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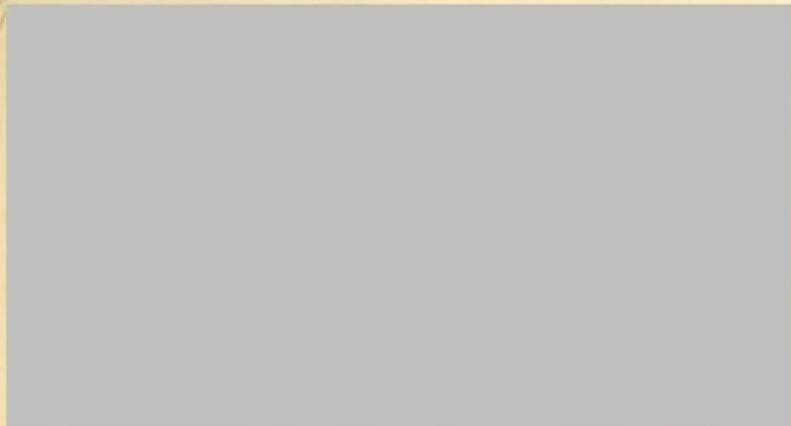
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PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZED

BLACK'S TRIP TO EGYPT
November 1957



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Eugene Black - Trip To Egypt - November 1957

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
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THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

THE WASHINGTON POST
THE WASHINGTON STAR
THE TIMES HERALD
THE WASHINGTON NEWS

THE TIMES (LONDON)
THE FINANCIAL TIMES

Nov 26, 1957

NASSER SENDING TOP AIDE TO U. S.

Foreign Minister's Mission
Viewed as Another Step
to Better Relations

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS
Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Nov. 25 — President Gamal Abdel Nasser is sending his Foreign Minister on an unexpected mission to the United States as part of what appears to be a new and determined effort to improve Egypt's relations with the West.

He has ordered a halt, for the moment at least, in Egypt's bitter anti-American propaganda campaign.

The diplomatic corps was startled by the announcement that Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, Egyptian Foreign Minister, was flying back to New York tomorrow.

The official reason given was that Dr. Fawzi intended to continue negotiations with Eugene R. Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and with Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary General, on the question of compensation to share holders of the Universal Suez Canal Company, which President Nasser nationalized July 29, 1956.

However, informed circles said Dr. Fawzi also hoped to meet United States officials, possibly even Secretary of State Dulles, to discuss ways of improving relations.

It has been noted that the United States attitude toward Egypt has eased slightly during the last few weeks. The Egyptians have taken it as a good sign that the United States decided last week to release \$600,000 for use on a land reclamation project that was started some time ago under the technical assistance program. That program has been virtually stalled since the Suez crisis.

Press, Radio on New Tack

As a result of these small but significant signs, Egypt has turned from an almost ceaseless campaign of vitriolic attacks against United States policy in the Middle East. The press and radio not only have published news of the release of the relatively small amount of money—an item that would have been ignored a month ago—but also have gone out of their way to report other items that would make it appear that Egypt was getting better treatment from the United States.

Whereas editorials a week ago were bitterly excoriating President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles, newspapers have turned in the last three days to mild declarations of Egypt's neutralist policy and generalizations about her opposition to "imperialism."

A group of United States Representatives, members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, came here last week expecting to encounter the kind of hostility they had read about in reports from the Egyptian press.

Instead, after meeting Dr. Fawzi and President Nasser, they went away declaring that the Egyptian leaders had been "frank and most friendly" and that they felt the problem of improving relations between Egypt and the United States was "definitely surmountable."

Soviet Loan a Factor

It is of considerable significance that the change of tone in Cairo started immediately after Egypt had requested and accepted a loan of 700,000,000 rubles (\$175,000,000 at the official rate) from the Soviet Union to help her carry on her five-year industrialization program.

Egyptians were surprised and then definitely pleased to find that the United States and the West in general had not reacted angrily to this deal. Moreover, the Egyptians said, the loan in no way was intended to preclude their trying to extend their dealings with the West and, wherever possible, to obtain Western contracts for various industrial projects.

