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Letter	McGeorge Bundy to Abe Fortas w/attachments <i>Sanitized 8/28/87</i>	3/5/64	C

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GENERAL

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FORTAS

①

March 5, 1964

Dear Abe:

Thank you for sending me Bushrod^X Howard's letter. I doubt if you will be surprised to know that the reference in his letter strikes no responsive chord of memory in this office, but I will have the matter reviewed by the right people. Thank you for sending it to me.

Sincerely,

McGeorge Bundy

Mr. Abe^X Fortas
Arnold, Fortas & Porter
1229 Nineteenth Street, N. W.
Washington D. C. 20036

✓ CC: MR. ROBERT KOMER

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CABLE ADDRESS:
"ARFOPO"
TELEPHONE
FEDERAL 8-3700

March 2, 1964

Personal

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

Dear Mac:

I am sending you the original of a letter I have received from Bushrod Howard, Jr., whom I have never met and do not propose to meet. I am also sending you a copy of my reply to him.

So far as I know, this is not worth your attention, but because of the reference to you on the second page of Mr. Howard's letter and because of the general subject matter, I am sending this along to you. There is no need for you to acknowledge receipt of it.

Sincerely,

Abe
Abe Fortas

Encl.

*Original to Mrs Turitto
4/7/64*

Janette -
Please return the file.

Alan

sanitized
8/28/84

The Mutawakelite Kingdom of the *YEMEN*

2500 Q Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Bushrod Howard, Jr.
Adviser
to the Government

March 1, 1964

Dear Mr Fortas,

I would very much like to obtain your help and advice, but, as the adviser to a foreign government that is not recognized by the United States, I am fully aware that you might not wish to see me.

Therefore, I will state the problem, and, if you do not wish to discuss the matter, I will understand if you refuse to see me. I am also sure that you will understand why I have been bold enough to approach you.

I am the adviser of the Kingdom of Yemen. You are aware of the situation there. There was a revolt in September 1962, which was immediately supported by the military intervention of Nasser. In December of 1962, the rebel Government was recognized by the United States in return for Nasser's pledge to withdraw. Instead of withdrawing his troops, he increased them from 15,000 to 30,000 in March of 1963.

In March, President Kennedy sent Elsworth Bunker to the Middle East to try to arrange a cessation of Saudi supplies for the Royalists in return for a withdrawal of UAR troops. This arrangement was agreed to by the Saudis and Nasser.

Despite clear pledges to the UN in April of 1963, Nasser has refused to withdraw his troops. Indeed on February 22, he stated in a major speech that he would keep them there another 5 years if necessary.

The present military situation is clear. Nasser will never be able to defeat the Royalists. They have received no outside arms since May, 1963, as attested to by the UN observers. Yet, in all that time, they have never lost an inch to Nasser, but have gained substantial ground.

Politically, the Egyptians have now taken direct control of all the areas that they control. The Royalists have a provisional Government and constitution that will be subjected to a vote after the UAR evacuation. They are in touch with all elements in Yemen and in substantial agreement with them for the desired reforms.

~~REMOVED FROM OFFICIAL COPY~~

The Mutawakelite Kingdom of the *YEMEN*

2500 Q Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Bushrod Howard, Jr.
Adviser
to the Government

Abe Fortas, Esq. 2/

Presently, the uncle of the King, Prince Abdul Rahman is in Washington. He has a certain matter that he has been instructed to present to the highest authority. I do not know the contents, but I do know that he must be sure that ~~they~~ ^{it} be kept confidential.

This raises a difficult problem. The top level of the Department of State refuse to see him, even unofficially, and this is rather amazing in view of the past practice regarding the Algerians, the "Palestinians" and even the Yemen Rebels when the US recognized the Royal Government. [Bunker went to see them and did not see the Royalists, but Ambassador Badeau received openly the so-called Foreign Minister of the Yemen Republic in Cairo within 48 hours of the Rebellion and nearly 2 months before the US withdrew recognition from the Royal Government].

The matter is not one of protocol but of security. Last year, private correspondence was shown to at least 2 reporters by either McGeorge Bundy's office or by Talbott's office or both. This correspondence was the private correspondence of the Late President Kennedy with Prince Faisal, Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia. We believe that details of this correspondence and of the position papers of the US Government relating to the air defense of Saudi Arabia reached Nasser.

Any matters that would be presented by Prince Abdul Rahman could involve the names of persons in agreement and contact with the Royal Government who are in Egypt and areas controlled by Egyptian troops. You can, therefore, realize that, if there is not real insurance of confidentiality, we will not attempt to deliver the message and information.

I would appreciate any advice or help that you would see fit to give me. I will call you for an appointment to see if you care to discuss this matter further.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Bushrod Howard Jr.
Bushrod Howard Jr.

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CABLE ADDRESS:
"ARFOPO"
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FEDERAL 8-3700

March 2, 1964

Mr. Bushrod Howard, Jr.
The Mutawakelite Kingdom of the Yemen
2500 Q Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20007

Dear Mr. Howard:

I have read your letter of March 1, and I appreciate your writing to me. However, this matter is entirely outside of my sphere of competence, and I cannot conceive of any purpose that would be served by your discussing the matter with me. I nevertheless appreciate your writing me.

Sincerely,

Abe Fortas

AF:hsm

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Y

GENERAL

Co 320

Co 262

Co 304

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, Inc.

A Non-Profit Educational Organization

50 WEST 57TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019
SUITE 810 LT 1-7020

March 1967.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find reprints of a number of news items concerning the war in Yemen, which involves both Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic (Egypt). We believe the crisis in Yemen demands the urgent attention of peace-loving people and governments. This war has gone on for more than four years and has caused the death of at least 100,000 inhabitants of Yemen.

Recently, Egypt appears to have resorted to the use of poisonous gases in her attempt to subdue the independent tribes in the Yemen area. As British Prime Minister Harold Wilson has stated, "This is a matter of deep concern," which merits immediate investigation by the United Nations. Although the Yemen region has been mainly inaccessible to reporters, a group of 20 Western correspondents succeeded in penetrating the area and reported upon this grave development.

While the Yemen war has sometimes been described as a civil war, it is actually an aggression by Egypt, conducted under circumstances which have pitted Egypt and Saudi Arabia against each other, thus raising the gravest danger of a general war in this part of the oil-rich Middle East. Also involved is the future of Aden and the other British controlled areas in Southern Arabia which are scheduled for independence next year. Many correspondents see in Egypt's Yemen operation a prelude to much larger aggressions in this region.

