colloquy with the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] earlier this afternoon, which has clarified the situation, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be modified to read as follows:

Strike lines 13 and 14 on page 3 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and are approved by the Congress."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment to the committee amendment will be so modified.

Mr. President, my amendment being before the Senate, I yield the floor.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana is recognized.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I shall be brief. I have listened with interest all afternoon to the debate on the amendment which was reported overwhelmingly by the Appropriations Committee. I can sympathize with much of what has been said. I am quite certain that every Member in this Chamber, on either side of the aisle, could make that same statement.

In executive session I asked Under Secretary of State, Mr. Ball, some questions that I would just as soon have asked in open session had I been able to leave the Senate floor that morning.

I pointed out to him that there were certain matters in the field of foreign policy vis-a-vis the United Arab Republic which I thought were open to question; for example, our recognition of the so-called Republican regime in the Yemen, which brought about the dispatch of 30,000 to 40,000 Egyptian troops into that unhappy little country.

I pointed out also that we were aware of the fact that certain statements had been made pertaining to the Red Sea by the President of the United Arab Republic; one of our libraries had been burned; not so many weeks ago, Egypt, among other countries, dispatched arms, material, and munitions, by way of the Sudan, into the Congo.

I pointed out also that, so far as I was concerned, our Government did the right thing in carrying out the Belgian-American paratroop drop into Stanleyville and beyond. I think it had to be done. I approved of it. But I certainly did not approve of Egypt and other countries sending arms to the Congo to assist in the overthrow of the constituted government and making an already tense situation more difficult so far as the Congolese and Africans are concerned. It is known that Nasser has designs on large parts of Africa, as do other African leaders.

I call attention to the fact that some days ago the joint leadership from both Houses were called to the White House, for a meeting and discussion of the foreign situation with the President of the United States. Many personal opinions were expressed. The President made one statement to which I wish to refer, and this can be corroborated, because there were present the distinguished

Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the dean of the Republicans in this body, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Aiken], and others at the White House. The President has feelings, too, but the President has a responsibility which transcends all of our responsibilities because of the particular position which he holds. He said at that meeting that "I have to ask myself one question in the final analysis and that question is, 'What is in our national interest?'"

I asked Mr. Ball the other day if what he was saying represented the feelings and the thinking and the attitude of not only his immediate superior, Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, but of the President of the United States; and, if it did, whether it fitted in with what is in our national interest. He said, "I would not be down here if it were not on that basis"—or words to that effect.

So perhaps the Senator from New York has not received direct word from the President of the United States, but certainly, from the statement made by the Secretary of State and Under Secretary of State, who speak for the President, I think we have received word concerning the President's attitude in this matter, how he sums up this particular situation, and what he thinks should be done for the next 5 months—and that is all this supplemental appropriation covers. The committee amendment gives the President the flexibility to decide whether or not the remaining \$37 million, the last part of the contract formulated in 1962, is or is not to be carried into effect.

So I would hope that the vote would be in favor of the position taken by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee which considered this supplemental appropriation, the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], who has such a well-deserved reputation for soundness and patriotism, and that the Senate would support him on this occasion.

Remember that in the report issued by the committee, certain strong statements were made which were read to this body by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL].

Mr. PELL. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. KENNEDY of New York in the chair). The Senator from Rhode Island is recognized.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, when it comes to the exercise of the weapons of tactical diplomacy, many of us believed that the executive branch of our Government should be permitted the maximum flexibility. It is for this reason that I intend to join those supporting the committee's language in granting the administration's wish to retain freedom of decision as to whether or not to continue extending 480 wheat to Egypt. I would add, however, that I am disappointed at the very few times the administration has exerted negatively in the past its much vaunted weapons of tactical diplomacy.

Specifically, only in Indonesia in 1964, the Dominican Republic in 1963, Peru in 1962, and Egypt in 1956 do we see actions taken in the past decade by our various

administrations using Public Law 480 wheat as a means of expressing our disapproval of actions taken by foreign governments. It will be seen that while there are these four instances of such action, these are far too few, considering the provocations that we have suffered during this 10-year period, the times we have been insulted, kicked around and spat upon by various foreign nations.

This compilation of the past 10 years may not be complete, but it is as complete as I have been able to ascertain.

