

told him that we could not agree to splitting responsibility and that we would hope to deal with economic and military assistance on an integrated basis.

I also raised with Mr. Nash the problem of cotton purchases for our stockpiling program. I explained to him the problem and the urgency of getting some economic aid to Egypt. He gave the necessary instructions that this question be explored immediately with the Munitions Division. I hope to have an answer either today or Monday.

No. 1038

645W.74/11-2852: Telegram

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

SECRET

CAIRO, November 28, 1952.

1315. Brit Amb has sent very lengthy reports rptd to Brit Emb Washington re his discussions on Nov 26 with Naguib on Sudan.

In tel sent yesterday Stevenson informs his govt that negots have now reached point of breakdown unless some concessions can be made on Brit side. This wld have incalculable repercussions not only in Egypt and Sudan but in ME generally. He represents Naguib as convinced that he can make no basic concessions on governor's advisory commission in view of Egypt public opinion. Naguib insists that he made major prior concession in jettisoning concept of "unity of Nile Valley under Egypt crown" and that, in consequence, he must have at least some public recognition that Egypt control of Sudanese affairs has been restored to position occupied before 1924.²

Brit Amb feels that compromise can be worked out on question of governor's special powers in case of breakdown of law and order and that Egypts will in substance accept principle of governor's special powers to protect Sudan. However, Egypts refuse mention south in any public document as special region requiring special treatment as they claim this will vitiate concept of unity of Sudan.

¹ Repeated to London as telegram 447, to Khartoum as telegram 25, and unnumbered to Paris for Reinhardt, to Rome for Unger, and to Ankara and the Arab capitals.

² In 1924 the British Governor General of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Sir Lee Stack, was murdered in Cairo (Nov. 19). In swift retaliation the British among other things caused all Egyptian military forces and officers to be withdrawn from the Sudan, and virtually eliminated all Egyptian personnel from the civil administration.