The United States is directly concerned because a substantial part of the aid which Egypt has received from America during the past four years, has been wasted -- either directly or indirectly -- in the Yemen invasion.

We hope that the attached material will help to awaken the public conscience on this situation, which is certain to become increasingly dangerous if adequate countermeasures are not promptly taken.

Very sincerely yours,

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, INC.

Albert Simard
Secretary

Isidore Lipschutz
Treasurer

Encls.

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MAR 27 1967

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PRESS RELEASE

Geneva, January 31, 1967

Press release No 824 b

The ICRC and Events in the Yemen

ICRC, Geneva :

The International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva is extremely concerned about the air-raids against the civilian population and the alleged use of poisonous gas recently in the Yemen and the neighbouring regions.

In view of the suffering thereby caused, the ICRC earnestly appeals to all authorities involved in this conflict for respect in all circumstances of the universally recognized humanitarian rules of international morality and law.

The ICRC depends on the understanding and support of all the powers involved in order to enable its doctors and delegates in the Yemen to continue under the best conditions possible to carry out their work of impartial assistance to the victims of this conflict.

The ICRC takes this opportunity to affirm that, in the interest of the persons in need of its assistance, it has adopted as a general rule to give no publicity to the observations made by its delegates in the exercise of their functions. Nevertheless, these observations are used to back up the appropriate negotiations which it unfailingly undertakes whenever necessary.

YEMENI ROYALIST INTERVIEWED ON GAS ATTACK

Mutawakkilite Royalist Radio in Arabic to Yemen 1245 GMT 20 February 1967--M

(Summary) On (19) February 1967 an American television correspondent in Europe and a correspondent of a European news agency arrived in Ktaf area. They were welcomed by Amir Sayf al-Islam Ahmad Ibn al-Husayn.

The correspondents asked for permission to visit the site which was bombed with poison gas and napalm. The correspondents saw the dead animals and 100 graves of victims of poison gas bombs. They also saw in caves corpses that have not yet been buried because of their numbers.

Amir Saye al-Islam Ahmad Ibn al-Husayn granted them an interview.

Question: When were the poison gas bombs used and how many planes took part?

Answer: "Forty days ago 11 planes, including 2 Ilyushins, flew over Ktaf. They flew in three formations. Each plane dropped three bombs. The first formation dropped explosive and smoke bombs so that the people would leave their houses and so the pilots could determine wind direction."

Question: How many were killed?

Answer: "One hundred forty to 160 died. Also 400 to 500 animals died."

Question: Why are they using poison gas?

Answer: "No doubt the military defeat Yemenis dealt the Egyptian Army was the basic motive for launching this criminal war." This is proof of the Egyptians' failure. The Egyptian air force also failed to subdue the Yemeni people with explosive bombs." The air force resorted to poison gas and napalm on orders issued by Abd an-Nasir himself."

Question: Is this the first time poison gas has been used and do you believe it will be used again?

Answer: "The Egyptians have used gas on a small scale (words indistinct) and they are trying to increase its use. Reports have been received from reliable sources that the Egyptians used gas in (Iyal Yazid mountain and Anif--phonetic) (words indistinct)."

Question: Do you believe that Abd an-Nasir will stay in Yemen?

Answer: "There are factors affecting his decision. Communist support will enable him to stay. He is the first agent of communism in the Arab area. According to reports there is a joint Egyptian-Russian plan for setting up a Russian base in Yemen's Mocha harbor." The Yemeni people will continue their holy war to cleanse their homeland.

Yemen Royalists Say Raid By 12 Ilyushins Killed 125

QUARA, Yemen—Royalist sources charged yesterday that 12 Ilyushin heavy bombers killed more than 125 persons and injured about 120 in a gas attack on Katarf near Sa'da, in north Yemen.

The sources, at royalist general headquarters here, said the attack was made Saturday but gave no indication of the nationality of the Ilyushin planes. Egyptian forces backing the republicans are known to have some of the Russian-made aircraft.

It was believed at royalist headquarters that the attack followed the shipment of 600 gas bombs from Communist China to Arrahiba air base, ten miles north of the Yemeni capital of Sana'a and constituted direct aid to President Abdullah al Salal's republican regime.

[In Aden, Mohammed al-Yageli, a former Yemeni Republican Information Ministry aide, said he thinks all Yemenis should unite to drive the Egyptians from their country and then settle their differences.]

Yemeni Accuses Egypt Of Using Poison Gas

—Reuters—

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Jan. 5 — The Yemeni royalist Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mohammed Abdel-Koddous, today accused Egyptian forces of using poison gas against the royalist faction in the Yemeni civil war.

In a cable to the Foreign Correspondents' Association in Beirut, he said from 15 to 20 poison gas bombs were dropped Dec. 27 by Egyptian aircraft on the Jebel Iyal district, north of the Yemeni capital of Sana'a.

Yemeni Charges Town Wiped Out With Gas Bombs

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Jan. 13 (UPI) — A Yemeni Royalist spokesman today charged Soviet-built Egyptian bombers killed at least 250 men, women and children in a poison gas bomb attack on a sleeping village on Jan. 5.

Muhammad Abdul Kuddus al Wazir, Foreign Minister of the deposed Yemeni Royalist government, said the raid killed 95 per cent of the villagers and turned Ketaf in Royalist-controlled North Yemen into a "town of death." Ketaf is about 25 miles south of the Saudi Arabian border.

Egyptians Admit Yemen Gas Raids

Amman, Jordan, Jan. 9 (AP)—Two men who identified themselves as Egyptian Air Force captains who defected to Jordan said tonight that Egyptian planes dropped gas and napalm bombs on Yemeni towns on personal orders of President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Cairo denied that the two were defectors and called the case "a shameful farce."

At a news conference in Amman, the men were identified as Mohamed Abdul Motti Abdo and Capt. Saeed Mohamed Ali el Fadeel, both 31.

Cairo Denies Gas Attacks In Yemen

Amman, Jordan, Jan. 10 (AP)—Two Egyptian airmen claimed last night that President Nasser had ordered gas and napalm bombs dropped on towns in Yemen. Cairo called their story a "shameful farce."