I believe that the administration should be encouraged to use more frequently the weapons of tactical diplomacy at hand, such as the withholding of Public Law 480 wheat, the clamping down of aid, the holding up of consular invoices, or the withdrawal of various amenities that foreign nations have come to take for granted.

In this case, what I, for one, should like to see is what I understand the administration will do; that is, that the administration itself will exert a tight rein on Public Law 480 wheat being sent to Egypt and will do so only on a very short-term basis indeed.

I believe, too, that we should leave our administration this flexibility. In spite of recent difficulties, there still are areas of common interest that Egypt shares with the United States. We should not, for our part, force Egypt to the bottom of the well. For this reason, I favor preserving the widest possible flexibility for those entrusted with the tactical exercise of responsibility for our foreign policy, but I urge the administration to exercise its backbone and use more steel in its withholding of Public Law 480 wheat as a weapon of tactical diplomacy in the future.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, for nearly 10 years I have been voicing apprehension with respect to the political maneuvering of President Nasser, along with his obvious disagreement with the policies of the United States, which he recently reemphasized in sharp language.

I would hope that it would be possible for us to terminate any assistance to him, especially as we now know of his extensive activities in promoting the cause of the rebels in the Congo.

There are certain reasons for not voting now for a cutoff of food shipments to Egypt, however, even though no American would approve the calculated laxness which allowed a student mob to burn a library, nor should anyone withhold his contempt for Nasser's previously referred to language when he talked about American assistance.

Despite these occurrences, the Senate now has to consider what is in the national interest. In that connection, I note that the food shipments which are now underway are part of a signed agreement; and that there is nothing in this agreement which calls for its suspension on account of episodes and language like that of recent weeks, however offensive they may be. Should we not ask ourselves if this is the time for the United States to put itself in the position of breaking its word, by breaking this contract.



- ① Jean Lewis  
② Files

CONGRESSIONAL

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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FEB 17 1965  
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As chairman of the Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee, I believe it fair to say that our relations in the Middle East are becoming increasingly complex. It is clear that 1965 may well be a year of danger, danger arising from tension over the Congo, tension over Jordan waters, tension both within and among the Arab States.

In recent years, American Presidents have conducted our delicate relations with these countries in an effort to defend the interests of the United States—and, incidentally, to assist in the maintenance of the security of our friends in the State of Israel.

There is no substitute, in such a situation as this, for the discretion and authority of the President, acting under the Constitution, to carry out his responsibility for the conduct of our foreign relations.

Therefore, I believe that the Congress, if the President so decides, should approve his having the right to make the shipments under this existing contract.

We of this body know this President. We know that he will decide to continue such shipments only on the basis of what is best for the country.

I would honestly hope, however, that this is the last aid the President requests for this leader of a totalitarian state who continues to talk and act against the best interests of the United States, and continues to promote unrest in his part, and other parts, of the world.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, the hour is late. Senators are anxious to vote and go home or to their many engagements. I shall detain the Senate for less than 5 minutes.

To lapse into the vernacular, Nasser, the dictator of Egypt, is a "pain in the neck," which none will deny.

His activities are utterly without excuse. He has committed grave affronts to the United States. I am just as disappointed with the Egyptian dictator as any one of the "small band of angry men" across the aisle. I am concerned over his activities in stirring up revolution in Yemen. I am deeply disappointed at the way he fuels the arms race by using German scientists to develop a rocket-striking force aimed against Israel. I have no sympathy with the trouble he has stirred up in the Congo by aiding Chinese-backed rebels. I am concerned over his rude, anti-American statements, and the fact that he stood idly by while the USIA library was being burned.

Nevertheless, I shall support the committee amendment because I believe that the President should have the power to send aid to Nasser, if he takes a more responsible "tack," and that the President should not be without power to influence Nasser to end the menace in the Middle East and his quite unjustifiable intervention in the Congo. The result would be greater insecurity for Israel, and a greater danger in sparking and touching off world war III.

Because the hour is late, I shall curtail my remarks and expect to speak more extensively on this subject tomorrow.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I rise to support the committee amendment.

In view of the opinions which I have expressed on the floor of the Senate in the past, I know that this statement will come as a great surprise to many Senators listening to me.

