

to have beneficial effect. Both Caffery and Stevenson set great store by Sudan question.

5. We are far from being out of the woods, but we think that by working together we may find a path.

6. For further Dept views see Deptel 1098 to Cairo rptd London 3565.

ACHESON

Sudan, the British were maintaining their previous position that they were unable to recognize this demand but would no longer raise objections if other states acceded to the Egyptian claim. (641.74/1-2652)

No. 956

774.00/2-152: Telegram

*The Ambassador in Egypt (Caffery) to the Department of State*¹

SECRET

CAIRO, February 1, 1952—3 p. m.

1234. It is apparent that throughout recent events in Egypt two separate courses have been developing.

The immed Egypt "experiment" originating after unilateral abrogation treaty of 1936 on Oct 8, 1951 was whether utilization of terrorism and destruction wld prove an effective aid in achievement Egypt's well defined national aspirations. It is not yet possible to say that this "experiment" is at an end but at the moment it wld appear that the use of force has received substantial setback in Egypt popularity.

More fundamental than the recent exercises in violence has been the ever-growing determination of Egyptians as whole to achieve their national aspirations. This determination has in no wise been affected by the substitution of one govt for another though it may well be that such substitution presages a change in approach. By their actions on Jan 26 and earlier the extremists and the Wafd Govt demonstrated that they were prepared destroy Egypt's economic and social well being if doing so would bring them to a quicker realization of Egypt's aims. It is probable in view of the records of the men who comprise the new govt that they will be less precipitous in their actions even if no less resolved on their objectives. The new govt is at least known to be strongly anti-Communist even if not actually pro-Western. This in itself is a definite gain. So long as the new govt is able to stand, its very existence

¹ Repeated to London as telegram 606, Paris as 427, Ankara as 305, and unnumbered to Rome, Moscow, Tripoli, Tel Aviv, Tehran, and the Arab capitals.