The two men, who appeared at press conference in Amman, said they were Capt. Mohamed Abdul Motti Abdo and Capt. Saeed Mohamed Ali Eli Fadeel, both 31. They said they deserted their units in Yemen last June and took refuge in Saudi Arabia, which has been supporting the Royalist side in Yemen's civil war.

Fadeel said Soviet pilots as well as Egyptians were flying Egyptian bombers and fighters in attacks against royalist tribesmen.

Abdo said that before going on raids, the airmen were told that Yemen was considered part of the United Arab Republic and that gas bombs should be used to crush resistance. He said they were instructed that the best time to drop gas was between 5 and 10 a.m., when there was usually a "dead wind" in Yemen.

Royalist sources in Yemen charged Sunday that 12 Ilyushin heavy bombers killed more than 125 persons in a gas attack in northern Yemen on Saturday.

Shortly after Amman broadcast an account of the press conference, the Egyptian government issued a statement saying the pair had been expelled from the air force last spring on Nasser's orders because of "personal misconduct."

Poison Gas in Yemen Deplored by Red Cross

GENEVA, Jan. 31 (AP).—The International Red Cross Committee appealed Tuesday against air raids "and the alleged use of poison gas recently in Yemen and neighboring regions."

The all-Swiss committee thus briefly shed its cloak of diplomatic silence on developments in the four-year-old Yemeni civil war in which Egypt's Air Force has been accused of killing hundreds of civilians with gas bombs in Yemen and in neighboring Saudi Arabia.

In Cairo, a government spokesman said that "our forces in Yemen never used poison gas bombs at any time," and that the United Arab Republic wants a United Nations commission to investigate allegations of gas bombings. . . .

RARE DEPARTURE

The Red Cross Committee's announcement was a rare departure from its traditional policy of "no comment" on conflicts of this kind. It hinted that, despite the careful phrasing of "alleged use of poison gas," available evidence pointed to it as a fact.

In London, Prime Minister Harold Wilson said he had evidence suggesting pretty strongly "that poison gas may have been used." Discussing that aspect of the war in a debate on Britain's long-planned withdrawal from Aden, south of Yemen, Wilson told the House of Commons:

"This is a matter of deep concern and it is a matter of Saudi Arabia, if she desires, to raise at the United Nations."

FIRST-HAND REPORT

The Red Cross delegate in Yemen, Andre Rochat, made a first-hand report on the situation to the committee in Geneva last week.

Presumably also available were fragments of green bombs, soil samples and lung tissue of dead animals which two Red Cross teams dispatched to Geneva from Ketaf, where Yemeni royalists declared Soviet-designed Egyptian Ilyushin bombers killed more than 125 persons in a gas attack Jan. 7.

(Excerpts)

Philadelphia Inquirer
2-2-67.

YEMEN WARRIORS

By ANDREW BOROWIEC

Foreign Correspondent of The Star

WITH ROYALIST FORCES IN YEMEN—An oil lamp flickered in the tent where the elders of the tribe rested on carpets after a day's march across a tangle of mountains. . . .

Night in Yemen belongs to the Royalist followers of Ilman (ruler) Mohammed El Badr, who for the last four years has been resisting the Republican regime in Sanaa and a 50,000-man Egyptian expeditionary corps. . . .

The main threat to the Royalists comes from the air. The sky over Yemen is crisscrossed by Soviet-made jets and turboprop bombers of the Egyptian air force dropping bombs on known mountain hideouts, villages and oases sprawling along the beds of dried out rivers known as wadis.

But even this has had little effect on Royalist resistance. Apparently exasperated by the failure of their efforts to subdue the tribesmen, Egyptian troops have begun dropping gas bombs on selected targets.

Skin tissues of the victims of these attacks are now being analyzed by the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva. In keeping with their policy, Red Cross representatives in Yemen decline to disclose their opinion.

(In Geneva today, the ICRC expressed extreme concern over air raids against the civilian population and the alleged use of poisonous gas, the Associated Press reported. The committee said that it urgently appeals to "all authorities concerned" to respect "universally recognized rules of morality and law.")

(The committee departed from its traditional policy of not intervening publicly in any conflict. It explained that it did so "to back up the appropriate negotiations which it unfailingly undertakes whenever necessary," AP said.)

According to some Western intelligence reports, the Egyptian air base at Arrahiba in Yemen receive 600 gas bombs from Communist China in December.

One of the attacks in which gas bombs apparently have been

used struck the oasis of Ketaf regional headquarters and, at one stage the seat of Royalist Prime Minister Emir El Hassan Ben Yahia. . . .

Claim 90 Percent Support

Royalists claim support from 90 percent of the more than 100 tribes dispersed throughout the mountainous country located between Saudi Arabia and the British colony of Aden.

Recently, the important tribe of Usaimat, making up one-third of the Hashid tribal confederation, abandoned its support of the Republican regime and joined the Royalist cause.

Royalist positions begin some 30 miles outside the Republican capital of Sanaa. At this stage the Egyptians appear content to hold the easily defendable coastal area.

Politically, the Royalists are isolated in a world which hurried to recognize the Republican regime.

In recent weeks, however, there have been indications some conservative Arab countries are considering withdrawing their recognition of the Sanaa government. . . .

(Excerpts, Washington Evening Star, 1-31-67)

Poison gas used?

Poison gas may have been used by Egyptian forces in the Yemeni war. The International Red Cross is investigating.

If such is the case—and the evidence so far points strongly in this direction—it may mark a turning point in the war, with decisive loss of prestige for the United Arab Republic.

By John K. Cooley

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Ketaf,

Royalist-held northern Yemen

This remote mud-walled village under graceful palm trees may be the place where the four-year-old Yemen war took a decisive turning.

All the evidence here points to a poison-gas attack by Egyptian aircraft Jan. 5, which killed at least 160. The final burden of proof must rest with the committee of the International Red Cross in Geneva, which sent a team here to collect the clinical evidence.

Conclusive proof would critically damage the prestige of President Nasser's 50,000-man Yemen expeditionary force.

Forty journalists from a dozen countries, including 10 from Saudi Arabia, trekked a night and a day on trucks, muleback, and foot to see Ketaf. The government of the Imam Mohammed Badr, which considers itself at war with the Egyptian forces occupying about one quarter of Yemen had invited them. . . .