I realize the feelings that influence not only a great many Members of this body, but also the feelings which prevailed in the other House when it attached to the joint resolution the language which it did, before it was sent to the Senate.

First of all, I recall that for many years I have advocated a firmer and tougher line in all our foreign relations. This has been a consistent act, not only through committee work, but also in my votes in the Senate.

The distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], who spoke so very well this afternoon, can testify—as other Senators can—to the fact that in the past year I have supported most of his amendments which I thought would add a tougher and more realistic position to our foreign policy.

In the year before last six of us on this side of the aisle took the floor, over a series of weeks, and offered a series of proposals with respect to what could be done in the Cuban situation. Except for one brief reply from the senior Senator from Oregon, we were met by cold silence from Senators, from the State Department, and from the President himself.

We have offered many amendments for the purpose of taking a firmer and tougher line with our allies.

I believe we must ask ourselves, What is the primary and first purpose of the foreign policy of the United States? I was asked this question by members of the Peace Corps, and I gave them this answer, and received snickering laughter in reply. I said that the primary purpose of the United States is to preserve the peace and freedom of the people in this country—not the peace and freedom of anyone else, but the peace and freedom of the people of this country.

I believe that the freedom of other people throughout the world contributes to that peace, but the primary order is the preservation of our safety and our own peace and our own freedom.

The minority leader spoke at some length this afternoon on this subject, and made a very brilliant speech. I agree with his conclusion, but I do not agree with his reasons. I am through, personally, with presenting the other cheek to anyone regardless of who he is. There is no use going through the list of provocations which Nasser has incited, which Sukarno has incited, which Castro has incited, which other people have incited, and which we continue to ignore.

The distinguished Senator from Wyoming also said that we should not speak from pique. I do not speak from pique this afternoon. Only last week I made a very strong statement against any aid to Nasser and the United Arab Republic in any manner, shape, or form.

Something has occurred which has changed my mind. I wish to read two or three significant sentences from the

hearings. I read from page 96, from the testimony of Under Secretary Ball:

Secretary BALL. If I may, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have an opportunity to amplify this to the committee, but I really feel that this is the kind of testimony which probably should be heard in executive session.

Again, at page 99 of the hearings, I read:

Secretary BALL. I would like to discuss this in executive session. We are quite flexible in our approach to this problem. What we want to do is to save the President's ability to deal with a critical situation.

The Secretary repeated that same statement in two or three other places, I believe, in the hearings. This is the key to the reason why the Senator from Colorado has changed his general opinion about this subject and supports the President today. What was said in the executive session, off the record, we are not able to repeat here. I cannot tell my constituents. I cannot tell the reasons. I do say that they were hard facts. These facts caused the Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, to appear before the committees of Congress, and caused Under Secretary Ball to appear for Secretary Rusk, in his illness, just 2 days ago before the Appropriations Committee, and to make the appeal that he made to Senators there. I am sure that many Senators felt in their hearts an indignation and a feeling of outrage, as I felt; and many Senators voted for the amendment which the committee has reported.

When do we face up to our responsibility? Let me answer a part of the question which the Senator from Oregon posed. I say that we face up to our responsibility when we consider things in a long-term range, in an atmosphere of study and calm. I cannot go along with my friend from New York [Mr. JAVITS] in his argument that a cry of indignation will be effective throughout the world. A cry of indignation is like a boy stepping on a thorn. It is instinctive and involuntary, and reflects about the same high mental philosophy.

What we want and what we need in the Senate and in Congress in general is a calm, judicial determination of how we wish to influence the foreign policy of this country through legislation. Every one of us will have an opportunity to do that when the foreign aid bill comes before us later in the session. We shall have another opportunity to do that when the appropriation bill on foreign aid comes before us. Therefore, in this year, every Senator will have an opportunity, at least twice, to consider this matter calmly, with a judicial aspect, and then vote in a way which will best reflect his ideas and concept of the foreign policy of the United States.

I told the committee the other day, when it was considering this subject, that, as I felt now, even though I vote for and support the committee amendment, I have no intention of voting for any aid to the Arab Republic later in this year unless the action today, if it should occur, produces an amelioration of the situation in the Near East.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ALLOTT. I yield.