Despite these first cautious signs of lessening of tension between Egypt and the West, there still is deep concern in Western circles over the steadily increasing strength of Soviet-Egyptian relations.

In addition to the loan, for which an Egyptian mission is preparing to go to Moscow to work out details, there has been in recent weeks a surprising number of visits back and forth by Egyptian and Soviet-bloc missions of all kinds. Such missions have included labor groups, cultural and educational entities and trade delegations.

Effort Believed Sincere

President Nasser has vowed determination to maintain a policy of "positive neutrality," dealing with whoever gives him the best terms without attaching political conditions. Egyptian spokesmen have made a special effort to give assurances that President Nasser is not trying to play off one side against the other or to use the blackmail methods of which he has so often been accused.

Observers say one thing seems certain: President Nasser genuinely wants to improve trade and economic relations with the West. He and his advisers are reported to have come to the conclusion that this is the only way Egypt's badly shaken economy can be built on firmer ground.

Egyptians, therefore, are looking hopefully for signs that the United States may alter its policy to a point where it will accept the idea of neutrality.

It is believed that this is one of the reasons Dr. Fawzi is returning to New York only a week after having left United Nations headquarters there to come home. At the time of his arrival in Cairo there was no indication he intended to return for the rest of the General Assembly session.

Since Dr. Fawzi has returned,

he has had a number of meetings with Ahmed Hussein, Egyptian Ambassador to Washington, who also is home for consultations.

Tonight Dr. Fawzi conferred with United States Ambassador Raymond Hare. He also met once again with Mr. Hussein and with Mahmoud Yunis, head of Egypt's nationalized Suez Canal Authority, who also plans to go to the United States within the next few days. The purpose of Mr. Yuni's trip was said to be to confer with shippers and other interested parties on the need for expanding the Suez Canal.

Neither Mr. Hare nor Dr. Fawzi revealed what they had talked about.

EGYPT

P-662 Trade Crosswinds

GENERAL AMER'S fortnight in Moscow has produced dividends. The Egyptian war minister was the object of exceptional courtesies, culminating in Marshal Bulganin's announcement of Russian aid for Egypt. According to Cairo, Egypt will get a long-term credit of £60 million. It is not yet clear how much of this will have to be spent on Russian goods and services or what the service of the loan will cost. In the last few months trade between the two countries has shot up: between January and July Russia sent Egypt goods worth \$40 million, about six times as much as in the same period last year. Russia now takes about a fifth of Egypt's exports and supplies over 15 per cent of its imports.

The freezing of the sterling and dollar balances forced Egypt to change its pattern of trade. Although President Nasser has had some success in replacing his old western trading partners by turning to the Soviet block, his policy is to spread Egypt's commercial eggs among as many baskets as possible. Consequently, Mr Eugene Black, the president of the World Bank, was welcomed in Cairo, and Egyptian trade missions have been busy visiting the neutral countries of Europe and Asia. Egypt's dollar assets in America are being gradually released (the current account was never frozen, so trade on a small scale has continued), and channels of trade with Britain and France may fairly soon be reopened. The talks with the French in Geneva and with the British in Rome have been going on intermittently for some time; in both cases there appears to have been some agreement in principle. The French talks, which are confined to the resumption of trade and the restitution of French property, may end first.

Both Egypt and Britain would find it convenient to resume diplomatic relations; the Egyptians would like the trade, and the British want to settle the question of sequestered property. Neither factor is urgent enough to accelerate negotiations. But dependence on Soviet trade does not fit in with Cairo's balancing act.

NASSER—ONE YEAR LATER

Now Trying to Get Out of Russians' Clutches

Egypt's President Nasser is trying to get off the Soviet hook at the very time the Syrians are getting caught on it.

His deal that let Russia into the Middle East has soured.

Egypt's idea that Moscow would solve all of Egypt's problems is being jolted. The Communists are driving a hard bargain.

Nasser has decided the West isn't so bad, after all.

CAIRO, Egypt

This is one Middle East country where people are learning a painful lesson—the price they have to pay for being “befriended” by Russia.

