

Fedayeen action at this juncture would only help Israel by weakening Arab position in UN. As result this action, he convinced no current organized Fedayeen activity.

(5) Radio campaign: Said now determined British and French have 9 clandestine stations (*sic*) operating against Egypt; 3 in Aden, 4 in Cyprus, 2 in southern France, in addition to regular stations. He would send samples some of these broadcasts to indicate what he has to contend with. Re current broadcasts by Voice of Arabs, Nasser said no criticism being made of Pakistan; Turkey being treated on ad hoc basis depending on output Turkish Radio; radio campaign with Iraq still in full sway; British-Yemen dispute being played up. Added Cairo will have new and much improved radio station within 4 months.

(6) Activities of Egyptian representatives in neighboring countries: Military Attachés in Lebanon and Jordan had been called back and lectured. However, he still felt such stories often exaggerated.

(7) Israel: He takes very serious view of way in which Israel flouting UN resolutions and especially concerned re Gaza. If UN force unable dislodge Israelis he is prepared act unilaterally.

As regards settlement he still thinks ad hoc peace best next step and said he favored plan suggested by Menon for stationing UN force astride border in order completely isolate Arabs from Israelis. If this could be done effectively and time then allowed to cool down he could foresee tackling permanent settlement.

(8) Jews in Egypt: Being covered separate telegram.

Hare

14. Editorial Note

During his conversation with President Nasser on January 9, Ambassador Hare, acting under instructions transmitted in telegram 2169 to Cairo, January 3 (Department of State, Central Files, 874.411/1-357), raised the subject of the treatment of Jews in Egypt. Nasser responded by seeking to minimize the importance of the question and spoke of the small number who were actually deported and the relaxation of a previous directive to sequester Jewish property. Hare emphasized that reports indicating that pressure was being exerted on stateless Jews to leave was causing considerable concern in the United States and in Congress. Hare later spoke with the Egyptian Minister of the Interior, Zakaria Mohieddin, who advised that out of 7,000 stateless Jews in Egypt, 2,000 had left Egypt, and that their departure was mainly a result of the atmosphere which had prevailed during the