EXECUTIVE

5

TAK

CD 304

FI 9

FG 431/A\*

FG 411/B\*

CM/Agricultural

MR. PRESIDENT:

Mike Manatos called with the following message from Larry O'Brien:

"The Senate<sup>\*</sup> Appropriations Committee reported an amendment on the Nasser situation. The amendment to the House provisions on Nasser reads as follows:

'Provided, that no part of this appropriations shall be used during the fiscal year, 1965, to finance the export of any agricultural commodity to the United Arab Republic under the provisions of Title 1 of such act, except when such exports are necessary to carry out the sales agreement entered into October 8, 1962 as amended, and if the President determines that the financing of such exports is in the national interest.'

"And, the House<sup>\*</sup> Banking Committee by a 25 to 3 vote reported the gold cover bill."

mf

2-1-65

5:20p

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FEB 4 1965  
CENTRAL FILES



# OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECTOR  
☐ CHARGE TO

UNCLASSIFIED

EXECUTIVE

PP 2-2

CO 304

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85

Origin

NEA

Info:

SS

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P

USIA

NSC

CPR

ACTION: AmEmbassy CAIRO 2671

Nov 9 8 57 PM '64

Following message received from President Nasser:

QUOTE The President, The White House. I am indeed happy to express sincere congratulations on the grand confidence placed in you by the great American people and delighted by the outcome of the American elections. The people of the United Arab Republic followed these elections with full interest and felt that they had an impact on many issues of international importance with direct influence on all peoples. While the great American people have said their word, we feel satisfied at the full clarity with which the American people have voiced their opinion. We wish you all success in the grand responsibility which the American people have so clearly entrusted to you. Please accept warm greetings and best wishes. UNQUOTE

Following reply sent:

QUOTE I deeply appreciate your kind message of congratulations on my election as President of the United States and extend to you and the people of the United Arab Republic my sincere good wishes. LYNDON B. JOHNSON UNQUOTE

White House does not plan release of reply but has no objection if President Nasser wishes to do so.

END

BALL.

Drafted by:

Telegraphic transmission and

NEA:NE:FM Dickman:he:11/9/64

classification approved by:

NEA/NE - Harrison M. Symmes

Clearances:

Mr. ~~XXXXXX~~ Tueller  
S/S - ~~XXXXXX~~ Christensen

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FO 3-2/CO 304

CO 304

November 5, 1964

Dear Congressman Ryan:

The President has asked me to reply to your letter of October 19 in which you expressed your concern about the continuation of United States assistance to the United Arab Republic under PL 480.

The President is deeply concerned with the maintenance of peace in the Near East. In determining its policy toward any country in the area, including the United Arab Republic, this Government necessarily takes into account the dangers to peace and, indeed, all factors which affect our national interests. In so doing the President and the Department of State have Section 620 (i) of the Foreign Assistance Act well in mind, and you may be assured that the situation in countries where it may have potential application will remain under constant review.

The President understands your problems and appreciates receiving your views. He is sure that you realize there are many factors affecting our Near East policy other than those cited in your letter. He will give all of them careful consideration in his continuing evaluation of the total political situation in the Near East and the most appropriate exercise of United States influence for peace in this troubled area.

Sincerely yours,

McGeorge Bundy

The Honorable  
William F. Ryan,  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.



August 6, 1964

EX  
G13

60304

Dear Mr. President:

On July 31, 1964, cameras of the United States Spacecraft Ranger VII successfully photographed the surface of the Moon from close range. These photographs represent a very great extension in our knowledge of the Moon. The detail of our perception has improved more in this one step than in the three centuries of evolution of the earth-bound telescope. Having dedicated their efforts to the exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes, the people of the United States hope that this knowledge -- and what is learned in the continuing explorations of the future -- will work to the ultimate benefit of mankind in all lands.

It is, therefore, an honor and a privilege to present to you and your people on behalf of the people of the United States this special set of photographs of the Moon taken on the historic flight of the Ranger VII. These photographs symbolize the continuing desire of the United States that the benefits of this age of scientific discovery may be shared among all nations and all peoples for the cause of peace and human progress.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

His Excellency  
Gamal Abdel Nasser  
President of the United Arab Republic  
Cairo



EXECUTIVE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

August 3, 1964

CO 304 (4)  
PR. 8-1/K  
ND21-1

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Through: Mr. Valenti

Ambassador Kamel of the UAR is back from Egypt and brings with him a letter from Nasser to you. Attached is an advance copy of this letter which we obtained from Kamel in order to make sure that there were no nasty surprises in it. There are none. The letter is about the Arabs and nuclear weapons; it answers your letter of May 21 (Tab B). Nasser says that the UAR "does not think of bringing that terrifying danger (nuclear terror) to the region she lives in," and he points of course to Israel as the real threat to peace in the area.

