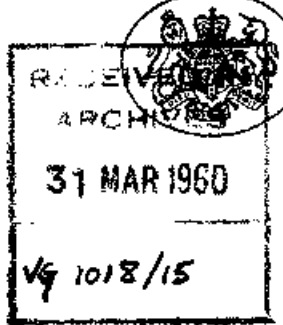


CONFIDENTIAL

M. S. Weir
ENTER

BY AIR BAG
10620/8/60



British Embassy,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 25, 1960.

Dear Alan

I have obtained from Bill Brewer a brief account of Reinhardt's interview with Nasser.

2. It does not add much to the account given in Cairo telegram No.276, but the following points may be worth mentioning.

- (a) Although Nasser naturally complained about the Ben Gurion visit, he seemed to accept Reinhardt's explanation that it had in no way affected the American attitude to the U.A.R.
- (b) On the subject of arms supplies to Israel, Nasser said he was particularly puzzled and disturbed by the publicity that had been given to the Israelis' most recent requests, considering how well they had been able to maintain secrecy over such dealings in the past.
- (c) Nasser said he recognised that there were obstacles in the way of closer relations between the U.A.R. and the United States, and instanced in particular the closeness of the association between the United States and the United Kingdom (and other European countries).
- (d) When Reinhardt spoke in critical terms of recent U.A.R. propaganda, on the lines of our telegram No.600, Nasser "made no responsive comment"; but it was here that he seemed gratified by the statement that the United States would take no action affecting the U.A.R. without consulting them.

3. I am copying this letter to the Chancery at Cairo.

*Yours ever,
Michael Weir*

(M. S. Weir)

A.K.Rothnie, Esq.,
Levant Department,
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

CONFIDENTIAL

V
 LEVANT DEPARTMENT

V 9:1018/16

FROM Mr J.R. Wraight
 Cairo to R. Arculus
RESTRICTED

No. 1014/60
 Dated April 6th
 Received April 11th

SUBJECT:
 NASSER'S interview with American correspondents - attitude towards foreign investment.

References
 19

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

MINUTES

President Nasser's replies about foreign investments were in familiar lines, and very similar to those given to the W. German journalists at 7/9.

2. The American's first question about the Helwan Iron and Steel Works was a loaded one and it must have caused the President some embarrassment to have to answer it in the terms he did. All is apparently not well with this project - undertaken and partly financed by D.E.M.A.G. It was always considered in commercial circles in Cairo that to bring low grade iron ore 400 miles from Aswan and coking coal 3,000 miles by sea from Western Europe was bound to result in an uneconomic price for the finished product. It seems likely that the Iron and Steel Works have run into technical difficulties and are also finding it hard to dispose of their output.

(Action completed)	(Main Indexed)
24	24

J. O. Stuenkel
 12/4.
 11/14.

E.R.D.
 3152 55427
 Mr Stevens 12/4

P.V.S.D. (for J.B. - who may like the copy of the encl.)
 Thank you 11/19/6
 23/5.

Ref: FD 371/150906 80301

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RECEIVED IN ARCHIVES 11 APR 1960 VS1018/16

RESTRICTED (1014/60)

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION,

Kasr El Doubara,
CAIRO.

April 6, 1960.

1018/9

My dear General,

Further to my letter 1014/60 of February 19 about President Nasser's answers to German press correspondents about the U.A.R.'s attitude towards foreign investment, you may like to have the enclosed extract from an interview which the President gave to some American correspondents recently. This confirms the previous attitude which he adopted on this subject. In effect he says that the U.A.R. prefers to give priority to national capital, then to foreign loans, then to foreign commercial credits, and lastly they are prepared to examine offers of foreign investment.

2. I am sending a copy of this letter to Cockerham of the Board of Trade.

Yours sincerely,

(J. R. Wraight)

R. Arculus, Esq.,
Levant Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

1	2	cms	PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE	ins	1	2
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/as

L'INFORMATEUR - Friday, March 25th, 1960.

Interviewé par un groupe de journalistes américains.

LE PRÉSIDENT GAMAL ABDEL NASSER PASSE EN
REVUE LE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE DE LA R.A.U.

"Nous accordons, dit-il, la priorité au capital national; ensuite aux emprunts et aux facilités de crédit; puis, en troisième lieu, nous examinons toute proposition étrangère de participation à nos projets."

Le Président Gamal Abdel Nasser a accordé dimanche une interview à un groupe de journalistes américains de passage au Caire.

Nous reproduisons ci-bas les déclarations du Président concernant la politique économique du pays.

Q.- J'aimerais, M. le Président, poser une question d'ordre intérieur. Vous avez inauguré, il y a un an et demi, une nouvelle aciérie et j'ai deux questions à poser à ce sujet; j'aimerais savoir comment fonctionne cette usine et si vous rencontrez des difficultés à son sujet. En second lieu, je souhaiterais que vous discutiez avec nous votre plan décennal. Ce plan attire-t-il une partie des capitaux étrangers privés et entreprendrez-vous des tentatives pour attirer ces capitaux?

R.- Nous avons effectivement inauguré une nouvelle aciérie et ce n'est un secret pour personne que c'était là un domaine récent pour nous. Nous avons naturellement cherché à utiliser des experts et nous avons envoyé des techniciens se perfectionner à l'étranger. Cela ne nous a pas empêchés de rencontrer par la suite des difficultés d'ordre administratif et technique. Il n'y a là rien d'étrange ou de nouveau, car si vous vous référez à l'histoire de l'industrie sidérurgique dans le monde il y a cent ou deux cents ans, vous constaterez des difficultés similaires.

Nous avons commencé par une usine importante par rapport à nous, capable de produire 220,000 tonnes dans sa première étape, cette quantité devant être doublée au cours des cinq prochaines années. Il n'était pas étrange donc de rencontrer de telles difficultés ou encore de voir les prix de production quelque peu élevés au début en raison des difficultés administratives et techniques. Mais la volonté sincère et le travail constant permettent de trouver des solutions à tous les problèmes. L'aciérie fonctionne actuellement de façon satisfaisante.

Pour ce qui concerne le plan décennal, nous avons un objectif que nous voulons atteindre grâce à son exécution. Cet objectif consiste à doubler le revenu national de la R.A.U. pendant ces dix ans. Ce revenu atteint en Egypte 1.100 millions de livres par an à peu près, et en Syrie 1.400 millions de livres. Le premier plan quinquennal accroîtra le revenu national de 40 p.c. en Egypte et en Syrie. En outre, le plan quinquennal prévoit une augmentation de la superficie arable en Egypte de l'ordre de 448.000 feddans. En Syrie l'accroissement sera de 750.000 feddans. Les capitaux nécessaires à cela s'élèveront à 250 millions de livres en Egypte et 1.200 millions de livres en Syrie.

./.

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- 2 -

Au sujet de l'industrialisation, le premier plan quinquennal de la province égyptienne devait être exécuté en cinq ans avec des capitaux s'élevant à 240 millions de livres. Mais nous l'avons exécuté en deux ans seulement avec des capitaux atteignant 303 millions. Pour ce qui est de la Syrie, le plan est exécuté depuis un an. Une partie en a été exécutée et le reste sera intégré dans le prochain plan.

Quant au nouveau plan quinquennal d'industrialisation, il exigera 325 millions de livres pour l'Egypte et 600 millions de livres pour la Syrie.

A l'issue de cela, les autres investissements iront aux projets de l'habitat, des transports et des services publics. Des sommes importantes sont prévues. C'est ainsi qu'en ce qui concerne les transports en Syrie 600 millions de livres seront investies, car nous disposerons d'une voie ferroviaire longue de 700 milles et reliant entre elles les diverses parties de la province de l'Est jusqu'à la Méditerranée.

L'ensemble des capitaux qui seront investis dans le cadre du second plan quinquennal atteindront en Egypte 1.200 millions de livres et en Syrie 2.400 millions de livres.

La conséquence sera que nous accroîtrons le revenu national dans une proportion de 40 pour cent. Le second plan quinquennal entrera en vigueur en juillet prochain dans le cadre du plan général, destiné à doubler le revenu national en dix ans.

Au sujet du financement des projets grâce à l'apport des capitaux étrangers, nous préférons contracter des emprunts pour l'achat des produits dont nous avons besoin. Ces emprunts contractés auprès des Etats étrangers, doivent nous apporter 40 pour cent de l'ensemble de la somme en devises étrangères. Nous préférons obtenir les crédits qui nous sont nécessaires d'abord grâce à des emprunts, et ensuite grâce à des facilités de paiement. Nous n'avons pas d'objection à accueillir des capitaux étrangers, mais cela uniquement pour les projets dont l'exécution nécessite des experts et un concours technique d'importance de l'étranger, ainsi que dans les industries de longue haleine auxquelles nous ne pouvons faire face tout seuls. C'est le cas de l'industrie pharmaceutique.

Nous avons suivi cette ligne pour les projets du premier plan quinquennal en Egypte. Des capitaux belges et allemands ont été investis dans ces projets.

En ce qui concerne l'usine sidérurgique, par exemple, la Société Demag a participé au capital dans une proportion de 15 à 17 p.c. Au sujet de l'usine de matériel ferroviaire, des capitaux belges ont été investis. La nouvelle société pétrolière créée après l'agression, l'a été grâce aux capitaux italiens et belges atteignant une proportion de 50 p.c.

Nous sommes donc disposés à étudier toute proposition à ce sujet. Mais nous n'approuvons pas le fait que le capital étranger participe à des projets que le capital national ou local peut assumer. C'est le cas de l'usine de batteries, créé avec un capital de 20.000 livres.

./.

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- 3 -

Si les capitaux étrangers sont investis dans de tels projets, tous les bénéfices seront versés aux actionnaires en devises étrangères. C'est là un fait que nous ne pouvons perdre de vue afin de n'avoir pas de charges constantes. Nous ne sommes pas obligés, d'ailleurs, de le faire, mais nous suivons une ligne souple. Nous accordons la priorité au capital national, ensuite aux emprunts et aux facilités de crédit, puis, en troisième lieu, nous examinons toute proposition étrangère de participation à nos projets.

LA CONSTRUCTION DU HAUT-BARRAGE

Q.- Nous étions à Khartoum il y a trois ou quatre jours, et il nous a été dit que le Soudan ne tirerait aucun profit tant du point de vue de l'irrigation qu'au point de vue électrique, de la construction du Haut-Barrage.