The journey was not easy. The trail lies over some of the roughest country in the world. As we tramped across a lunar desert under blazing sun Jan. 23 we could hear explosions as Egyptian bombers struck Ketaf again—this time with 11 high-explosive bombs. The craters, most of them misses, were fresh when we arrived.

With slight variations of detail, men and women of Ketaf and members of the Imam's garrison here confirm what Prince Hussein ben Ahmed, provincial Governor, told us in an impromptu meeting just outside the walls of Ketaf's mud fort:

"On Jan. 5 about mid-morning 11 Ilyushin bombers and two MIG fighters appeared. The MIG's dropped two smoke bombs.

These showed wind direction. The Ilyushins dropped 27 containers."

This correspondent inspected large fragments of several containers still buried in the craters. They were cast iron and not the type usually used in explosive fragmentation or incendiary bombs.

"A cloud of what looked like smoke, sometimes blue-gray, sometimes brown, spread through the town and into nearby caves where people fled to escape air raids. The smell was like oranges."

Some people who said they stayed in their houses survived. Forty-two garrison soldiers perished among a total of about 160 fatalities. Many survivors recovered after being carried to hospitals in Najran and Taief, Saudi Arabia.

Prince Ahmed's comment on the casualties was political.

President Nasser, he said, was frustrated in his desire to control Yemen. Following his new strategy of reducing Egyptian-occupied areas to the strategic Sanaa Taiez Hodeidha triangle, he had decided upon a "war of annihilation" and harassment.

The Royalist government says other poison gas attacks have numbered six since the first one in 1964. They took place in Azhoul of Sham Province, Hamdan near Sanaa, Anis and Djebel Ayal Yazid, the Royalists say.

The crucial difference is that the earlier ones were allegedly mustard gas, an irritant which is often not fatal. Two Pakistani physicians, Dr. Eftab Hussein and Dr. Moufid Abderrahman, who treated Ketaf survivors, told us at Najran, "Their lungs were affected. This was poison of a type we have not seen before." Some experts have presumed it was phosgene or a member of the phosgene family.

The verbal and visual evidence both as to human beings and the animals, trees, and fields affected was so grave that a Swiss Red Cross worker told me, "We were convinced."

Samples analyzed

André Rochat, regional Red Cross director, ordered a team under Dr. J. Wust to take many clinical samples for detailed analysis.

Normally the Red Cross makes no disclosures about such matters. The Royalist government and the Saudi regime are pressing for such disclosure and for Red Cross action in this case. (Excerpts)

February 8, 1967

Amman, Jordan

Informed sources said here an Egyptian military plane arrived in Amman carrying more than 30 persons, including a defecting top Egyptian intelligence officer. There was no immediate official confirmation. Amman Radio earlier announced an Ilyushin-type plane had landed in Jordan and a senior Egyptian intelligence officer had asked and received political asylum.

Yemini Strife

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia

Planes dropped poison gas bombs on the headquarters of Yemeni Royalist Premier Setif al Hassam Jan. 5, killing 120 of his staff, Royalist Deputy Premier Prince Abdel Rahman Ben Yehis charged here. He said the Premier was away at the time. Saudi Arabia supports the Royalists in their 4-year civil war with Yemini Republicans backed by Egypt.

Washington Post, 1-25-67

The International Red Cross Committee issued a plea against "the alleged use of poison gas" recently in air raids in Yemen and neighboring regions. The all-Swiss group ended its silence on the Yemeni civil war in which Cairo's air force has been accused of killing hundreds of civilians with gas bombs in Yemen and neighboring Saudi Arabia. A United Arab Republic spokesman denied the use of poison-gas bombs.

Wall Street Journal, 2-1-67

Nasser's Poison Gas Attacks

Gamal Abdel Nasser, the president of the United Arab Republic whose aim is one-man leadership of the Arab world, is going about it in a singular fashion—by killing other Arabs with poison gas.

It has been confirmed by the International Red Cross and given added confirmation by Prime Minister Harold Wilson in a statement to the House of Commons, that villages in Yemen and Saudi Arabia have been bombed by United Arab Republic planes, which have dropped poison gas on civilians.

The International Red Cross Committee in Geneva has asked the United Arab Republic to stop the air raids and the gas attacks.

Nasser has invested a considerable military force in Yemen, where he is in conflict with Saudi Arabia, and his use of poison gas indicates a new measure of desperation. Apparently, he is trying to win by terrorism and atrocities what he has not been able to win by conventional military means.

All that the International Red Cross can expect to receive from their protests is a Nasser denial and brush-off. This is something, nevertheless, that should attract the attention of the United Nations, and of those elsewhere who are only concerned about civilian deaths when it meets their own propaganda purposes.

Philadelphia Inquirer, 2-1-67.

Saudis Step Up Propaganda Against Nasser

BY JOE ALEX MORRIS JR.

Times Staff Writer

BEIRUT—Saudi Arabia is launching a major propaganda offensive against President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, using charges that the U.A.R. is using poison-gas warfare in Yemen as a prime weapon.

The Saudi official radio this week leveled a formal charge of gas warfare against the U.A.R. which was promptly but unofficially denied by Cairo. Meanwhile, the Saudis and their public relations people have been rounding up a foreign press delegation which is due to leave Beirut today for Saudi Arabia and points south to view the survivors of the gas attack.

The allegations are taken seriously by major Western embassies in Saudi Arabia and by the International Red Cross. The IRC's Middle East representative, Andre Rochat, is currently in Geneva reporting on the attack to IRC headquarters.

Saudi Arabia has demanded the IRC make public Rochat's report on the gas attack. According to Saudi sources here, the IRC medical teams working on the royalist-held sector of Yemen have fled to Najran in southern Saudi Arabia and have asked the IRC for gas masks before they will return.

These same sources said the U.A.R. bombers were not attacking the town of Kitaf, but were aiming for the nearby headquarters of Prince Hassan Bin Yehia, royalist prime minister and an uncle of Imam Mohammed el Badr.

Prince Hassan was in Saudi Arabia at the time, these sources said, but 120 of his men were killed by the gas.

Los Angeles Times, JAN. 21, 1967-

'Horrible' Fighting Reported in Yemen

From News Dispatches

Fighting has flared again in Yemen "on a more horrible scale" between Republicans and Royalists, a Yemeni political leader said in Amman, Jordan, yesterday.