The message, in sum, gives a good peg for Jack McCloy's next effort on this subject, due for the third week of August. So Rusk, Komer and I recommend that you receive Kamel for a very few minutes, to allow him to transmit the letter. The meeting will be off the record (Kamel agrees) and I will be on hand to remove him after the very briefest discussion. I would then plan to express some discouragement on UAR policy in Libya, Cyprus, Jordan, the Yemen, and Aden, in an effort to suggest to Nasser that the next few months are not a good time for stirring up American disapproval.

McG. B.

McG. B.

next week ✓

Short visit approved \_\_\_\_\_

disapproved \_\_\_\_\_

Also sent to  
Central Files as of 8/12/64

Jack Valenti



THE WHITE HOUSE

OUTGOING TELEGRAM ~~Department of State~~

12108

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT  
☐ CHARGE TO

UNCLASSIFIED

45

Origin

ACTION: To Be Sent July 22, 1964.  
USIA Do Not Release Before July 23.  
Send info copy Amembassy Cairo.

PR  
Info:

SS  
NEA  
SSC  
P  
US IA  
NSC

HIS EXCELLENCY

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC,  
CAIRO.

The people of the United States of America  
join with me in extending to Your Excellency and  
to the people of the United Arab Republic warm  
wishes and hearty congratulations on this anniversary  
of the Republic.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

RECEIVED  
JUL 22 1964  
CENTRAL FILES  
RUSK

Drafted by:  
U/PR:LNichols:pr 7/20/64

Telegraphic transmission and  
classification approved by:

Angier Biddle Duke  
Chief of Protocol

Clearances:

NE - Mr. Jones

S/S-C - Mrs. Halla

NEA - Mr. Eddie Williams

S/S - Mr. ~~Raymond~~ Hilliker

WHITE HOUSE CONCURRENCE NOT NECESSARY  
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206

EXECUTIVE  
ME 3-3/CO 1-1  
CO 1-1  
CD 304  
JULY 17, 1964

(3) +

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT  
JOHNSON TO PRESIDENT NASSER OF  
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, CONVEYED  
TO CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE  
OF AFRICAN STATES, CAIRO

I extend, through you, to the representatives of the nations and peoples of Africa gathered in Cairo, the friendly greetings of the Government and people of the United States of America.

As the Heads of State and of Government meet again one year after creating the Organization of African Unity at that historic Addis Ababa gathering, we are impressed with the striking progress which has been made toward African unity in peace and freedom.

Africa through the OAU has shown its capacity to deal through peaceful means with African problems, including such disputes as have arisen among its members. In this way, within the framework of the United Nations Charter, African nations are making a vital contribution to world peace.

As the OAU moves into its second year of activity, it will face new challenges which, I am sure, it will meet in the same spirit it has already demonstrated in the momentous year just past. I and the people of the United States extend to this Organization our best wishes for continued progress toward your high aims.

/s/

Lyndon B. Johnson

RECEIVED  
JUL 17 1964  
CENTRAL FILES

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 8/24/64



# OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT  
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57

Origin

ACTION:

NEA

Info:

HIS EXCELLENCY

SS

CANAL ABDEL NASSER

PR

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

P

USIA

CAIRO

NSC

On behalf of the American people, I wish to thank you  
for your kind message of best wishes <sup>on</sup> the 183th anniversary  
of our nation's independence.

Sincerely,

LINDON B. JOHNSON

05223  
EXECUTIVE

HO 18/CO 304

CO 304

JUL 9 8 25 PM '64

Drafted by:

NEA:NE:FDickson:ejc:7/9/64

Telegraphic transmission and  
classification approved by:

NE - Rodger P. Davies

Clearances:

S/S - Mr. Higgins

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EXECUTIVE

TAI

CO 233

FG 110

FG 105

FG 297

FF 13

CO 304

July 9, 1964

Dear Mr. Secretary:

3596  
The President on July sixth signed  
a Proclamation entitled "Proclamation of  
Agreements with Paraguay and the United Arab  
Republic Relating to Trade Agreements and of  
the Termination in Part of a Trade Agreement  
Proclamation Relating to Paraguay," a copy of  
which is enclosed.