R.- La construction du Haut-Barrage nous permettra d'avoir un contrôle complet sur les eaux du Nil et de conserver toutes les quantités qui se jetaient dans la Méditerranée. C'est la base sur laquelle a été établi le dernier accord sur les eaux du Nil avec le Soudan.

Les termes de cet accord stipulent que le Soudan aura droit à 14 milliards de mètres cubes de ces eaux qu'il pourra utiliser soit pour la culture des nouvelles terres, soit à d'autres fins.

Les anciens accords ne permettaient pas au Soudan de construire des réservoirs pour l'irrigation de ses terres. Mais le contrôle des eaux du Nil et le fait que nous bénéficierons de toute cette quantité d'eau par la construction du Haut-Barrage permettra au Soudan de construire les réservoirs qu'il voudra et de profiter à la fois des eaux conservées et de l'électricité qu'il pourra en tirer.

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INWARD SAVING TELEGRAM

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OUTWARD SAVING TELEGRAM

FROM BRITISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

By Bag

from C.T. Crowe

No. 51 Saving
April 28, 1960

UNCLASSIFIED

Addressed to Saving Foreign Office telegram No. 51
of April 28 repeated for information to Saving:

Amman
Baghdad
Beirut
Pomef
Washington
U.K. Mission New York
U.K. Delegation NATO
Tel Aviv
Ankara
Teheran
Karachi
Havana

President Nasser's television interview.

The following is a full summary of President Nasser's answers to questions put by American journalists at an interview for the Columbia Broadcasting System's radio-television programme "Face the Nation". The interview was published in the Cairo press on April 26.

2. S.S. Cleopatra

The President believed that this incident was against the interests of both the United States and the United Arab Republic. Arab workers regarded it as a hostile measure against their country's interests and dignity. The United Arab Republic might not possess weapons of terror, but it possessed strong moral powers and could make its voice heard and respected. The United Arab Republic Government were giving full consideration to the decision by Arab workers to boycott American ships.

3. Suez Canal

Ref: FD 371/150906

80301

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3. Suez Canal

The question of the passage of Israeli ships and cargoes through the Canal was part of the Palestine problem. Israel refused to observe United Nations resolutions on Palestine. The American press ignored the rights of the Palestine Arabs and devoted much space to Israeli demands. All property of Israel should be considered to belong to the Palestine Arabs. So long as the Arabs were not able to regain their rights in Palestine, and so long as there was no opportunity for United Nations resolutions to be put into effect, Israeli ships and cargoes belonging to Israel would not be allowed to pass through the Canal. There was no agreement with Mr. Hammarskjöld on the question of allowing the passage of Israeli cargoes carried by neutral ships. This false report had been exploited by Israel as anti-United Arab Republic propaganda in the Arab world.

4. Palestine entity and army

The purpose of a "Palestine entity" would be to counter Israeli attempts to liquidate the Palestine issue. The aim of a Palestine army was to defend the rights of the Palestine Arabs. United Arab Republic objectives did not include creating trouble or difficulties which might harm any Arab countries.

5. Jordan

President Nasser refused to discuss the question whether King Hussein had any future. The United Arab Republic dealt with King Hussein in his capacity as King of Jordan. They tried to maintain good relations with him. There were a number of obstacles because King Hussein and his Government had been making hostile propaganda against the United Arab Republic in the belief that this would enable them to "increase their opportunities" with certain great powers which had interests in the Middle East. The United Arab Republic wanted the Jordan Government to work for Arab solidarity and not against it. The same applied to Iraq.

5. Iraq

The principal problem for the United Arab Republic was the policy of the Iraq Government towards Arab solidarity and its attitude towards Arab causes.

7. Algeria

The President saw no objection to the arrival of Chinese volunteers for the Algerian Army. The French Army had volunteers from Germany and other countries. Why not

/the Algerians?

Ref: FD 371/150906

80301

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the Algerians? Communist elements would not influence Arab nationalism in the Arab countries, including Algeria. If the Algerian people received assistance from any quarter, this assistance would save more of them from dying.

8. Communism

As regards Communist infiltration, Egypt and Syria should be taken as examples. There was the Communist infiltration about which the American press had talked for so long? Had what the American press published on this matter been really true?

9. CENTO

After the creation of the Baghdad Pact and Egypt's refusal to join it, Egypt began to face plots and pressure. Attempts had been made to force her to join. These led to a blockade and also to the "aggression". He had discussed the Pact with President Ayub Khan. He had told him how the member states, and particularly Britain, had paid \$2160,000 to an Egyptian Air Force pilot to organise a coup against his Government. He had also told Ayub Khan how the Baghdad Pact States launched a propaganda campaign against Egypt. President Ayub had assured him that nothing of the kind would happen in the future; that he was not aware of anything going on against the United Arab Republic; and that the present policy of the CENTO countries was to use the Pact purely defensively.

10. If the new organisation, that is to say the pact which comprised Turkey, Pakistan and Iran, was a defence organisation and had no hostile policy towards the Arabs, the United Arab Republic Government could have friendly relations with those countries while maintaining their opinion about pacts in general.

11. Palestine

If a United Nations Committee was set up to replace the Palestine Conciliation Commission, the United Arab Republic Government would co-operate with it in order to implement the United Nations resolutions on the rights of the Palestine Arabs. They would lift the ban imposed on Israeli ships and goods during the deliberations of such a Committee provided the Palestine Arabs were at the same time given the opportunity to go back to their homeland. He was not prepared to meet Mr. Ben Gurion. Israeli peace-feelers were attempts to deceive world public opinion. He could not meet a man whom he did not trust, one who had announced that he was ready to negotiate a peaceful settlement seven days before attacking Egypt in 1956.

12. Cuba

Ref: FD 371/150906 80301

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12. Cuba

The United Arab Republic/Cuban Trade Agreement of August, 1958, did not include arms and the Cuban Government had not asked for defence weapons. If the Cuban Government asked for special talks on arms the United Arab Republic would consider the matter and study the request. President Nasser "did not think it was correct" that an arms deal had been concluded between the United Arab Republic and Cuba.

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V

LEVANT DEPARTMENT

VG.1018/19.

ARAB REPUBLIC

FROM Mr. S. H. Snow, Secy.

SUBJECT: President NASSER's speech at the opening of the 1st. Arab Economic Conference on April 30 - Israel.

Restricted.
No. 88 Saving.
Dated May 3.
Received May 5.

References

MINUTES

American Dept. (3)
Eastern Dept.

M. B. Jam. 4
6/5

Mr. MacCarty.

African Dept.

I.P. D. BAR
I.R.D.

ver 18/5

Par. 4. The argument that we are letting Israel into the colonies before they become independent is, unfortunately, all too true. Witness Nigeria at, now, Sierra Leone. But the Arabs are not showing the same interest as the Israelis in getting a foothold in the newly independent countries; therefore they cannot reasonably complain of the Israelis' success.

J. G. MacCarty 6/5

(Action completed)

(Main Indexed)

20.5.60

24

They do not show to show the same intense brain they think - probably wrongly - that we would keep them out.

J89 54407-2A

The Lebanese 9/5.

MD 19/5 are already (21), active. RLP 12/5

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CB
V
V/S/O/12/19.
FOWA
Rec'd 5/5

FROM BRITISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

By Bag
From C.T. Crowe
No. 55 Saving
May 3, 1960.
RESTRICTED

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 55 Saving of
May 3 repeated for information to Tel Aviv 11
Beirut 34
Amman 12
POMEH 27
Washington 12
UKMis. New York 14

President Nasser on Israel

Much of President Nasser's speech at the opening of the Afro-Asian Economic Conference on April 30 was devoted to Israel. It reflected the present concern of the U.A.R. Government at the growing influence of Israel in some countries of Africa and Asia.

2. President Nasser asserted that Israel had demonstrated her hostility to Afro-Asian aims by her attitude on Cyprus, Algeria, the Cameroons, and French atom tests. She lived on the dole and could not, therefore, be sincere in her offers of assistance to African and Asian states - how could a beggar give alms? She was obviously the spearhead of Western imperialism: before they recognised the independence of their territories in Africa, Britain and France took care to enable Israel to get an economic foothold in them. Israel was thus a kind of front for the new economic colonialism of the West and the nations of Africa and Asia should be on their guard.

3. The President added that a "big new battle" had just been joined with imperialism and Zionism - the Cleopatra affair, on which the United States authorities had failed to take a firm stand. He reminded President Eisenhower of Bandung, where it had been decided that United Nations resolutions on Palestine, and particularly those relating to the return of refugees to their homes, ought to be carried out. President Eisenhower, ignoring the rights of the refugees, had concentrated on Israel's "luxury claim" to pass her ships and cargoes through the Canal. The Arabs were not in a position to affect the economy of the United States, but they could defend their independence and dignity.

4. As far as I know, this is the first time that the accusation, which is frequently made in private conversation, that we let Israel into our colonies before independence, has been put forward in public. The press is now haunting itself with the spectre of "an army of Shylocks" marching in the vanguard of the new imperialism.



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CONFIDENTIAL



BRITISH EMBASSY,
KHARTOUM.

May 3, 1960.

(1032)

U61012/20.

Dear Department,

The recently reported plot against Colonel Nasser's life has aroused a good deal of interest here, especially as the press alleged that a Sudanese employed by the Bank of the Sudan and a British subject by the name of John Mason were implicated. We checked our records about the British subject concerned and find that there was a Jamaican of this name here about three years ago. He came to the Embassy to seek our assistance in opening a pharmacy but we have heard nothing further of him since and do not believe he is still in the Sudan.

2. The Government have now issued the following official statement :

"The local press has recently discussed an alleged espionage activities on behalf of Israel in connection with the espionage case the details of which have been published by the Cairo newspapers of the United Arab Republic.

In view of the concern with which the Sudanese public opinion received the news of these activities, the Ministry of the Interior would like to affirm that the Government of the United Arab Republic has never approached the Government of the Sudan about this matter and that the Government of the Sudan has no official information about this case. No investigations, in the strict legal sense, have been made by the authorities here.

The Government, however, has carried out all the necessary inquiries with a view to ensuring the safety of the country and its security. The Government is ready, in receipt of official information about activities endangering the safety and the security of any sister country, to give every help in this respect."

3. We are sending a copy of this letter to the Chancery in Cairo.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY.

R.H.

African Department,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W. 1.

CONFIDENTIAL

1000

V

LEVANT DEPARTMENT

V G.1018/21.