After a year or so of doing business with the Communists, Egyptian businessmen are calling President Gamal Abdel Nasser's deal with Moscow “the great disillusionment.” The reasons aren't difficult to find.

With a great burst of propaganda, the Russians stepped in and probably saved Egypt from actual starvation last year, right after France, Britain and Israel attacked this country. Then Soviet trade



—Wide World

EGYPT'S PRESIDENT NASSER WITH PRESIDENT BLACK OF THE WORLD BANK
There's new talk of a Suez settlement

experts proceeded to give President Nasser the business shellacking of his life.

Coming to Egypt from Syria, you are immediately struck by the contrast between the two Arab countries that have gone furthest in tying up to Moscow.

The Reds are concentrating on Syria now, and the country's Government is

ardently pro-Moscow. But in Egypt the story is different.

Outbreak of doubt. Cairo is losing enthusiasm for Moscow. Last week Nasser met with Eugene R. Black, head of the World Bank. There was talk of settling issues left from Suez, of possible aid for the Aswan Dam. Here is why:

After the Suez crisis, the Egyptians were down to a few days' supply of wheat and kerosene, both vital not only to city dwellers but to the millions of farmers who form the backbone of this country. Most of Nasser's foreign currencies were frozen in Western countries. He was desperate.

So the Russians helped him out. They even went to the extent of buying wheat from Canada to supply Egypt. By the beginning of this year, Nasser had become dependent on the Communists for his wheat and petroleum.

Egypt mortgaged its one valuable trading crop—cotton—to the Soviet Union to pay for the wheat, oil and other urgently needed goods. Heavy buying by the Communists of Egyptian cotton in the autumn of last year forced the price way above world-market prices. Western buyers shopped elsewhere.

Then the Russians turned around and began selling their high-quality Egyptian cotton in Western Europe at discount prices. In effect, they were undercutting

(Continued on page 96)



—Pix

AMONG THE MASS OF EGYPTIANS . . .

. . . there has been increased grumbling about Government inefficiency

[continued]

NASSER—ONE YEAR LATER

Nasser in his traditional markets, at the same time keeping him dependent on trade with the Iron Curtain.

The result was that Egypt built up substantial credits with countries in the Soviet bloc, but had little money to trade elsewhere. So the Egyptians counted on the Communists to supply them with the goods Egyptians formerly got from the West. But the Communists either couldn't—or wouldn't—deliver. The products they did sell to Egypt turned out to be shoddy merchandise.

How Reds fell down. Now you see and hear things like this:

- Irrigation pumps stand idle because there is no oil to keep them lubricated.

day schedule for a while, then close down completely.

- The Soviet Union has stopped its massive buying of Egyptian cotton. But Egypt's traditional markets are gone. A cotton surplus is building up. A big part of last year's crop still is unsold in the warehouses of Alexandria, and a new crop is coming in.

- Some Communist governments are offering to supply Nasser with the foreign currencies he needs to break his dependence on Iron Curtain trade. But there is a catch. He has to pay them a premium of 20 per cent to get the money.

Empty promises. When you ask what happened to the big programs of eco-

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—Pix

FARMERS FORM THE BACKBONE OF EGYPT'S ECONOMY
... and the nation's agriculture is in trouble

The Russians aren't delivering the refined oil.

- Hungarian-built locomotives, delivered here as part of a trade deal with Iron Curtain countries, are so faulty they've never run. They arrived and went right into roundhouses—where they remain.

- Crude oil bought from Russia ruined a refinery at Port Said. The Soviet crude reportedly had such a high content of salt that it gummed up the works almost beyond repair.

- When the Egyptians needed cement they put in huge orders with the Communists. Later, it turned out the Egyptians had ordered more than they could use. They tried to call off part of the deal. The Reds refused. Now cement shipments are pouring in. There is so much on hand that a cement plant in Alexandria was forced to go on a half-

conomic aid that the Communists promised Nasser you find that these, too, have petered out.