Sincerely,

William J. Hopkins  
Executive Clerk

Honorable Douglas Dillon  
Secretary of the Treasury  
Washington, D. C.

arf

RECEIVED  
JUL 10 1964  
CENTRAL FILE

dated 7/6/64  
signed 7/2/64  
To State 7/7/64



af3/ET



S/S--8617

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

UNCLASSIFIED

June 11, 1964

EXECUTIVE

C0304

PR6-1/7

FO2/C0304 file

3148

(3)

Ind S/S 6/12  
(Alm m.)

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY  
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Transmittal of a Letter from the U.A.R. Deputy  
Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mahmoud Fawzi  
X

*John S.*  
There is enclosed a letter from the Deputy Prime Minister  
for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Republic, Mahmoud Fawzi,  
dated May 30, 1964 to Ambassador Badeau thanking him for the  
photograph of Mr. Fawzi and President Johnson taken when they  
met in Washington last November. The Deputy Prime Minister  
represented the United Arab Republic at President Kennedy's  
funeral.

The Department does not believe an acknowledgement is  
necessary.

*Benjamin H. Read*  
Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Letter from Mahmoud Fawzi.

RECEIVED  
JUN 12 1964  
CENTRAL FILES





MINISTÈRE  
DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

Recd 6/2/64 3148

Cairo, 30/5/1964.

My dear Ambassador,

I am most grateful to you for forwarding to me the photograph, which President Johnson was kind enough to send to me.

Please convey my most respectful wishes to His Excellency the President.

Very Sincerely yours,

(Mahmoud Fawzi)

His Excellency,  
M. John S. Badeau,  
Ambassador of the United States of America,  
Cairo.



EXECUTIVE

CO 304

200  
June 3, 1964

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your friendly note of May 28, sending a message of appreciation to the President for his welcome. I have conveyed this to the President, and he asked me to express his thanks for your courtesy.

Sincerely,

McGeorge Bundy

The Honorable Mostafa Kamel<sup>x</sup>  
Ambassador of the United Arab Republic  
2310 Decatur Place, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED  
JUN 4 1964  
CENTRAL FILES



EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 28, 1964

Dear Mr. Bundy:

On Monday, May 25, I had the great privilege and honour to be received by the President of the United States. You know how highly I value the importance of good relations between our two countries. These relations are - I firmly believe - essential to the stability of the Middle East, its peace and indeed the American interest in this vital area.

You may recall that my meetings with the late President were of utmost help in dealing with the flowing events of the Middle East. The progress which has been achieved - in this respect - during the past three years is tremendous. I believe, and earnestly hope, that my meeting with President Johnson will be a great help not only for the continuation of this important progress but also for its development to greater heights. I am certain that the President's wisdom, experience, farsightedness and deep understanding of the core of the situation will consolidate and further the good relations which already exist between our two Governments and two nations.

May I ask you, my dear Mr. Bundy, if you would kindly convey to the President my appreciation for his warm welcome and graciousness, so generously extended to me.

I am thankful and grateful to the President.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Mostafa Kamel.*

Mostafa Kamel  
Ambassador

The Honourable  
McGeorge Bundy  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.



20%

EXECUTIVE  
FII  
CO121  
CO126  
CO304  
F09

2903  
(3) +

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

May 30, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Withdrawal from Senate of tax  
treaties with India, Israel,  
and United Arab Republic

The underlying message to the Senate has been prepared for your signature with a view to withdrawing from the Senate the tax treaties with India (signed on November 10, 1959, submitted to the Senate on May 6, 1960), Israel (signed on September 30, 1960, submitted to the Senate on January 10, 1961), and the United Arab Republic (signed on December 21, 1960, submitted to the Senate on January 10, 1961).