FROM Mr. S. S. House, Cairo.

SUBJECT:

NASSER's speech at Sanietta and Monassa on May 2nd and 7th - attacks the United States.

Confidential.

No. 396.
 Dated May 9.
 Received May 10.

References

MINUTES

A). Mr. S. S. House, Cairo - 397 - May 9.

American guns for Israel is the latest grievance (para. 2 of Cairo tel. no. 397) of the UAR; it has been taken up in the press & radio, & the UAR's Second Secretary mentioned it yesterday.

2. The reference to Sir A. Eden as a "war criminal" is offensive.
3. The correspondence referred to in para. 8 of Cairo tel. no. 396 has been quoted before by the Egyptians in support of their thesis that they are at war with Israel.
4. Unfortunately Mr. Crow's conclusion is right (para. 3 of Cairo tel. no. 397).

Northern Dept. 15/5
 American Dept. RP 18/5

On U.S. arms see
 now VR 1192/112.
 13/5

(Outward Action)
 10). POSFAP
 9). Bahrain 57 } May 10.
 8). Bahrain 24
 7). Bahrain, Cairo from
 Bahrain 11 May 11 copied
 to Bahrain, Bahrain.
 Bahrain, Cairo.
 POSFAP.

(Action completed)	(Main Indexed)
23.5.54	8/6

VR 1192/112.
 VC 109/18



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FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE ✓

En Clair

**FOREIGN OFFICE AND WHITEHALL
DISTRIBUTION**

Mr. Crewe

No. 396

May 9, 1960

D: 5.03 p.m. May 9, 1960

R: 6.24 p.m. May 9, 1960

PRIORITY

vacua/a.

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 396 of May 9.

Repeated for information to Tel Aviv

Washington

U.K. Mission New York

and saving to:

Beirut

Baghdad

Amman

P.O.M.E.F.

U.K. Del. N.A.T.O.



President Nasser delivered three major speeches over the week-end, the first at Mansura on May 7 at the celebrations of the anniversary of the victory over the crusaders there in 1250, the second on May 8 at the inauguration of the spinning and weaving factory at Damietta, and the third, also on May 8, to a National Union Rally at Damietta.

2. At Mansura Nasser began by pointing the moral of the crusades. His conclusion was that imperialism had always striven to crush Arab nationalism and to control and dominate the Arab world. The battle between Western European imperialism and Arab nationalism had been going on for eight hundred years and was still being fought. Whenever the Arab peoples preserved their nationalism and unity they were victorious. Their reply to the war criminals, Eden and Mollet, in 1956 had been the same as their reply to the aggression of 1259. After World War I democracy was the word used to mislead the people. Democracy meant occupation and domination. Britain and imperialism then joined hands with Zionism to eliminate Arab nationalism. The Crusaders were replaced by the Palestine mandate, the Arab peoples experienced a catastrophe in 1948 when they faced treachery in their own ranks. Arab unity and Arab nationalism were the road to victory.

3. The battle fought today by the Arab workers was a continuation of all these struggles. They had won their battle in seven days.

/In face

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Cairo telegram No. 286 to Foreign Office

- 2 -

In face of Arab unity the employees of Zionism and imperialism had to submit. The Arabs faced a great battle today against the Zionist imperialist alliance. America had concluded a secret arms agreement with Israel in 1952. When Egypt concluded the arms agreement with Czechoslovakia in 1955 America became mad with rage and threatened Egypt with total war. Eden wrote in his memoirs that the growing power of Egypt must be destroyed. America had refused to provide Egypt with any arms since 1952. The Arab peoples in 1948 had failed to find any supplier of arms, whereas the Zionist gangs found ready supplies in the imperialist countries. In that battle imperialism used Arab traitors in its support. These were now buried deep. France was supplying Israel with planes and Britain was supplying submarines and tanks. None of this would stamp out Arab nationalism.

4. In recent weeks the Zionist and imperialist battle had taken the form of campaigns about freedom of passage for Israel shipping through the Suez Canal. The United States Senate had debated this question and was clamouring for action over freedom of navigation for the benefit of Israel. He wanted to ask the United States Senate where was the freedom of Algeria, Palestine, Oman or the people of South Africa. The Senate was expressing the objectives of Zionism.

5. Such was America, such was Zionism, and such was the United States Senate. The Algerian people were being massacred by American arms. The freedoms which touched the consciences of the Senators were only a reflection of Zionist penetration of America. Even if Israel and Zionism ruled the Senate, even if the rich American nation accepted subordination to Zionism, the poor Arab nation would submit neither to America nor to Zionism. They wished the American people freedom from Israel colonisation.

6. The Western Press and radio had recently threatened to humiliate the U.A.R. unless Israel shipping was allowed through the Canal, and had talked of the denial of American aid and supplies of American wheat. The U.A.R. accepted charity from no one. They paid for the wheat supplied from America and repaid their loans with interest. They would not accept conditional aid. Israel would not pass through the Canal. All America's wheat, maize, films and everything else would not make the Arabs discard their freedom or divert them from their nationalism.

17.

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Cairo telegram No. 396 to Foreign Office

- 3 -

7. In his first speech at Damietta Nasser spoke mainly of the economic advance of the city and of the industrial development plans of the U.A.R. He mentioned the economic agreement concluded with Russia in January, 1958 and thanked Russia for carrying out the agreement faithfully and sincerely. In spite of the clouds which had at times loomed over U.A.R./Russian relations, Russia had never threatened to boycott the U.A.R. economically, nor had she reproachfully reminded the U.A.R. of economic aid and loans provided. Russian policy was noble and wise and U.A.R./Soviet friendship was strong and firm. It could not be damaged by the differences in the social and political ideologies of the two countries.

8. In his second speech at Damietta Nasser went over much of the ground covered in his speech at Mansura. He again attacked Zionism and imperialism and praised the power and victories of Arab nationalism and Arab unity. He reiterated that the Canal was an Arab waterway. He said that following the "tripartite aggression" of 1956 he had received a letter from Mr. Selwyn Lloyd via the United Nations Secretary-General. In this letter Mr. Lloyd had assured him that no state of war existed between Egypt and Britain, since a war between the two countries would result in the prohibition of British ships from passing through the Canal, in conformity with the 1888 Convention. He had replied to the letter agreeing that the situation did not constitute a state of war. In view of Mr. Lloyd's contention, how could the accomplices of Zionism ask for Israel to have the right of passage through the Canal, Israel being in a state of war with the Arabs? The Arabs would not allow the Israelis to pass the Canal. The Arabs did not wish to attack anyone. They wished only to maintain their nationalism and freedom.

Foreign Office pass Washington, U.K. Mission New York and Saving to Beirut, Baghdad, Amman, P.O.M.E.F. and U.K. Del. N.A.T.O. as my telegrams 34, 29, 35, 10, 15, 30 and 2 respectively.

[Repeated as requested.]

VVV

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CONFIDENTIAL

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Vainis/ai(n).

Cypher/OTP

FOREIGN OFFICE AND
WHITEHALL DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Crewe
No. 397
May 9, 1960.

D. 2.46 p.m. May 9, 1960.
R. 3.07 p.m. May 9, 1960.

PRIORITY
CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 397 of May 9
Repeated for information to:-

Tel Aviv
Washington
U.K.Mis. New York
and Saving to:-
Beirut
Baghdad
Amman
P.O.M.E.F.
U.K.Del. N.A.T.O.

My immediately preceding telegram.

This is the first time that Nasser has attacked the United States since 1958. His language was more violent than usual, and the tone in which he spoke of the United States Senate was contemptuous in the extreme.

2. Apart from his anger at the Senate, Nasser's main concern seemed to be the supply of arms to Israel. He was doubtless set off by the display of modern American artillery at Israel's Easter parade. By comparison with his lengthy attack on the United States, Britain and France came off lightly.

3. The contrast between Nasser's attacks on the West and his friendly references to the Soviet Union reflects and brings into sharper focus the common attitude of the Cairo Press since the beginning of the year. When Israel or Zionism is uppermost in the public mind, the West is vulnerable and the Russians are immune.

Foreign Office pass Washington No. 35 and U.K.Mis. New York No. 29 and Saving to Beirut No. 36, Baghdad No. 11, Amman No. 16, P.O.M.E.F. No. 31, U.K.Del. N.A.T.O. No. 3.

[Repeated as requested].

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

En Clair

FOREIGN OFFICE AND
WHITEHALL DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Crowe

VG-1018/24

No. 512
June 25, 1960

D. 11. 56 a.m. June 25, 1960
R. 12. 25 p.m. June 25, 1960

PRIORITY

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 512 of June 25.

Repeated for information to :

U.K.Dis. Geneva
Washington
P.O.M.E.F

and Saving to :

U.K.Del. NATO Athens
Belgrade U.K.Mis. New York

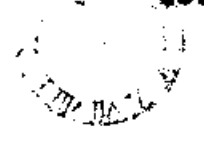
President Nasser delivered a long speech at Alexandria on June 24 on his return from his visits to Greece and Yugoslavia.

2. Nasser began with complimentary references to the friendly reception he had received in both countries. In Greece he had detected the moral force which he was endeavouring to uphold and which was to be found not only in Asia but everywhere in the world. True solidarity existed between the U.A.R. and Yugoslavia and he had had fruitful conversations with President Tito with regard to strengthening relations between the two countries.

3. Nasser then turned to international affairs in general. Since the failure of the Paris conference, the positive neutralist countries must face their full responsibilities for easing international tension and should refuse to vote at the United Nations at the direction of great world Powers. Britain had considered Egypt as coming within her zone of influence, but Egypt had thrown off foreign influence and adopted a policy of positive neutralism and non-alignment.

4. On disarmament, Nasser said that the U.A.R. supported total disarmament and the liquidation of military bases.

/Egypt



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Cairo telegram No. 512 to Foreign Office

- 2 -

Egypt had been attacked in 1956 from military bases in Malta and Cyprus. The British would never again be able to use her bases in Cyprus against the Arab people because the free people of Cyprus would not allow this. The U.A.R. supported the Soviet disarmament proposals which embodied the U.A.R. view on the necessity for total disarmament and the establishment of an all-embracing system of control and inspection. The Soviet proposals facilitated the constructive settlement of the disarmament problem.

5. Nasser supported the struggle for freedom in Africa. He could see that imperialism was on the wane there and that the imperialists would be expelled from Africa in spite of efforts being made to maintain racial discrimination, equally the U.A.R. would spare no efforts to support the Algerian people in their fight for independence.

