

tinuous pressure should be exerted on the Governments of the states concerned.

3. The United States should undertake to gain full acceptance of the plan by Great Britain and France. They should be requested to use their influence in its behalf.

4. Specific proposals should be developed regarding the composition and authority of the neutral water control agency necessitated by the plan as the mechanism for assuring equitable distribution of water.

5. A formula should be developed for the submission of unilateral declarations of acceptance by the Jordan Valley states. This formula should indicate the nature of the declarations, with whom they should be filed, and their status as solemn undertakings.

6. The United States should immediately formulate a firm position with respect to the question of boundaries, and through the mechanism of the Mixed Armistice Commission, or some other appropriate agency, initiate discussions looking to the elimination of the demilitarized zones.

7. Steps should be taken at once to reduce the Jordan Valley plan to specifics in terms of priority of elements, stages of construction, costs, methods of financing. In this connection, the Foreign Operations Administration should instruct its field mission in Jordan to give priority to the development of detailed plans for first-stage construction within the framework of the unified Valley program.

ERIC JOHNSTON

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*Memorandum of Conversation, by the Officer in Charge of
Palestine-Israel-Jordan Affairs (Waller)*

CONFIDENTIAL

[WASHINGTON,] November 18, 1953.

Subject: Relations Between Israel and Neighboring Arab States

Participants: Brigadier General Moshe Dayan, Deputy Chief of
Staff, Israel Defense Forces

Colonel Vivian Herzog, Israel Military Attaché

NEA—Mr. Byroade

NE—Mr. Waller

Mr. Byroade asked General Dayan to give his impression of Israel's relations with neighboring Arab states and the General said he would be glad to do so country by country. With Egypt, the Gener-