The Senate has failed to take action with respect to any of those treaties, primarily because of controversial questions in regard to the so-called "tax-sparing" provisions in them. The tax-sparing principle (allowance of credit against United States income tax for income taxes which would have been imposed in the other country except for tax-avoidance incentives accorded under the law of such other country) has been abandoned as a feature of United States negotiations for tax treaties. The Senate is not expected to take action on the three treaties and their presence on the Treaty Calendar tends to obstruct action by the Committee on Foreign Relations with respect to other tax treaties pending in the Senate.

The Treasury Department has expressed the desire that the three treaties be withdrawn, with a view to further negotiations with India, Israel, and the United Arab Republic.

*George W. Ball*  
Acting Secretary

Enclosure:  
Message to the Senate.

*To Senate: 6/8/64*

6/1/64

*NOTED  
6/8/64  
TMD*





THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY  
WASHINGTON

May 28, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

File  
EXECUTIVE

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C0304

FG110

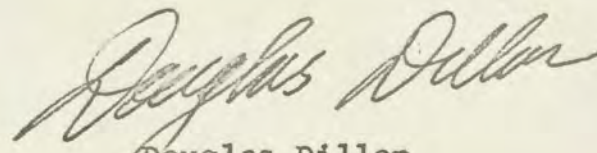
F04-2

The article which appeared this morning on the front page of The New York Times regarding an International Monetary Fund standby with the United Arab Republic was highly inaccurate. Although Mr. Edwin Dale had been told yesterday that his information was inaccurate and had been given the correct story, nevertheless he chose to publish his version.

The idea contained in his story that the United States was using the International Monetary Fund for political purposes could have been seriously damaging and it brought forth numerous inquiries from the financial community in New York. Accordingly, I felt it advisable to put out a statement correcting the record.

While there was some controversy within the International Monetary Fund Board over the approval of this loan, the United States position was essentially one of standing by the new Managing Director of the Fund in his first major recommendation. In their final action no Executive Director opposed the loan or abstained.

A copy of the Treasury statement is attached for your information.

  
Douglas Dillon

Attachment



EXECUTIVE (4)

CO 126

CO 304

CO 1/middle East

FO3-r/CO126

May 27, 1964

Dear Phil:

The President referred to me your letter of May 11.

He appreciated your candid analysis and the feelings that motivated you.

Peace throughout the world -- specifically including peace in the Middle East -- is a dominant purpose of the President. Yesterday I heard someone ask him what wishes he would make if he were granted three wishes. Without even stopping to think very long he said, "First, I would wish for peace. If that was granted I would turn the other two back." I know from my discussions with him that there are few things he desires more devoutly than peace in the Middle East. We are directing our policies toward that end.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Myer Feldman  
Deputy Special Counsel  
to the President

Rabbi Phillip S. Bernstein  
X American Israel Public Affairs Committee  
1737 H Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

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JUN 1 1964  
CENTRAL FILES





S/S 6718

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

2388

(3)

CA7-Egypt-U.S.  
Co 204  
FG105  
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April 5, 1964

UNCLASSIFIED

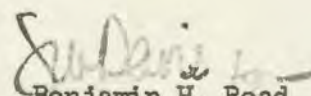
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MCGEORGE BUNDY  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: United States-United Arab Republic Civil  
Air Transport Agreement.

This memorandum is for the attention of Mr. Myer Feldman. ←

Reference is made to the Department's memorandum of April 1, 1963, concerning the civil air transport negotiations between the United States and the UAR, which were concluded in Cairo on February 4, 1963. The negotiations resulted in the conclusion of a revised Air Transport Services Agreement between the two countries, one aspect of which was the provision of routes to the United States for United Arab Airlines.

On May 5, 1964, the new Agreement was formally signed in Cairo by Ambassador Badeau. The rather lengthy delay between the completion of the negotiations and the signature of the Agreement is attributable to the drawn-out clarification of a technical question concerning the interpretation of one phrase in the Agreement. The Agreement which was signed on May 5 is identical to the Agreement which was initialled ad referendum on February 4, 1963. The Department plans to handle the signature of the Agreement in routine fashion, giving it no special publicity treatment.

  
Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

RECEIVED  
MAY 7 1964  
CENTRAL FILES

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 5/15/64

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EXECUTIVE  
FG150-4  
FG405  
TN5  
FG150-5  
CO304  
CO321  
FD3-2

March 14, 1964

Dear Mr. Comptroller General:

This is in acknowledgment of your letter of March thirteenth to the President, enclosing a copy of your report to the Congress on understatement of claims processed by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, against the United Arab Republic and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia for recovery of excessive ocean transportation costs financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation under Public Law 480.