Kasem Al Wazir, the brother of a leader of a third force in Yemen, said that Egyptian planes, supporting the Republicans, were using poison gas, napalm and germ bombs in continuous raids on villages and cities. He described it as a "brutal genocide under the nose of the world."

In Cairo, the Egyptian government denied that its troops have used gas bombs or "other means of chemical warfare" at any time in Yemen.

Washington Post, 1-20-67

EVIDENCE POINTS TO U.A.R. GAS USE

It Strongly Indicates Poison
Killed About 150 Yemenis

BY THOMAS T. FENTON
(Sun Staff Correspondent)

Ketaf, Yemen, Jan. 26 (Delayed) — There is very strong evidence that the Egyptians have bombed this remote Northern Yemen town with poison gas.

Out of a population of 800, about 150 men, women and children were killed in an air raid January 5 in which phosgene-type poison gas apparently was used.

Bore Russian Markings

The bombs bore Russian markings. Staff members of the International Red Cross who have visited Ketaf said privately they are convinced the Egyptians used poison gas.

Chemical analysis and the opinions of bomb experts would be needed to state positively that the Egyptians have used poison gas in violation of the Geneva Convention. But that does seem to be the only probable conclusion from the evidence.

The evidence was personally gathered during the past four days inside royalist Yemen and in the Saudi Arabian border town of Najran.

The facts were gathered by inspection of the bombing site

and impromptu interviews of Ketaf villagers and foreign physicians on the staff of the small Najran Hospital.

1. There are close to 100 fresh graves in the 3 little cemeteries of Najran.

2. There are 27 shallow bomb craters about 10 feet across and no more than 2 feet deep, containing readily identifiable bomb fragments. The craters are too shallow to be caused by high-explosive bombs, such as those which have blasted deep craters around the village in the almost weekly air raids that have been hitting it. The interior of each of the shallow craters is covered with a fine white powder.

3. On the downwind side of these craters, there are scores of dead sheep, goats and cows, without an apparent mark on their bodies.

Leaves Turned Brown

4. Leaves have turned brown or dropped off the camel thorn trees in the wadi downwind from the craters. The area of dead foliage cuts a long swath several hundred yards wide through the wadi. Trees on both sides of this band of dead foliage are still green.

5. The townspeople confirmed again and again that people, as well as animals, caught in the gas clouds from the bombs were killed. For example:

Ahmed Nasr al Amin, a Ketaf farmer, lost nine relatives including his son, who were in his

three-story mud house when a bomb fell on his stable nest to the house. His livestock were also killed. Mutlath Ali Zaid, a quiet little boy of 10, lost his entire family of 14, who were in their 5-story mud house when a bomb landed 50 yards from the house.

In neither case was there any damage to the house.

When the bomb hit, young Ali Zaid was in the hills overlooking Ketaf Valley. Many villagers and personnel of the royalist military and civil headquarters at Ketaf take refuge there each morning to escape the periodic morning raids that are apparently aimed at the mud brick fort of the headquarters compound.

Saleh Mosied, 40, was tilling his garden on the east side of the town when the bombs hit. He threw his kaffiyeh headgear over his nose and mouth and ran upwind.

When he returned, the village resounded with the sound of coughing people and animals.

Gave Them Onions

He saw townspeople die one after another.

Saleh gave some of the dying victims raw onions, having heard that they would help. The three Pakistani physicians who make up the staff of the Najran Hospital treated 118 patients from Ketaf who arrived in the 48 hours after the bombing. Sev-

en had died on the 60-mile trek over the tortuous mountain trail.

The physicians described the symptoms of the Ketaf patients as difficult breathing, persistent coughing, nausea, headaches, redness of face and eyes and low blood pressure.

The physicians' personal view ranged from a cautious statement that one could at least say the patients were victims of some "choking agent," to an assertion that all "showed symptoms of gas poisoning."

Twelve more serious cases were sent to the Saudi Arabian military hospital in Iatif. The original record of treatment at the hospital, signed by the attending physician, a Pakistani, and the director, a European-educated Saudi Arabian, lists gas poisoning as the diagnosis for all twelve.

The accounts of villagers, the accounts of the physicians of what the patients told them and statements of Yemeni and Saudi Arabian officials all confirm the following general account:

Two MIG fighters made passes over the village and dropped two smoke bombs. Nine Ilyushin bombers then dropped two or three bombs each which emitted a greyish, sweet-smelling smoke that drifted over Ketaf. Some 150 persons were killed and another 125 incapacitated.

USE OF POISON GAS IN YEMEN CHARGED TO UAR

Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 2022 GMT 16 January 1967--M

(Text) A spokesman for the Saudi Red Crescent Society has told the radio correspondent that the Egyptian forces in their oppression and vengeance against the Yemeni people have surpassed all limits of humanity, provisions of international peace agreements, and other agreements on human rights accepted by all countries of the world. They are dropping poison gas bombs which the Nazis used during World War II for annihilation and destruction, bombs which cause death within seconds. Nazis who used these gas bombs were considered war criminals and were sentenced to death.

The spokesman added: The International Red Cross committee condemned the United States recently for dropping tear gas bombs in Vietnam. What is this committee doing regarding this question? The spokesman for the Saudi Red Crescent appealed to the world conscience and the International Red Cross committee to intervene immediately to prevent a repetition of this tragedy which kills innocent people and every sign of life.

Poison Gas Clamor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR February 1, 1967

By John K. Cooley

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

[In Geneva, the International Red Cross committee expressed extreme concern Jan. 31 over air raids against the civilian population and reported use of poisonous gas recently in Yemen and neighboring areas. An appeal was directed mainly to the U.A.R. Saudi Arabia has charged gas air raids were made by the U.A.R. against Yemeni and Saudi villages. Hundreds of civilians were reported killed according to the Associated Press.]

On Jan. 27, United Arab Republic aircraft bombed Najran, a Saudi border town and a food supply and communications base for northern Yemen Royalists. The 10 bombers took at least eight lives in the first raid which this reporter watched.

Saudis and Yemeni Royalists are bitter about what they consider an ostrich policy of the International Red Cross committee. It has remained silent about evidence it collected of Egyptian poison-gas bombing of the village of Ketaf on Jan. 5.

Teams withdrawn

Two Red Cross teams, a medical one and an investigative one, visited Ketaf afterward. Clinical samples were taken on orders of Middle East Red Cross director Andre Rochat.