6. Nasser then devoted a long passage to Israel and "imperialist stooges" in the Arab world (summary in my immediately following telegram). VG-1018/25

7. In conclusion, Nasser spoke about internal affairs. The U.A.R. was being constructed on a socialist, democratic and cooperative basis, free from economic domination by imperialist countries. Industrialization was going forward and the average annual income of the individual was rising. The object was to double the national income in ten years from the date of the revolution. Political partnership had been destroyed and popular unity was being crystallized through the National Union, which expressed the will of the people, and the Socialist Democratic and Cooperative Society. He had been very satisfied at the debates in the regional congress at the National Union (which ended on June 23). The general congress of the National Union, which was the supreme authority in the country, would meet on July 9. There might be a few errors or shortcomings and individuals who had been elected to the National Union might have recanted from their original principles. These shortcomings would be resolved through elections which would be resumed in a year or two.

Foreign Office please pass to U.K.Dis. Geneva and Washington and Saving to U.K.Del. NATO, Athens, Belgrade and U.K.Mis. New York as my telegrams Nos. 1, 36, 9, 1, 1 and 20 respectively.

[Repeated as requested]

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FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

En Clair

Mr. Crewe

FOREIGN OFFICE AND
WHITEHALL DISTRIBUTION

No. 513
June 25, 1960

D. 3.37 p.m. June 25, 1960
R. 4.27 p.m. June 25, 1960

PRIORITY

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 513 of June 25,
Repeated for information to Amman Washington Tel Aviv
P.O.M.E.F.

And Saving to Beirut
Baghdad
UKMis New York
UKDel N.A.T.O.
Jerusalem
H.Q. B.F.A.P.

VG1018/25.

My immediately preceding telegram (not to all). VG1018/24

The following is a summary of Nasser's remarks on Israel and "imperialist stooges" in the Arab world, made during his speech in Alexandria on June 24.

2. Britain had handed over Palestine to Zionism after arming Zionism and preventing the Arabs from arming themselves. The imperialist Powers had ignored the principles of the United Nations Charter and had made Zionism a spearhead for imperialism. Today imperialists were collaborating with Israel against Arab nationalism. France was supplying Israel with aircraft, Britain was supplying Israel with submarines and tanks. Britain had not announced this, but he knew that Israel had received Centurion tanks from Britain some seven months ago. American arms had appeared in the recent military parade in Tel Aviv. These arms had been delivered secretly to Israel.

3. In 1956 there was collusion between Britain, France and Israel, although Britain and France represented two-thirds of the 1950 Declaration designed to prevent aggression. Eden, in his / memoirs,



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Cairo telegram No. 513 to Foreign Office

- 2 -

memoirs, had said that he had told Ben Gurion that Britain would not interfere if he attacked Egypt. But the aggressor Powers had been defeated. They were, however, still working in collusion with Israel. Ben Gurion's statements when he posed as the lever of peace, were part of the imperialist-Zionist policy. A week ago, France had declared that she would supply aircraft to Israel. Ben Gurion was visiting Western imperialist countries in order to conspire with them against the Arab nations.

4. A few days ago the British official broadcasting station provided an opportunity for a talk by the "war failure" Moshe Dayan. This station gave Dayan an opportunity to be insolent and to talk about Egypt and its army. Dayan had failed in the Sinai campaign. He could only cross the borders when Britain and France attacked Egypt. Eden, in his memoirs, pointed out that the existence of an Arab Army in Egypt would be a threat to British influence and that it must, therefore, be destroyed.

5. These were the manifestations of collusion between imperialism and Zionism arms supplies of which the Arabs were deprived.

6. Nasser then turned his attention to "colonialist agents" in the Arab world. Most of the imperialist stooges had collapsed but a few weak stooges were left. They would have the same destiny as Nuri said. They had inherited treason from their fathers and grandfathers. They might be able to survive for some time but they could not escape their doom. Supporters of the traitors might believe that they were victorious and were holding their ground, but they would eventually find themselves in the pit of destruction. The Arab nation would free itself from the supporters of imperialism. Once traitors and imperialist stooges were overwhelmed, imperialism would break down and disappear.

Foreign Office please pass Washington and Saving to Beirut, Baghdad, UKMis New York, UKDel N.A.T.O., Jerusalem and H.Q. B.F.A.P. as my telegrams Nos. 37, 46, 14, 21, 10, 7, 2 respectively.

[Repeated as requested to Foreign Service Posts: copies sent to Registry Telegrams, Air Ministry for repetition Saving to Aden.]
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V
 LEVANT DEPARTMENT

VG 1018/26

FROM **Mr. E. T. Crowe**
Leito
Confidential
 No. **514**
 Dated **June 25**
 Received **June 27**

SUBJECT:
NASSER'S Alexandria speech of June 24.
MR. C.T. CROWE'S comments.

References
 -/24/25
 VG 1023/12, 123/6

MINUTES

See with -/24, '5. MP Jenkinson 27/6

1. P.D. 11.30/6
1. R.D. see 4/7

(Printing Instructions)

(Outward Action)

Plenty of anti-British & anti-western stuff here, mostly but not all connected with Israel. And a pro-Russian line on disarmament (para. 4 of no. 512). A nasty reference to Cyprus (ibid). The complaint against the B.S.C. (para. 4 of no. 513) is being dealt with separately; I doubt if it "stung" - it was just a strike which came to hand.

H. Dept. (para. 2 of no. 514) 27/6
S. Dept. (para. 4 of no. 512)

(Action completed)	(Main Indexed)
<i>16.7.60</i>	<i>8/6'</i>

FORD (M.F.) 13/7

J89 5440

A.E. R. Dent. The foreign lines proposed in the Soviet disarmament plan has an obvious attraction for Nasser.
L. Hithman 14/7
MP 15/7

CONFIDENTIAL
FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Cypher/OTP

FOREIGN OFFICE AND WHITEHALL
DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Crews
No. 514
June 25, 1960

D: 3.56 p.m. June 25, 1960
R: 5.23 p.m. June 25, 1960

VG 1018/26

PRIORITY
CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 514 of June 25.
Repeated for information to Amman Tel Aviv
Washington P.O.M.E.F.

and Saving to: Beirut U.K.Del.N.A.T.O.
Baghdad Jerusalem
H.K.Mission New York H.Q. B.F.A.P.

My telegrams Nos. 512 and 515: Nasser's Alexandria Speech.

Nasser's speech gives the impression of being extempore, and therefore probably represents his present frame of mind. It confirms that much of his current anti-Western alignment stems from anger at Western involvement with Israel. There was otherwise no particular reason why he should have lashed out over Israel. A B.B.C. broadcast has also evidently stung.

2. It is interesting that Nasser has come out in full support of Khrushchev's disarmament proposals (my telegram No. 512) in view of what Haikal told me recently (paragraph 1 of my telegram No. 75 Saving - net to all).

Foreign Office please pass Amman, Washington, Tel Aviv and P.O.M.E.F. and Saving to Beirut, Baghdad, U.K.Mission New York, U.K.Del. N.A.T.O., Jerusalem and H.Q.B.F.A.P. as my telegrams 47, 38, 38, 36, 47, 15, 22, 11, 8 and 3 respectively.

[Repeated as requested.]

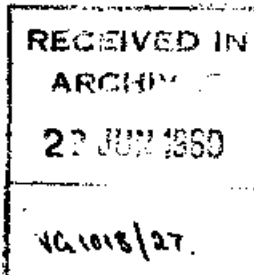
[Copy sent to Registry Telegrams, Air Ministry for repetition Saving to H.Q.B.F.A.P.]

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ME/369/A/1



A. THE ARAB WORLD AND ISRAEL

Nasir's Speech after Arrival in Alexandria

Cairo home service and "Voice of the Arabs" and Damascus home service 16.27 GMT 24.6.60 (relay), Damascus home service 05.15 GMT and Cairo home service 11.30 GMT (recordings)

Text of Nasir's speech at public rally in Manshiyah Square in Alexandria shortly after disembarkation:

Compatriots, I am happy to meet you after my return to the soil of the homeland [applause and cheers]. I am happy to meet you to talk to you about what I have seen during my visit to friendly Powers and to speak to you about present-day affairs which interest us, whether internationally or internally [applause].

First, brother compatriots, I visited Greece [applause]. There were motives for this visit. The Greek people have always been a people friendly to us and have stood by us when we have been subjected to aggression. The Greek Government refused to attend the London conference which Britain [applause] called in order to find a pretext for aggression on our country and for the usurpation from us of the Suez Canal. The Greek people and the Greek Government refused to attend this conference. The support which we received at that time urged and prompted me to visit Greece to strengthen the friendship between our countries [applause].

Brother compatriots, from the time of my arrival in Greece, I felt the Greek people's admiration for you, your struggle and your work to build your country. I felt this everywhere. I have felt this throughout my various visits.

Everywhere I went, the Greek people cheered for the people of the UAR [applause] and expressed their appreciation of the UAR people's struggle. During my visit to Greece, I felt that the Greek people follow the great battles fought by this heroic people for their freedom and independence and the consolidation of this freedom and this independence and the building of the national economy. While in Greece, I felt that the Greek people look toward you - you people of the UAR - with admiration and appreciation [applause].

During my talks with the Greek Premier, Karamanlis, I felt co-operation, solidarity and appreciation for the UAR. On your behalf - you people of the UAR - I expressed to them our appreciation of Greece's stand with us in all the Arab issues. They have supported Algeria and all the Arab causes. As I have already said, they adopted an honourable attitude during the Suez crisis. They have always manifested the spirit of friendship which brings both our peoples together. This friendship is not a novel or new thing, it is an old and ancient one.

During my visit to Greece, I saw the moral forces manifested in the Greek people, who represent the great consciousness and who represent world conscience. While travelling through Greece, I felt that the moral force which we worked to consolidate exists everywhere. It does not exist only in Asia, where I saw it when I visited India and Pakistan. I felt this same moral force when I visited Greece. I have ended this visit feeling that the moral force in the world will have a great effect in promoting world conscience and international justice. These, brother compatriots, were my feelings during my visit to Greece.

After this, I visited another friendly people - the Yugoslav people [applause]. During my visit to Yugoslavia, I met President Tito [applause]. All of us know President Tito's stands in support of our struggle for freedom and independence. All of us know how the Yugoslav people stood up in support of us when we were exposed to pressure and to aggression.