It has been noted that copies of this report are being sent to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and to the Director, Food for Peace.

Sincerely,

Ralph A. Dungan  
Special Assistant  
to the President

Honorable Joseph Campbell  
Comptroller General  
of the United States  
Washington, D. C.

rah

RECEIVED  
MAY 16 1964  
GENERAL FILES





890  
951

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

PP 1-3

Co 304

January 20, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR McGEORGE BUNDY  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Holiday Greeting Cards from  
the President of the United Arab Republic //  
and the Prime Minister of Belgium

The enclosed cards were received from the Embassies of Belgium and the United Arab Republic with requests that they be transmitted to the White House. Since both President Nasser and Prime Minister Lefevre were recipients of cards from the President and Mrs. Johnson, no further action is necessary.

*File Same*

Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

Cards from -  
Belgian Prime Minister  
and Mrs. Lefevre,  
UAR President Nasser.

RECEIVED  
JAN 21 1964  
CENTRAL FILES



RACHID KARAME  
x

gby  
ARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

357

PP2-2

②

CO 304

January 17, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR McGEORGE BUNDY  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Holiday Greeting Cards from  
the Prime Minister of Lebanon and  
Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic //

The enclosed cards were received from the Embassies of Lebanon and the United Arab Republic with requests that they be transmitted to the White House. Since both Prime Minister Karame and Foreign Minister Fawzi were recipients of cards from the President and Mrs. Johnson, no further action is necessary.

*Benjamin H. Read*  
Benjamin H. Read  
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

Cards from -  
Lebanese Prime Minister  
Rachid Karame,  
UAR Foreign Minister  
Mahmoud Fawzi.

RECEIVED  
JAN 20 1964  
CENTRAL FILES



EXECUTIVE

PP2-3

Co 304

The White House  
Washington

1963 DEC 24 AM 9 58

AAC2/DEC 24 VIA MACKAY RADIO

CAIRO 64 24 0950 U.A.R.

ETAT SON EXCELLENCE MR LYNDON JOHNSON

PRESIDENT DES ETATS UNIS D AMERIQUE WASHINGTON DC

J AI LE PLAISIR DE VOUS ADRESSER A L'OCCASION DE LA FETE

DE NOEL MES FELICITATIONS LES PLUS CORDIALES ACCOMPAGNEES DE

VOEUX SINCIRS POUR LA SANTE ET LE BONHEUR DE VOTRE EXCELLENCE

AINSI QUE POUR LA GRANDEUR ET LA PROSPERITE DU PEUPLE DES

ETATS UNIS D AMERIQUE

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

RECEIVED

DEC 26 1963

CENTRAL FILES

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 1/17/64



EXECUTIVE,

H.07

C0304

AAC2/DEC 24 VIA MACKAY RADIO

DEC 24 AM 9 58

CAIRO 64 24 0950

ETAT SON EXCELLENCE MR LYNDON JOHNSON

PRESIDENT DES ETATS UNIS D AMERIQUE WASHINGTON DC

J AI LE PLAISIR DE VOUS ADRESSER A L'OCCASION DE LA FETE

DE NOEL MES FELICITATIONS LES PLUS CORDIALES ACCOMAGNEES DE

VOEUX SINCIRS POUR LA SANTE ET LE BONHEUR DE VOTRE EXCELLENCE

AINSI QUE POUR LA GRANDEUR ET LA PROSPERITE DU PEUPLE DES

ETATS UNIS D AMERIQUE

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

December 26, 1963

To: Benjamin H. Read

From: McGeorge Bundy

For translation.

*Translation sent to  
P. 1 - encl.*

RECEIVED  
JAN 15 1964  
CENTRAL FILE

Nothing else sent to  
Central Files as of 1/17/64



**EXECUTIVE**

File Memo:  
November 23, 1963  
RPO/jl

PA 2/T\*  
GI 4  
CO 304  
RA

Correspondence about the acceptance, from the United Arab  
Republic, and location of the Egyptian<sup>\*</sup> Temple of Dendur in the United  
States.