Abdel Ghani al Aski, vice-president of the Saudi Red Crescent, said: "The Red Cross has now withdrawn all teams from Yemen and Najran. We cabled to ask them why."

"They replied they would send a new team. But Mr. Rochat refused to accept blood samples we offered which would have conclusively proved the gas attack. Why?"

One of Mr. Rochat's Swiss team, who refused to disclose his name, said in Najran: "We were in Ketaf. We were very moved by what we saw and were persuaded as you are. But we have strict orders to say nothing. We have to work on both sides of the line."

Several Najran citizens saw the team and remarked derisively: "There go the Nasrites."

Immediately after the first air raid Saturday, the Red Cross team in Najran hastily left by the same special planes flying out newsmen. They said they had not visited wounded in the town.

World Journal Tribune, February 19, 1967

By JOHN LAWTON

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 18 (UPI)—A rag-tag army of Yemeni tribesmen, led by a handful of young princes, is threatening Gamel Abdel Nasser's grand design for control of South Arabia.

The United Arab Republic has been accused of using poison gas against civilians in its bid to crush growing opposition to the "occupation" of Yemen. It has resumed bombing of neighboring Saudi Arabia, whose king, Faisal, supports the royalist anti-Nasser revolt.

Terrified survivors told me on a recent visit to Ketaf in the Yemen how "Nasser's magic" wiped out about one-fourth of the inhabitants of that remote, mud-brick village in northern Yemen Jan. 5.

Later, I watched with other Western correspondents from the comparative safety of a garbage pit, as Soviet-built Egyptian jet bombers pounded Najran in Saudi Arabia Jan. 27 with high explosives.

PUT DEATH TOLL AT 150

Officials put the final death toll of the alleged Egyptian gas attack on Ketaf at more than 150. The gas, I was told, wiped out almost the entire animal population, withered crops and hospitalized about 120 persons.

Correspondents who visited Ketaf, which serves as the headquarters of royalist Premier Prince al Hassan ben Yahia, were shown the "evidence" that the village had been hit by "poison gas." It certainly looked as though it had been.

The carcasses of hundreds of animals littered the sand. The desert around the almost empty village was pitted with shallow bomb craters lined with fine white ash. And in the village graveyard I saw more than 100 freshly-dug graves.

Villagers said 27 bombs, dropped by nine Egyptian bombers, sent clouds of "greenish colored, sweet smelling gas, twice as high as a house" rolling through Ketaf—killing everything wherever the wind blew.

Egyptian Mig fighters dropped smoke markers on the village to show the bomb aimers where to dump their bombs, the villagers said.

Pakistani doctors who treated the injured said they were suffering from gas poisoning.

Representatives of the International Red Cross who visited Ketaf after the raid were satisfied there had been a poison gas attack.

British Premier Harold Wilson told the House of Commons he had "pretty strong evidence" that the Egyptians had dropped poison gas in Yemen.

Cairo has denied the poison gas charges.

Nasser's situation in the Yemen is desperate. The Egyptians maintain a 60,000 strong, Soviet-equipped army there to bolster the tottering regime of President Abdullah Sallal who led the September, 1962, coup in Sanaa which overthrew the monarchy. But after four years of bitter fighting between forces loyal to the deposed Imam, Mohammed al-Badr, and Egyptian troops, the royalists are gaining ground.

The longer the Egyptians stay in Yemen, the more unpopular they become. More and more of Yemen's fiercely independent tribes are rebelling.

U.A.R. on spot

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Middle Eastern air waves are crackling with the brusque escalation of the Yemen war and its side effects.

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson has lent further weight to the case indicating Egyptian Air Force poison-gas attacks in Yemen.

Mr. Wilson said in the House of Commons Jan. 31: "Such evidence as I have suggests pretty strongly that poison gas may have been used. This is a matter of deep concern, and it is a matter for Saudi Arabia, if she desires, to raise at the United Nations." Saudi Arabia had already done so in a letter sent to U Thant. . . .

Findings by reporters

This reporter and about 30 others concluded after a visit Jan. 24-26 that poison gas was almost certainly used at Ketaf.

"Egyptian troops in the Yemen," said Mr. Fayek as quoted by Cairo Radio, "have never used poison gas even during the toughest fighting. . . . The U.A.R. is prepared to organize a visit of a United Nations investigating committee, and the (Republican) Yemeni Government is disposed to accord to this committee all necessary facilities to permit it to investigate on the spot."

Observers here immediately wondered whether Cairo's offer would include a visit to the areas not under Cairo's control, where the attacks took place. Only the Imamate Council, they point out, could "accord facilities" for such visits.

In Geneva, the International Committee of the Red Cross acknowledged that its Middle East regional director, Andre Rochat, had reported on the gas attacks to its headquarters here.

New appeal sent out

A Red Cross communiqué expressed "extreme concern" over "air raids against the civilian population and the alleged use of poisonous gas recently in the Yemen and the neighboring regions."

Egyptian bombers attacked the Saudi town of Najran Jan. 27 and 28 with high explosives.

The Red Cross adds an urgent appeal "to all authorities concerned" to respect "universally recognized rules of morality and law." The committee indicated it would follow its usual practice of not publishing its confidential reports.

(Excerpts)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, February 3, 1967

Yemen Royalists Claim Control of Bulk of Nation

KETAF, Yemen, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Royalists claim control of three-fourths of Yemen's 75,000 square miles despite the massive aid from Egypt in support of the Republican forces in Yemen's long civil war.

Soviet-built Egyptian planes have won control of the skies and launch frequent air attacks on Royalist strongholds, but most Republican ground forces are contained in a triangle formed by the three main cities of Saana, Taiz and Hodeida.

The remainder of Yemen is controlled by tough tribesmen who fight with Saudi Arabian support on the Royalist side for Imam Mohammed el Badr who was deposed by Army officers sympathetic to Egypt's President Nasser in September, 1962.

Yemen is now theoretically ruled by President Abdullah al-Sallal, considered an Egyptian puppet by the Royalists. His 1962 installation touched off the civil war.

The showdown in Yemen is the battlefield for the bitter confrontation between Arab monarchs like Saudi Arabia's King Faisal and Arab revolutionaries led by Nasser.

Ketaf is a key Royalist center in their war against the Republicans.