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ME/369/A/2

During my visit to the various parts of Yugoslavia I was able to see the Yugoslav people's spirit of deep friendship towards the UAR people. Everywhere I went, I felt the Yugoslav people's appreciation of your struggle for freedom and independence and the building up of a national economy [applause]. Everywhere the Yugoslav people cheered for Arab-Yugoslav friendship and solidarity between the two countries. I also felt that there is a big moral force, and solidarity linking our countries in resistance to any kind of pressure and in work for peace and the establishment of an international society ruled by love and justice [applause].

During the days I spent with President Tito in Yugoslavia we discussed international problems and the strengthening of relations between our countries in all economic, industrial and trade fields and we attained favourable results. In visiting Yugoslavia, I was visiting a country which follows the policy of positive neutrality and non-alignment. We too, brother compatriots, follow the same policy of positive neutrality and non-alignment. The communique issued after that visit showed how countries which follow such a policy can, together with other non-committed countries, play effective roles in the international sphere, in helping to bring about an international society dominated by peace and free from threat and intimidation. You have undoubtedly read the statement which the UAR and Yugoslavia issued jointly [applause].

Brother compatriots, it is obvious that the world received with deep frustration news of the failure of the Paris conference and of the Great Powers' inability to reach a solution of outstanding problems. It is also obvious that we, the Arab nation, want the cold war to come to an end so that we may dedicate ourselves to development and construction and to developing our national economy.

Brother compatriots, after the failure of the Paris conference it became clearly apparent that the countries which pursue the policy of neutrality and non-alignment and the countries not attached to the cold war camps must face their full responsibilities in order to relax world tension and to realise peace. The small countries which do not fall within the sphere of the cold war advocates should endeavour to acquire an independent personality and to avoid being used as tools in the voting at the UN and falling in with the wishes of the Great Powers. We, the small countries which have declared a policy of positive neutrality and non-alignment, must call upon all the countries which do not fall within the cold war sphere to adopt at the UN the attitude of the constructive countries which are endeavouring to establish justice and peace as the mainstay of international relations, and to seek peaceful solutions and disarmament agreements.

For if the small countries continue to be mere instruments for voting, wielded at the will of the Great Powers, they will not be able to face their responsibilities or to fulfil the mission which their peoples want them to carry out, the mission of promoting freedom and independence so as to establish justice in international relations and world peace. Because of the failure of the Paris conference, the small countries and countries of positive neutrality must face their responsibilities, for if war breaks out it will affect everybody. Furthermore, peace is not the concern of the big Powers alone but is our concern as well. This is because, if war breaks out, it will affect us and our future. Moreover, the cold war which plagues the world today is not raging between the big powers alone, nor do its battlefields lie only in their territories; for we, the small countries, also suffer from the cold war. This is because every one of the big Powers is trying to make our countries a battlefield for the cold war.

When we declared our policy clearly - the policy of non-alignment and positive neutrality - we intended to make known that we will not be affected by any of the big Powers and that our policy is the policy which emanates from our conscience. We also said that the opinion we express is a free and independent one, and that we will never be used by any of the big Powers for voting at the UN [applause].

When we declared this independent policy we meant that we had decided to end the era of zones of influence in our country. We had suffered from foreign occupation and foreign influence. Britain used to consider our country as being in its zone of influence. However, we have declared that we follow an independent policy and the policy of neutrality and non-alignment. We have also declared that foreign influence in our country has ended once and for all, because this people, which resolved to expel the forces of occupation, has actually done so [applause].

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ME/369/A/3

The people who offered blood and sacrifices for the sake of independence have actually acquired independence; such a people should have its own independent will and stand in this world on an equal level with any of the countries of the world. We have consistently stood up to our responsibilities and have not been held back by the difficulties we have met or the threats directed at us. This, compatriots, is because we have pledged ourselves not to sell our dignity, freedom and independence, but to bolster up our independence, freedom and dignity. We have thus become a completely independent State and have worked in order to strengthen such independence and to build our national economy. We have stood up and faced our responsibilities. We were not afraid of threats.

Therefore, I can declare today that the small countries must face their responsibilities in international affairs and not be implements of voting in the hands of the big Powers. I give as an example, my country, the UAR, which has been able to overcome all the factors of the cold war and all kinds of political and economic pressure. It has also been able to overcome the aggression which Britain and France committed - these great States which thought that they could subjugate this people and crush their will, but which destroyed their own reputation and strength as leading States.

Brother compatriots, when we announced this policy, we always intended to support the policy of which we are convinced. We will support the policy based on the freedom of the peoples and on equality among them. Therefore, when we say that we support complete disarmament and the complete liquidation of military bases, we are expressing the aim which we hope will come true in this world. Military bases are a menace to peace and security.

We, brother compatriots, in our country, are a clear example of this. In 1956, we were attacked from military bases in Cyprus and Malta - bases which Britain had taken by force. These military bases were not for the sake of the peace, as they had alleged, but were used for aggression, for murdering innocent souls in our country and for attempts to take over our country and cause it to submit to the zones of influence. Therefore, we support the complete liquidation of the military bases just as we support disarmament. I am confident, brother compatriots, that Britain will not be able in the future again to use its bases in Cyprus against the Arab people, because the free Cyprus people will never enable it to use these bases for aggression [applause].

Brother compatriots, we have always declared that we on the side of complete disarmament and that we are opposed to military pacts and demand the liquidation of the military bases. Therefore, after receiving the Soviet disarmament proposals, we declared that these proposals pave the way for agreement, because of the constructive factors they contain. We demand the suspension of nuclear tests and the liquidation of nuclear weapons. These proposals call for the suspension of nuclear tests and the liquidation of nuclear weapons. This is why we have supported this Soviet memorandum. We also demand the liquidation of the bases of aggression - the military bases - and the military pacts. We also demand disarmament and the formation of a complete system of inspection, so that the world will be reassured regarding disarmament. These views are contained in the Soviet proposals. This is why we have declared that we support these proposals because they pave the way for a constructive agreement on disarmament, and for the prevalence of peace in the world.

When we declare this point of view, which emanates from our conscience and belief, we also declare that in our policy we aim at the prevailing of peace in the world. For if peace prevails in the world and the funds now being spent on arms and nuclear weapons are directed towards economic and national development, the peoples which have been deprived of all the fundamentals of life, the backward peoples, and the newly-developed peoples, will have the opportunity to catch up with the States which have been able to build their economy and achieve a high standard of living.

When we announced this policy, we also declared our adherence to the UN Charter and declared that we demand the application of this charter. We also declared that we demand that all the States shall respect this charter. This charter lays down the freedom of the peoples, the right of every country to independence and self-determination. It also provides for respect of human rights. But, has this charter been applied? Have the human rights been applied? Have the principles of self-determination been applied? Have the principles which provide for every people the right to freedom and independence?

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ME/369/A/4

The imperialist States refused to apply the principles they had preached and approved. Therefore, Africa is subjected to imperialism which has dominated it for many years. Today, brother compatriots, we see Africa fighting and struggling for independence - to achieve independence by means of the blood and souls of its sons. We demand that the UN Charter be respected and that all the peoples of Africa become independent [applause]. We, the UAR people, declare until the whole world and unto the struggling African peoples that we are supporting them by every means in their pursuit of freedom and independence. This is our duty to the States which have not yet attained independence.

Today, we see racial discrimination defending its existence in South Africa and certain other African countries. We also see the call for freedom and independence triumph [applause]. We feel, brother compatriots, that world conscience and moral force are increasing day by day. We also feel that the peoples who were enslaved in the past are not subject to enslavement, and that the peoples who sacrificed blood and souls in the past have never given up or rested.

You, brother compatriots, are the great example to which all the States of the world look, those States which are fighting for their freedom and independence. They are talking about you everywhere and in every country. A mission from this country went to South America and visited all South American countries. In every country and place they were looking to you with appreciation and respect, because you, the people, do not depend on nuclear [arms] or gigantic fleets, but on your souls, yourselves and your belief in God.

These people succeeded in (indistinct word) and in declaring their will. They then succeeded in struggling for the implementation of their will. They then, with God's help, succeeded in triumphing. All the countries fighting for independence and freedom look upon these good people, these struggling people, as an example for the struggle for freedom and independence. You are the good people who work to raise their standard of living. You have set, for all the countries of the world, the highest example of the people's determination to achieve independence and freedom. You have set, for the entire world, the highest example of the enforcement of the free people's will.

You, brothers, succeeded in achieving all that when you determined to unite for the sake of our independence [applause]. We, brother compatriots, feel all this. But all the countries of the world feel it still more than we do. Today, when we look upon Africa, we see that all the African peoples are following your steps to freedom and independence. We declare unto them that we are supporting them with all our strength in their pursuit of independence and freedom, because the independence of the African peoples is a victory for us and for our principles - a victory for the principles we have advocated and proclaimed. The independence of the African people means a great victory for world moral force and a strengthening of this force, which now we see progressing along its road to have its say in international affairs.

That the world's fate could be left to the disposal of certain States and the imperialist Powers be left to exercise their methods of pressure and terrorisation, of killing and pressure, is inconceivable, because the world conscience and the moral forces which we see gathering today will have the deciding voice in all these matters. These growing moral forces will never allow imperialism to dominate. Imperialism must end. These moral forces will never allow the spheres of influence to remain and to take a new shape, of disguised imperialism. The spheres of influence must end.

We, brother compatriots, demand respect for the UN Charter and the peoples' right of independence. We ask the imperialist Powers who have violated their own declaration to remember what they signed when the UN was established. The imperialist Powers which signed the UN Charter and approved the peoples' right of independence and of self-determination have dealt us, the Arab peoples, one blow after another, and by doing this they have gone against the principles they declared and have expressed their imperialist spirit, which seeks to dominate and control.

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We have seen how they worked against the Algerian people. They have denied independence and the right of self-determination to the Algerian people. We have seen how the imperialist forces co-operated with France to rout the Algerian people. But the Algerian people have never been routed [applause]. They have sacrificed their souls and blood [applause] for their freedom and independence. Brother compatriots, the French armies, the millions of French soldiers, could not subjugate the Algerian people, because the Algerian people mustered free will and determination and because the Algerian people relied on God and themselves to achieve independence and freedom [applause]. The Algerian people must achieve independence and freedom.

