

moment, he said, to find out something which had been on his mind for some time. He then asked Dr. Khalidy as a refugee how he explained the fact that according to his, Bryoade's, information there seemed to be divergent views among the refugees themselves with regard to the solution of the refugee problem. Dr. Khalidy replied that he felt that he could easily answer the question. There were two classes of refugees—the well-to-do landowners and the poor *fellahin* and townspeople. The former were represented by such persons as his good friend and colleague in medicine, Dr. Tan-nous, now of Beirut. It was natural, therefore, that there should exist divergent views on the subject.

Conversation then came to an end as the Secretary's visit with the Prime Minister had terminated and the Foreign Minister was awaiting the Secretary's arrival.

No. 18

Conference files, lot 59 D 35, CP 156

*Memorandum of Conversation, Prepared in the Embassy in Jordan*¹

CONFIDENTIAL

AMMAN, May 15, 1953—9:30 a. m.

ST D-3/3

Subject: Jordan

Participants:

United States

Jordan

Mr. John Foster Dulles

Dr. Hussein Khalidy, Minister
of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Joseph C. Green

Mr. Talcott W. Seelye

After an exchange of greetings, the Foreign Minister asked the Secretary if he wished to ask any questions or make any statement.

The Secretary began with a review of the situation in Egypt in which he expressed his Government's concern for an immediate settlement of the problems existing between Egypt and Great Britain. He stated that the U.S. sympathizes with Egypt's aspirations but feels that Egypt should appreciate the tremendous investment Great Britain has made in its Suez bases and should try to understand the meaning of the loss of these bases to Great Britain. He said that the problem is not just one between Egypt and Great Britain but, since it concerns the vital artery of the Suez, it is a

¹ This meeting took place in the office of the Foreign Minister.