"The Egyptians can drop bombs on our villages but we will fight them for 20 or 50

years as our grandfathers did the Turks to drive them out of our country." Yemeni Prince Ahmed el Hussein, 25-year-old commander of Royalist forces in the northeastern sector said.

Prince Ahmed charged Nasser was backing the Republican forces in the four-year-old civil war to subdue Yemen as a base to extend Egypt's influence throughout Arabia.

Prince Ahmed, trained at the military academy in Nasser's Cairo, accused the Egyptian President of using all weapons, including poison gas and the bombing of villages, to defeat the Royalists.

Yemen has accused Nasser's Air Force of using poison gas against Ketaf and visiting newsmen agreed unanimously that the evidence they saw and testimony they heard left little doubt that gas was used.

[Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United Nations Jamil Baroody claims that between 150,000 and 200,000 Yemenis have been killed in "silent genocide" as the result of Egyptian military action on the side of the Republicans, Robert H. Estabrook of The Washington Post reported from the United Nations. Baroody said up to 30,000 Egyptian soldiers have also died and that an estimated 50,000 Egyptian troops are still in Yemen.]

(Washington Post, 2-2-67)

Says He Saw Egypt Use Gas

Aden, Feb. 1 (Reuters) — A senior Yemeni Republican official who defected here cabled United Nations Secretary General U Thant today that he was ready to give evidence on alleged Egyptian gas attacks in royalist-held areas of Yemen.

"I have myself seen these attacks and seen the results, and I am ready to give evidence before any mission which the United Nations may set up," the defector, Mohammed al Yazeli, said.

Yazeli, a former director of press and publications in the Yemeni Information Ministry, fled here last month to escape a purge by republican President Abdullah al Sallal.

Egypt last night officially denied the use of poison gas in Yemen and offered all facilities to a UN investigating team.

New York Daily News, 2-2-67

Los Angeles Times JAN. 28, 1967—

Eight U.A.R. Jets Bomb Saudi Arabia Provincial Capital

BY DAVID LANCASHIRE

AP Staff Writer

NAJRAN, Saudi Arabia—United Arab Republic jets bombed this provincial capital near the Yemen border Friday killing at least four persons and scattering the streets with unexploded bombs.

Eight Soviet-built Ilyushin bombers and two MIG escort fighters whined across the mountain frontier and dropped an estimated 32 bombs. Twenty news correspondents took cover and watched the 18-minute raid, then inspected the bomb damage and bodies among the mud buildings of Najran.

I took refuge in a garbage pit during the attack.

U.A.R. Gas Attack Charged

The raid followed what Royalist Yemeni sources claimed was a poison gas attack by the U.A.R. air force three weeks ago on the village of Ketaf in Yemen.

Egypt Bombs Saudi Town

On Jan. 27, ten Soviet-built Egyptian jets bombed the Saudi Arabian border town of Najran for 20 minutes. At least four people were killed and many homes were destroyed. There was another raid the following day.

The bombings were witnessed by twenty foreign correspondents who had been invited by the government to visit poison gas victims in Saudi hospitals. The newsmen were also escorted to Ketaf, the royalist headquarters on the Yemen side of the border, where reportedly more than 100 people had been killed in one gas attack, on Jan. 5.

Nasser's raids came as no surprise. Last May, Nasser startled Washington and other capitals by threatening to occupy Najran "if there was any aggression or infiltration" from this town into Yemen. Egypt bombed Najran in December, but Saudi officials then declined "to dignify" the news by public acknowledgement.

This latest bombing, however, brought sharp protest from Saudi Arabia—the first since the Faisal-Nasser peace pact of August 1965. Arab envoys were summoned to the foreign ministry in Riyadh for a briefing.

The Saudis went so far as to denounce Egypt to Secretary General U Thant and they asked him to take action to prevent a recurrence of the bombings. (Ambassador Jamil Baroodi said that Egyptian forces have killed between 150,000 and 200,000 Yemenis and that Egypt has lost up to 30,000 soldiers.)

But Cairo has no fear of UN censure. World opinion seems to have become inured to Egypt's intervention and, despite the growing unpopularity of the Sallal regime in Yemen, Egypt is allowed to wage a war on its behalf with impunity.

Poison Gas

The International Committee of the Red Cross, which normally refrains from statements which might be judged political, took an unusual step when it criticized Egypt's conduct in Yemen. The Red Cross voiced its "extreme concern" over Egyptian air attacks and "the alleged use of poison gas."

Egypt has denied that she used poison gas and asked the UN to send a fact-finding team. But by the time such a team is formed and able to function there might not be any remaining evidence. Nasser's invitation is regarded as a propaganda move designed to mislead world public opinion at a time when suspicions—and eye-witness reports—of gas warfare in Yemen are increasing.

Last week, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said that evidence "suggests pretty strongly" that gas was being used. And the newsmen who visited the border at the time of the Najran raids unanimously expressed the same opinion.

NEAR EAST REPORT Feb. 7, 1967

In the United Nations Friday, Ambassador Jamil M. Baroodi of Saudi Arabia charged "a silent genocide" was going on in Yemen and said Egyptian planes had dropped napalm bombs and spread poison gas on Yemeni villagers. . . .

It was the first time Saudi Arabia had officially accused the United Arab Republic of attacking its territory since King Faisal and President Nasser concluded a peace pact on Yemen in mid-1965. . . .

Gas Raid Kills 120

Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Jan. 24 (Reuters) — A poison gas raid wiped out the headquarters of the Yemeni Royalist Prime Minister Jan. 5, killing 120 staff members. Royalist Deputy Premier Prince Abdelrahman ben Yehis said today. The prince said Prime Minister Setif al Hassam was away from headquarters at the time the Saudi Arabia-backed Royalist government has fought a four-year civil war with Egyptian-supported Republicans.

How Nasser Strangles Yemen

As recently as two years ago, Premier Hassan Amri of Yemen was regarded as an Egyptian stooge by many of his compatriots. However, he became increasingly critical of Egypt's practice of making major political and economic decisions for Yemen without consultation.

Amri sent one complaint after another to Cairo. But instead of a reply, Egypt sent back to Yemen Nasser's most dependable Yemeni rubber stamp, President Abdullah Sallal, who had spent the last 10 months in Cairo on sick leave.