Today, brother compatriots, after six years of the Algerian revolution, we see the Algerian people more determined than ever, despite the bloodshed, for their independence and freedom. We declare that we support the Algerian people as always with all our force.

When we, brother compatriots, talk of the UN Charter and the people's right of freedom and independence and their right of self-determination, when we talk of this, we recall how they stabbed us, and how they worked against what they themselves had approved in the UN Charter.

We also recall the Palestine tragedy, and how Britain, the mandatory Power in Palestine, handed Palestine to Zionism after arming Zionism and preventing the Arabs from arming; and how it abandoned the trust laid upon its shoulders after the first world war, leaving the Arab people in Palestine to the mercy of Israel. We also recall the manoeuvres in the UN - how America supported world Zionism and Israel from the very first moment, how the imperialist Powers rushed to support Israel and Zionism, and how they violated those provisions of the UN Charter, which they themselves had adopted, on the right of the peoples to freedom and self-determination, on banning aggression and on human rights.

When we speak of the UN Charter we recall how these Powers violated the UN Charter; how the Palestinians were expelled from Palestine; and how they helped world Zionism and world Jewry to invade a dear part of the heart of the Arab homeland, so as to form an imperialist spearhead in the midst of the Arab nation and to be a source of threat and terror there. When we recall the events of 10 years ago, brother compatriots, we see what is happening today; how the imperialist Powers support Israel, how they support world Zionism, how they support Israel with money, with arms and in its claims, and how they all adopt a hostile attitude to every right of the Arabs to Palestine.

This, brother compatriots, is the spirit of the imperialist Powers. We are not astonished to see the imperialist Powers do this. Imperialism and Zionism have plotted together in the past against Palestine, Arab nationalism, and the Arab people, thus enabling Israel to wrest for itself a place in the middle of the Arab nation. Today we see the same pattern being repeated. The imperialist Powers are adopting a hostile attitude towards the entire Arab nation and are plotting with Israel against Arab nationalism, because they find in Israel a weapon that could be used against this Arab nationalism in which the people of every Arab country believe.

Brother compatriots, when we hear that France is arming Israel with aircraft and Britain is arming it with submarines and tanks - Britain has never openly declared that it supplied Israel with tanks, but we know that seven months ago Israel received Centurion tanks from Britain - when we hear this and we know it, for at the recent military parade in Israel we could see American arms which were secretly given to Israel, we do not feel astonished. This is because the old story has not ended and because imperialism still connives with Israel. Imperialism sees in Arab nationalism a threat to its influence and to its determination to dominate the Arab countries and include them in spheres of influence.

The Palestine tragedy which we experienced in 1948, has taught us lessons. Plotting in the past has led to the triumph of Israel. But the plotting in the present will not enable Israel to triumph over us, the Arab people, in any way whatsoever [applause].

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No matter how thorough and extensive it may be, brother compatriots, the plotting will never surpass that of 1956. All of us know that in 1956 there was the tripartite declaration, or tripartite statement, which banned aggression. All of us know how Britain and France represented two thirds of this tripartite declaration. All of us know what Eden said in his book - that he heard reports that Ben Gurion wanted to attack Jordan and so he told him: If you attack Egypt we will never interfere, and it is better for you to attack Egypt. All of us know the established fact was that the plotting had already taken place and the arrangements had already been made; Britain, France, and Israel were linked in their designs.

But what was the result of the plotting? Abominable defeat for the aggressors - a great defeat for these big Powers who chose to pursue a policy of piracy. What was the result as far as Israel was concerned? The war criminal Ben Gurion announced that he would impose peace by force [applause and cheers]. Did Ben Gurion impose his will?

Brother compatriots, when we see Israel and the imperialist Powers plotting now, we feel that we have a great duty towards our Republic and the entire Arab nation, the duty of checking the Israeli cupidities so that we may retrieve the rights of the Palestinian people. We shall never abandon the rights of the people of Palestine [applause]. As I said before, [applause] the honour of the Palestinian people is part of the honour of the Arab nation. We always look upon the imperialist Powers as partners in the tragedy that afflicted a part of the Arab nation - the Palestinian people.

When we see these imperialist countries receive the war criminal Ben Gurion, and when we hear the statements of the war criminal who wears the skin of an innocent lamb, such apparently innocent statements can in no way fool us, because we realise that all this is part of the Zionist-imperialist policy and alliance - the alliance which France made known a week ago when it announced that it will deliver aircraft to Israel.

When we see the war criminal clad in the skin of an innocent lamb we feel that we have a great responsibility as regards the war criminal and the imperialist countries. A few days ago, the war criminal said, in a statement about the people of Palestine: "We have no objection if the people of Palestine return to Israel, but nobody is asking to return to Israel." This is the lamb's skin which the war criminal is wearing while he is visiting the Western imperialist countries in order to conspire with them against the Arab people.

The Palestinian people shall return to Palestine [applause] whether the war criminal Ben Gurion makes such a declaration or not. When we see the imperialist countries conniving with Zionism we see nothing new in this. However, we can perceive the happenings behind the scenes, some of which are coming to light.

A few days ago, brother compatriots, Britain, or rather Britain's official radio, provided the war criminal, or war failure, Moshe Dayan an opportunity to talk about the Suez War and boast about it, and to speak of Egypt and its army. We all know how Moshe Dayan failed on the Sinai borders, how he was stranded there in the mud for 100 hours, and how, in spite of his army, the French army, his aircraft and the French aircraft, he was unable to defeat a small force which was stationed in the Abu Uqayyah area.

Brother compatriots, we have spoken about this before, time and time again. From the time the Israeli attack began on 29th October and until the Egyptian army withdrew from Sinai on 2nd November, the war failure Moshe Dayan was unable to occupy one single position in Sinai area or the Gaza strip. He was unable to penetrate the Sinai borders until the Egyptian army was withdrawn from Sinai when Britain and France joined the war openly, and when we found out that Britain and France wanted us to send our armed forces to Sinai in order to pave the way for the occupation of the Delta and the Canal Zone and the cutting off of the army in the desert in order to eliminate it. Eden said in his memoirs that he was strongly opposed to the existence of an Arab armed force in Egypt and that he saw that such a force would be a threat to British influence and should therefore be eliminated.

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Britain's official radio gave this traitor, this failure, the opportunity to speak against us and our army. Nevertheless, facts cannot be obliterated, because the free writers in this country were able to expose the connivance in this affair and because Israeli communiques - the communiques which this failure and traitor issued - said that he was unable to cross the borders before 2nd November.

These, brother compatriots, are the features of collusion between Zionism and imperialism. First they supply Israel with arms, then they deny us all kinds of arms. However, we will not be affected by this, because we depend on ourselves in this field. We have learned lessons from the past, and similar conditions will never recur. We learned our lessons in 1948. We shall always be self-sufficient in defending our country and freedom. Imperialism and Zionism will under no circumstances succeed in causing history to repeat itself. But, with the help of God, the Arabs will succeed in causing history to repeat itself.

When the Crusaders occupied a part of the Arab homeland, 800 years ago, the Arab nation succeeded in remaining patient but it did not forget that it had the holy duty of regaining the usurped land. This was the watchword of the Arab nation. Today this is still our watchword. We shall regain the usurped rights. The imperialist and Zionist forces will not succeed in preventing us from doing so, because we believe in our right in our country and we believe that the rights of the Palestinians are a part of the rights of the Arab nation.

Dear brothers, when we speak about the UN Charter we feel that the imperialist States are using the UN Charter for the realisation of their aims and interests. In the past, the war criminal Eden had said that he wanted to form a police force. In fact, he wanted to attack our country and homeland. When we look at the collusion of imperialism and Zionism, and when we speak about the UN Charter, we feel that we have a great duty: we should always vigilantly prevent the imperialist countries from using the UN Charter to attain their ambitions.

When we speak about our freedom and independence we do not, dear compatriots, forget the part played by imperialist agents throughout the Arab homeland. Imperialism has always relied on its traitorous agents in order to dominate, rule and spread disagreement and dissension. But the vigilance of the Arab nation, which unmasked these imperialist plots, succeeded in destroying the imperialist agents.

If we look around us we see that the imperialist agents who played the major roles have vanished. Where are Nuri as-Sa'id, Abd al-Ilah and the other imperialist agents? There is still one of these agents, one insignificant individual, who is being guided by imperialism. His fate will be the same as that of Nuri as-Sa'id. The watchful Arab people - the Arab people who have undertaken to liberate themselves, become independent, put an end to the spheres of influence, rid themselves of imperialist influences, and destroy Zionism and regain their rights - believe that the only means for achieving these ends is to get rid of the traitors and imperialist agents.

There is still an insignificant individual who is defending his existence and has inherited treason from his fathers and forefathers [applause]. But where are those fathers and forefathers? They may inherit treason for a while, but the people will always triumph. Final victory is for the people. The imperialist agents and puppets [applause] may succeed in their work for some time, but how can they escape from the inevitable fate, the fate of Nuri as-Sa'id and King Abdullah? How can they escape from this fate? The people, dear compatriots, will triumph and will destroy the imperialist agents as they destroyed their forefathers before them and as they earlier destroyed their colleagues before.

The people, dear compatriots, may remain patient for some time. The traitorous imperialist agents may believe that they have triumphed and have succeeded in strengthening their roots in the land, but they will suddenly find themselves in the abyss, as happened to Nuri as-Sa'id. He ran through the streets, disguised as a woman, to escape from his inevitable fate [applause]. Did his disguise save him from his inevitable fate? The fate was awaiting him whether he was dressed as a man or as a woman, because this fate is the fate of traitors and imperialist agents.

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To triumph and to realise its independence, the Arab nation believes that its first duty is to get rid of the imperialist agents. When we get rid of the imperialist agents, dear compatriots, the road will be paved for the destruction of imperialism. Imperialism cannot find a foothold in our country unless it depends on treacherous imperialist agents. If the traitorous imperialist agents are destroyed then imperialism will be destroyed and liquidated.

Dear compatriots, this is what we have experienced in our country. We look forward to the future with great hopes. With the help of God and the vigilance of the believing Arab people, Arab nationalism will triumph. Imperialism disguised in the person of its treacherous agents, the imperialist radios which attack Arab nationalism, and Zionism which spreads intrigues between the peoples of the Arab nation, all these will not succeed in deceiving the Arab people. This is because the Arab people believe in God and in their right to freedom; because the Arab people have undertaken to become independent and liberated, to trample underfoot the imperialist agents and traitors and to cleanse their air and soil from every imperialist agent.