Sallal tried to impose an understanding with Amri. Provoked by the behavior of Sallal and the heavy-handed Egyptian pro-consuls, Amri decided to go to Cairo to protest to Nasser in person. He was accompanied by 40 supporters—10 cabinet members and ranking officers and political leaders. They chartered an Ethiopian plane. Fearing that Amri might land in Asmara and talk to a free press, Nasser politely offered free transportation to Cairo on Egyptian aircraft.

But then the Egyptian president refused to see any of them. Instead, his intelligence agents put them in custody in villas just outside Cairo, where they are still held incommunicado and forbidden to leave Egypt.

At this point, back in Sana, Sallal announced Amri's "resignation" and the formation of a new cabinet.

The Nasser-Sallal purge continues in Yemen. Two top diplomats, the Yemen ambassador to Washington and the deputy permanent delegate to the UN, were relieved. Army officers have been dismissed and some former cabinet members will be tried for treason—for "collaborating with the agents of the United States and Saudi Arabia." Sallal said a special tribunal would "try a number of deviators, exploiters and opportunists."

The *New York Times* referred to Sallal as "Nasser's transparent puppet," so weak that, notwithstanding the more than 60,000 supporting Egyptian troops there, he had to wait for the disappearance of his rivals to seize power. "It is indicative of the double standard that prevails in today's cynical world," the editorial concludes, "that so few voices are to be heard demanding self-determination for the people of Yemen and the exit of the foreign troops who are now such unwelcome guests there."

What the *Times* called Egypt's "cynical strong-arm move" may have been dictated by Nasser's fear that Amri's independent republican faction, known as "Yemen First," might negotiate a settlement of the Yemen civil war with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia behind Nasser's back.

Moreover, Amri was gaining popular support—and independence from Nasser—because he was becoming identified with the public clamor against Egyptian control over Yemen's currency and the distribution of Communist arms among Yemeni soldiers.

Amri had also objected to black market profiteering by Egyptian officers. He and many Yemenis resented Egypt's colonialist contempt for the natives.

Sallal, who is now both President and Prime Minister, is isolated, supported by a narrow military junta. Without the Egyptian army, his rule would collapse.

The independent republicans, even with their leaders in Cairo, are still strong. They might now join with another and earlier republican splinter group which calls itself the "Yemeni Union of Popular Forces," with headquarters in Jordan and Lebanon.

The royalists are heartened by the disordered republican ranks. Their deputy premier, Prince Abderrahman Yahya, predicted the renewal of large-scale hostilities by mid-November. He charged that despite the ceasefire agreement between Nasser and Faisal, Egyptian aircraft had recently bombed royalist positions.

The stage is being set for a wider conflict in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula. A more significant stake appears to be South Arabia, which the British will leave in 1968, and the petroleum of the Persian Gulf, which must now appear to Nasser as being only a few revolutions away.

(*Near East Report*, 10-4-1966)

The present arena of this struggle is the civil war in Yemen. If not for Egyptian intervention the war should have ended long ago. But the war has continued for four years, has cost the Egyptians many lives and sums that are astronomical on Cairo's economic scale. A large part of the aid that Egypt received during the past three years was wasted, directly and indirectly, on the invasion of Yemen. The war in Yemen causes Egypt internal and external difficulties. It is not popular in Arab countries and in international circles, and it causes disquiet and sabotage of Nasser's regime in Egypt, against a background of economic difficulties.

(Cong. A. J. Multer in this speech in the House of Representatives, 9-29-66)

Nasser's Yemeni adventure may well be a turning point. If he is defeated, he could be finished as a political entity and could be overthrown. Make no mistake, Arabia cannot breathe easily until Nasser has gone. If the Imam is defeated, no Arab country will be safe from Nasser. He could sweep into Aden, South Arabia, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan. Nasserism could spread from Morocco and Libya in North Africa to Kuwait, Muscat and Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and the Trucial States, probably not stopping until it has washed over Persia and Afghanistan.

(*Intelligence Digest*, October 1966)

12102

GENERAL

COI (Arabs)

CO304

ND7-1

CO320

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

To: The Secretary of State

Date: May 1, 1967

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
- ☐ President's signature.
- ☐ Undersigned's signature.
- ☐ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
- ☐ Direct reply.
- ☐ Furnish information copy.
- ☒ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
- ☐ Furnish copy of reply, if any.
- ☐ For your information.
- ☐ For comment.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

☐ Letter: ☒ Telegram: Other:

To: The President

From: ☒ Ommareb, ☒ International Confederation Arab Trade Unions, Cairo

Date: 4/30/67

Subject: Condemn actions against Yemeni patriots perpetrated by American Development Agency.

By direction of the President:

Paul M. Popple
Assistant to the President

(White House File Copy)

RECEIVED
MAY 1 1967
GENERAL



S/S 167

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

1. *[Signature]*
2. *[Signature]*
January 21, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

2nd s/s 1/22
Calvin
RECEIVED
CO 320
Seiyid Ahmed Abdurrah
FG 105

Subject: Telegram to President from Yemen
Organization Complaining About
U Thant's Policy

The enclosed telegram is from the head of an unknown group in Aden written to complain about the United Nations Secretary General's attempts to bring about a peaceful solution in Yemen.

It is recommended that no acknowledgement be made of this communication.

Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

Telegram.

RECEIVED
JAN 22 1964
CENTRAL FILES

JAN 22 1964

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 3, 1964

To: Benjamin H. Read

From: McGeorge Bundy

For recommendation.

*Checked 1/16
Cairn*

The White House
Washington

WN1 89 VIA RCA

ADEN 0850 JANUARY 2 1964 8 08

THE PRESIDENT

WHITEHOUSE

WE IMPLORE YOU AND THE FREE WORLD AND HUMAN
RIGHTS TO LOOK INTO THE YEMEN PROBLEM AND THE
CONSTANT CONSPIRACY OF U THANT WITH NASIR TO KILL
YEMENI NATION BY THE DETENTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
OBSERVERS IN YEMEN WHILE NASIR IGNORES THE UNITED
NATIONS DECISIONS STOP THE YEMENS DISTRESS WITNESS

THE WORLD AGAINST U THANTS ACTION IN DIVERTING THE
UNITED NATIONS TO ABET IN THE CONSPIRACY IN KILLING
THE YEMENI PEOPLE SEIYID AHMED ABDURRAB
PRESIDENT OF THE YEMEN ORGANIZATION POB 4208 ADEN