With God's help the Arab people will triumph. With God's help the Arab nation will triumph. Arab nationalism will be a true reality, because it will continue its holy march to destroy the imperialist agents and traitors. Imperialism will have no influence in our country. Arab nationalism will continue its holy march towards Arab unity, because the Arab nation which believed in its right to life and in its nationalism has also believed in its own unity. The Arab nation also believes that Zionism and imperialism have worked to disintegrate this nation so that they may dominate and rule it.

This, dear compatriots, is our course and this is the aim we are seeking to achieve through our independent policy based on positive neutrality and non-alignment. We look at imperialism and Zionism which are lying in wait for us and we become watchful for our own sake and that of our brothers in all the parts of the Arab homeland. With the help of God we shall triumph as we triumphed in the past. The flag of Arab nationalism will float high, thanks to the strong faith and determination of this people [applause].

Brother compatriots, when we speak about these international matters, world problems and international questions, when we speak about all this, we do not forget that the only way of achieving all that we call for is internal construction. We are today proceeding to build our Republic, the UAR, on a socialist democratic co-operative base. We are working to make our economy a free national economy and not one dominated by imperialist States, because the domination of our economy by the imperialist States also constitutes domination of our potentials. Following the aggression, when we seized the British and French properties, our economy became a sound national economy.

At the same time, brother compatriots, we are building and developing our country so as to overcome the backwardness which we inherited from the times of imperialism. From the outbreak of the revolution in Egypt we declared our course to be that of development and construction. We also declared that we should mobilise the efforts to build the democratic co-operative socialist society and that the responsibility in this rested with every individual. We therefore proceeded to work on industrialisation and agricultural development. We then proceeded to development in every other sector. Today, brother compatriots, I say that we have a greater duty and more work to do in the future. Our strength on the world stage depends on our internal strength. We should build up our economy and our country so that we may be able to enforce our will and achieve a free and dignified life for every member of our country.

Brother compatriots, today, seven years after the revolution, and after the hard work we have accomplished, we feel that we should work continuously to realise better results. In 1952 the average income per head in Egypt was £E30. Today, brother compatriots, the average income per head in Egypt is £E51. This increase has been achieved in seven years [applause]. During this phase, we did not proceed with wage planning but were in need of studied planning. Today, we are proceeding to double our national income in 10 years. I pray to God and also appeal to the people to achieve the doubling of the national income in less than 10 years.

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We must work with full determination and decisiveness and should sweat to build up this country so as to ensure a free and dignified life for our sons. We should work to achieve for our sons after us the free life which we have not been able to enjoy in the past. We should work continuously. At the same time as we are working on development and to increase production, we should also work to ensure that the basis of the society is a socialist co-operative one and that distribution of land is just. We have said, brother compatriots, that we want to build the socialist democratic society, the society based on equal opportunities, on a society of peace and landowners, not of hirelings - a people of landowners who have become liberated from all kinds of exploitation, political, economic or social. As for political exploitation, we all know it because we suffered from it in the past. We also know how partisanship dominated us in the past, to win gains and prizes for itself and for its members. We also know how partisanship used to launch slogans so as to attain its ambitions and how, by raising the slogans of dissension, it used to bring about the dissension that imperialism wanted for us.

Every member of this nation was aware of this. That is why every member of this nation called for unity among the sons of the one nation and for the elimination of partisanship. It is because unity was the only way to build this homeland. We eliminated partisanship and established unity among the sons of our country. When this people united, we got rid of imperialism and began to set up the socialist democratic co-operative society, the society of development and reconstruction and of justice in distribution.

Brother citizens, we had, inevitably, to crystallise this popular union in a popular organisation. Therefore the National Union, which emanated from your will, came to light. The National Union, brother compatriots, expresses the unity of this people, because it represents you. Every one of you elected his representatives and every member of the people elected the popular foundation. The National Union which expressed this people's unity then embarked on a new experience by convening the National Union General Congress in the Syrian and Egyptian regions.

During my return journey to Alexandria I listened to the speeches delivered at the National Union General Congresses in Egypt and Syria. I felt happy and reassured because the people who have pledged themselves to eliminate partisanship and end the division which imperialism wanted for us can today form an organisation which expresses their unity and will.

The National Union represents the whole people. It does not represent the interests of one class but represents all the sectors of this people. It also represents efforts for the creation of the socialist democratic co-operative society in a manner based on fraternity, affection, coexistence between the classes and avoidance of bloodshed. Therefore, when I say that we are building, and at the same time working so that socialism and co-operation may prevail and thus achieve justice in distribution, I see that this is consistent with what the National Union, which represents you, has expressed.

I listened to the speeches delivered at the National Union General Congress. Yesterday also, I listened to the decisions issued by the National Union in the Southern region, here in Egypt. Today, I will listen to the decisions which will be issued by the National Union in the Northern region.

As I was listening to those decisions yesterday, I felt that a gap had been filled. As I told you, it is essential that we should know the problems which confront the people in all their classes and in all aspects of their activities. It is also essential that we should find the solutions for these problems and injustices. The National Union is the means for solving these problems. As I have asked you in the past, what is leadership? Leadership means that we should know what the people's problems are and how to solve them. If we do not know what the problems of the people are and what are their demands, we shall not be able in any way to solve these problems.

Therefore the National Union is the machinery and the means - embracing the whole people and also its representatives - for expressing the problems that confront the villages, towns and all other places, and the commercial problems, and also the aims and hopes of the people in every sector. Yesterday I heard the decisions of the National Congress and felt happy at heart. Every one of the decisions represented the aims of this people. I see that this people who have seen their road clearly and who have been able to see their aims clearly must inevitably triumph and reach their goals.

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God willing, I shall open the UAR National Union General Congress on 9th July when it will meet for one week, to discuss all these decisions. I want to say that the UAR National Union General Congress is the highest authority in this State because it brings together the true representatives of the entire people.

The Government should implement these decisions and with God's help we shall immediately begin to do so [applause]. We - and now I speak for the Government - we shall immediately begin studying these decisions in order to implement them. We shall also implement the decisions of the Republic's General Congress. As I said, the National Union General Congress is the highest authority in this state because it represents the people.

Brother compatriots, there may be some mistakes or certain shortcomings but we shall try to correct the mistakes and shortcomings. After one or two years we will hold new elections for the National Union, so that every member of this people may elect the person who is to represent him and so that the various elements in this nation may be activated (Arabic: tatafaal).

In the future we will see that the National Union is the true democratic experience saving us from the dangers of multi-partisanship, discord, the cold war and the evils of the one-party system. The National Union General Congress represents every member of this people. If any member of this people sees that the person whom he has elected to be his representative has abandoned his principles, the future elections will be the means for correcting this error, and any other shortcomings we have witnessed during this experience. With God's help and with the vigilance of this people, the National Union will march forward and become the basic expression of the ideal democracy which we are striving to create and form, the socialist democratic co-operative society.

Brothers, I felt reassured at heart because I listened to the antagonistic radios attacking the National Union and the National Union General Congress. If the antagonistic radios and the imperialist agents and lackeys attack the National Union, I feel that they feel that the National Union will not enable their influence to spread in our country, or imperialism to sow the seeds of dissension among the sons of this people, to penetrate and get hold of us once again.

Brother compatriots, we thank God because we have succeeded in building our socialist democratic co-operative society. We are marching with our socialism on a basis which emanates from our nature, on a co-operative basis. We are marching with our democracy on a basis of national and popular union. Thus the basic organisations of the society which we want to establish and in the establishment of which we are not imitating any other country, will become complete.

With God's help, the National Assembly will meet on 21st July. Thus all the elements which compose the socialist democratic co-operative society will have been completed. There will be an executive authority and the popular organisation of the National Union, and the National Assembly; and there will also be the five-year plan which we will begin at the beginning of July with the aim of doubling the national income in 10 years. We pray God to grant us success in this field for the sake of establishing the society in which prosperity will prevail. We pray God to grant us success in safeguarding and strengthening our independence and in building and promoting our country. We also pray God to grant us success in working for our country and the prosperity of our people. God grant success, and peace be with you!

Alleged Assaults on Iraqi Teachers and Students

"Voice of the People" in Arabic 18.05 GMT 23.6.60

Excerpt of broadcast [section dealing with "incidents of persecution and assaults against democratic forces of the Communists and other patriots"]:

Struggling masses of Iraq, we would now like to inform you of what goes on within the regions of the beloved homeland, such as persecution of the democratic and national forces and of all the loyal citizens who fight with their lives to consolidate the pillars of this Republic on free, progressive, democratic foundations. The following incidents have occurred and actually continue to occur. Here are some of these incidents:

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OUTWARD SAVING TELEGRAM

FROM BRITISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

By Bag

From C.T. Crowe

No. 85 Saving
July 12, 1960.

New July 14

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Valois/32

Addressed to F.O. telegram No. 85 Saving of July 12
repeated for information Saving to:

- Amman 19
- Beirut 61
- Baghdad 16
- POMEF 38
- HQBFAP 4
- UKMis New York 24
- UKDel NATO 12
- Washington 23
- Moscow 1
- Tel Aviv 12

General Congress of the National Union

President Nasser delivered the opening speech at the General Congress of the National Union in Cairo on July 9.

2. Nasser began by distinguishing three revolutions which had taken place simultaneously in the Arab world. The first was the national revolution against imperialism in every Arab country. The second was the Arab revolution against the artificial frontiers erected by intruders, and the third was the social revolution designed to achieve social equality for all Arabs. It was the task of the National Union to transform the spiritual energy of these three revolutions into living fact.

3. He then traced the course of these three revolutions, mentioning Syrian independence from France, the agrarian reform laws in Egypt and Syria, the expulsion of the British from the Suez Canal, and "the breaking of the arms monopoly" which was a crushing defeat for the Baghdad Pact, and which prevented the fruits of the social revolution from falling into the hands of Israel, the arsenal of imperialism. The High Dam was part of the revolutionary struggle and the nationalisation of the Suez Canal was a shot in the battle for Arab unity. The Syrians had safeguarded their independence in the face of the manoeuvres of imperialism and the Baghdad Pact, and had brought about the formation of the U.A.R. This was the logical preliminary to the Iraqi Revolution which had destroyed the imperialistic Baghdad Pact.

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4. Nasser summed up this passage by saying that the national revolution had developed into a faith in positive neutrality and non-alignment; the Arab revolution had culminated in the concept of Arab nationalism as a means to Arab unity; and the social revolution had crystallised in the socialist, democratic and co-operative idea.

Positive neutralism and non-alignment

5. Having fought bitter battles with imperialism the Arab nation was determined to ensure that imperialism, which had been forced to leave by the door, did not return through the window. Peoples could not build their future by living at the feet of big Powers, or by accepting spheres of influence. Positive neutralism and non-alignment was the path chosen by the national revolution. This made it necessary to hold out a hand to all countries great and small.

Russia and the United States

6. Egypt had extended her hand to the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union as the greatest Powers of to-day. It was gratifying that the hand extended to the Soviet Union had been warmly received and that firm friendly relations based on equality had been established between the Arab and Russian peoples. This friendship was characterised by close economic co-operation which had reached its climax with Soviet participation in the construction of the High Dam, and by the Soviet Union's firm stand on Egypt's side in the U.A.R.'s battle against imperialism.

7. Nasser regretted that the hand extended to the United States had not received the response desired, because of the relationship between American policy and the imperialist Powers and world Zionism. The United States could not appreciate the growing strength of the Arab peoples. American policy achieved nothing, except of course a connexion with imperialism, Zionism and certain stooges and reactionaries. In fairness to the United States, their attitude during the aggression against Egypt in 1956 should be placed on record, in spite of the fact that soon after this aggression American policy tried to carry out the aims of the aggressors by different means.

Afro-Asian solidarity

8. Nasser mentioned Arab leadership of the Afro-Asian movement, and the positive role which could be played by emergent countries on the international stage. The world was in need of a moral conscience which could be provided only by emergent neutral countries. The nationalisation of the Suez Canal had been an example of the ability of small nations to win their rights and to defeat the armies and fleets of great Powers. It had been the turning

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point in the African struggle for independence. The far-reaching support for the Algerian people and world pressure against racial discrimination and nuclear tests, were victories for the nationalist revolution.

Arab nationalism and unity

9. Nasser proclaimed his support for total Arab unity. The Arab nation had a common history and had maintained a common language. If the history of a nation moulded its conscience and the language of a nation its thought, the unity of the Arab conscience and thought meant that the Arabs were one nation. All peoples in the Arab nation desiring unity should achieve it through their free choice. They should first achieve full national unity within their existing frontiers. Unity should evolve continuously and not through coups.

The social revolution

10. Nasser traced the history of Egypt through Mamluke Ottoman and Khedivial exploitation and "British colonialism". He stressed the inequalities of wealth in the past and condemned the old political parties and the rule of the Palace. The intervention of the Army in 1952 represented the climax of popular feeling. The Army understood its place and knew where and to whom it belonged. It belonged to the people.

Economic Development

11. In order to eliminate injustice the national economy had to be developed so that each citizen would own a share of it. An overall economic plan had to be formed.

12. Nasser then gave a long review, backed by statistics, of industrial development. He said inter alia that an Egyptian-made jet aircraft had made its first flight ten days ago. It had proved to be a very good plane for training jet pilots, and production would be sufficient for the needs of the U.A.R. and of any other Arab country.

Public and private capital

13. The public sector must play a vital part in industrial development, and co-operation must play the leading part in agricultural development. Egyptianisation of British and French property was the first important gain for the public sector. It would have been irrational to sell these properties to private individuals. But private capital had played an important role and would continue to play its part in the ten-year plan. The security of private capital was assured, provided that it remained aloof from exploitation and monopoly.

/14.

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14. Nasser then spoke of the importance of co-operation in agricultural development and stressed the social objectives of economic planning, which would otherwise make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

The National Union

15. The challenge following the three revolutions was to find a framework in which the ideals of the revolutions could be achieved. He had rejected the path of direct state control, since this led to a loss of popular support for the Government. He had also rejected the multi-party system and the single party system. The first was bound to create divisions amongst the people, with all parties seeking outside support; and the second gave a monopoly of politics to one section of the population only.

16. National unity was the only guarantee for the security of national activity. The National Union was a democracy formed on the broadest possible base. It was not a Government which would impose its will on the people. It would enable the people to form the Government and make it the machinery to carry out their will. The National Union did not preclude differences of opinion. It constituted a framework for national unity within which contradictions could balance themselves. The General Congress was the supreme power in the U.A.R.

17. It was not enough simply to move forward. It was necessary also to be watchful and prepared; imperialism had not abandoned hope of regaining what it had lost. There were still Arab peoples fighting a life and death battle against imperialism. Imperialism would always try to destroy the U.A.R., the chief Arab stronghold. Equally some reactionaries still remained in the U.A.R. and elements of treason would have to be faced.

Israel

18. Israel was the springboard for imperialism and the front for the ambitions of world Zionism. The restoration of the rights of the Palestine people was the only means of frustrating Zionist plans to expand. All progress achieved by the Arabs would place them in a stronger position to oppose Israel and her imperialist and Zionist supporters. Having failed with physical weapons, the enemy might use psychological weapons against the Arabs. He might sow doubt instead of mines and use stooges instead of military bases.

/Conclusion

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Conclusion

19. Nasser concluded by re-emphasising the responsibilities of the National Union in ensuring economic and social progress in the U.A.R. The leaders must not forget themselves. Popular leadership must not detach itself from its base.

Comments follow in my immediately following Savingsgram.

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INWARD SAVING TELEGRAM

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

V 51018/28(A)

By Bag

FOREIGN OFFICE AND
WHITEHALL DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Crowe

No.86 Saving
July 12, 1960

R. July 14, 1960

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Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No.86 Saving of July 12.

Repeated for information Saving to: Amman,

Beirut,	Baghdad,	H.O.B.F.A.P.,
U.K.Mission New York,		U.K.Del N.A.T.O.,
Washington,	Moscow,	Tel Aviv
R.C.M.E.F.		

My immediately preceding Saving telegram. Nasser's Speech.

The speech was surprisingly moderate compared to some of Nasser's recent efforts. In contrast to his usual practice of speaking without notes he read from a prepared text in classical Arabic (perhaps for the benefit of the Syrians) and there was little bombast. Denunciation of imperialism is an inevitable ingredient of any speech; but there was surprisingly little about Israel, and no explicit reference to Jordan. His comparison between the Soviet Union and the United States (paragraphs 6-7 above) was unfortunate and gratuitous, but even on this his language was moderate

2. On internal affairs he gave no surprising news except for the announcement about the Egyptian jet aircraft (paragraph 12 above), which evoked the most applause. (This aircraft is presumably a Russian-made jet trainer assembled in Egypt. I will report further when we have found out more about it). His remarks about private capital (paragraph 13 above) were on familiar lines and do not necessarily constitute any assurance against further nationalization.

3. In general the speech was historical and philosophical rather than dynamic, and the reaction of the audience was similarly fairly restrained.

&&&&&

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INWARD SAVING TELEGRAM

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OUTWARD SAVING TELEGRAM

FROM BRITISH DIPLOMATIC MISSION CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

By Bag.

C.T. Crowe.

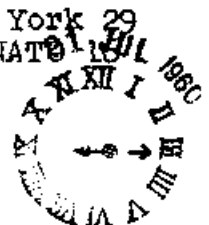
No. 95 Saving
 July 19, 1960.

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Addressed to Foreign Office Saving telegram No. 95 of July 19, repeated for information Saving to
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 U.K. Mission New York 29
 U.K. Delegation NATO 10
 Paris 13
 Tel Aviv 17
 Ankara 5



General Congress of the National Union

My telegram No. 94 Saving. - 1016

After Kemaluddin Hussein had finished President Nasser called for a vote on the resolutions, which were carried unanimously. He then delivered the closing speech to the Congress.

2. Nasser said that the Congress was an unforgettable experience. The experiment on which the nation had embarked was already a success and the idea of the National Union had been translated into action. He had seen arguments and disputes in the committees, but he had also seen love and unity. He spoke with emotion about the work of the committees and the sanctity of the resolutions, which expressed the feelings of the nation towards public capital and socialist democratic cooperation. The resolutions showed that private capital had a social duty to perform. He promised to put them into force. This was true democracy free from egotism, partisanship, divisions and hatred.

3. Nasser then spoke of the National Union. He said that it represented the guiding leadership of all the people. It was not a political party. Foreign radio stations had claimed that the National Union was the single political party in the U.A.R. They were trying to deceive the people and to create doubts amongst them as they had done in the past. When the General Congress was inaugurated the enemies of the Arab nation had tried to denigrate it.

4. Turning to external affairs Nasser said that the country would be built through the National Union, and the U.A.R. would work through the National Union to promote Arab nationalism, Arab solidarity and Arab unity. Arab solidarity could never serve imperialists. It could only serve the Arab nation. Equally Arab unity would be false if it served the imperialists. There could be no solidarity with the agents of imperialism. These agents would

/always ...

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always be loyal to the imperialists, they would take the imperialists money and fight with the imperialist's sword.

5. Freedom was winning everywhere, and the U.A.R. had participated in the struggle for freedom. The battle of Suez had affected all the peoples of the world who were fighting for freedom and independence.

Algeria

6. The U.A.R. supported the battle for freedom in Algeria with their souls, their blood and their money. The Algerian nationalists had proved that the faith of the Arab people was as strong as the weapons of NATO and the imperialist powers.

Palestine

7. It was the national duty to work for the attainment of the rights of the Palestine people and to liberate Palestine from Zionists and imperialists.

The rest of the Arab world

8. Parts of the Arab homeland were controlled by imperialism, which was working to destroy Arab nationalism by settling foreign nationals on Arab soil. This was the method used in the past by the imperialists in Palestine. Imperialism would not be able to do the same in the future.

Africa

9. Please see my telegram No. 583 (not to all).

Conclusion

10. Nasser concluded by exhorting the members of the General Congress to supervise the implementation of the resolutions and not to forget them after they left the hall. The resolutions were a line of action and not a constitution. Everyone should work with the utmost speed to build the socialist, democratic and cooperative society. The Government and the administration must be fully mobilised as well as the people. All classes of society must be brought closer together in order to end the class struggle. It was the duty of both Government and people to preserve national unity and to protect the country from imperialism and its agents.

11. The National Assembly would meet on July 21, thus completing the steps to build the socialist democratic and cooperative society. The resolutions of the Congress would be turned into laws which would be considered by the National Assembly. Next year the Congress would meet again and he wished to see all the resolutions implemented by that time.