There is no Russian money for the Aswan Dam. At the moment, there are half a dozen small projects in the works—things like a cement plant and a ceramics factory being built by Communist governments. But an Egyptian banker points out that none of them is coordinated into any sort of development program. Each project is being put up apparently with no regard for the question of whether or not Egypt needs it.

Now Nasser's problems are multiplying at home. He tied Egypt's economy to Moscow, and Moscow cannot, or will not, deliver the goods. As a result, the country is short of nearly everything it needs.

One foreign resident estimates that

his cost of living has gone up 30 per cent in the last two years. High prices have sparked strikes—which are illegal in Egypt.

You hear many complaints from ordinary Egyptians about Government inefficiency. For example, any day now Nasser will open Egypt's first steel mill—a Government undertaking. It was built by West Germans and everybody says it is a fine plant. The catch is, some experts say the mill will cost Egypt a lot more to make steel in its own plant than it would cost to import the same amount.

Departed talent. The country still is suffering from the loss of managers and skilled workers who were driven out, or left voluntarily, because of Nasser's program to replace non-Egyptians with Egyptians. An estimated 28,000 foreigners who formed the core of managerial skills have left. Foreign residents who remain here complain that, since the "Egyptianization" of Egypt, they can't even get simple little things done, like having a watch repaired.

It all adds up. A visitor hears more grumbling about Nasser than at any other time since the President came to power. Taxi drivers, storekeepers, businessmen—all complain openly to foreigners about high prices, the shortage of goods and the stifling inefficiency of Government bureaucracy. One Egyptian businessman—a Nasser supporter—says:

"Nasser is more popular with the Arabs outside Egypt than he is at home."

Egyptians are beginning to ask what happened to the "revolution" Nasser promised when he made his deal with the Russians. Great things were supposed to start happening right after that. But, instead of getting better, conditions are getting steadily worse.

"A natural disaster, such as a locust plague, could literally bring starvation to this country today," says a Cairo resident. "People are hungry, even now."

Nasser is trying to get off the Soviet hook. Egyptian propaganda, once violently anti-American, is being toned down. There is more talk of "neutrality." Officials are combing the world for markets for Egyptian cotton so that Nasser will not have to go again to the Soviet Union, hat in hand, to make a deal.

"Ideally, President Nasser would like to have two thirds of his trade with the non-Communist world," an Egyptian official remarked the other day. That's a far cry from what was being said six months ago.

Many Egyptians—people inside the Government and out—have had their fill of doing business with the Russians who "befriended" this country in its time of need by driving a bargain that has almost wrecked Egypt. [END]

UT HOW E UP?

n and Mr. Holaday must cope
of red tape, boards, commis-
ed officeholders—with feuding
services added.

inst the Pentagon, the observers
g trouble with red tape, slow
delayed results.

To look at the men and the situation:

Old hand in Washington. Dr. Killian is a man of striking prestige in the scientific world. Scientists cheered his appointment. Not long ago, many of them were even urging that he be made Secretary of Defense. He has held jobs in Washington, has some familiarity with the way things are done in the capital.

Dr. Killian is disarmingly amiable and soft-spoken, an idol to many M.I.T. men. He also has a precise way of speaking his mind. In the past, he has had some blunt things to say about the Government's scientific programs. Not long ago, he headed a panel which urged that these programs be ruthlessly overhauled, eliminating inefficiency and waste. He has called for more money and attention for pure research, more emphasis on educating U. S. scientists.

Status with Ike. At the White House, Dr. Killian becomes one of some 40 "special assistants," "administrative assistants" and others who make up the White House "staff." Among these, he is to have a preferred status, for the time being, at least. White House insiders say the President is worried about the missile situation and will rely heavily on Dr. Killian.

Expectations are that he will brief Mr. Eisenhower on developments at least once a week. Otherwise, he is to be given access to the President when he requests it. As a

**Eugene R. Black:
Payment for Suez?** P-18

When he returned to the U. S. from Egypt last week, the executive director of the World Bank, Eugene R. Black, was smiling. He had the air, observers say, of a man with a mission accomplished.

The reason for Mr. Black's apparent satisfaction: He had persuaded the Egyptian Government to let the World Bank mediate claims arising from Egypt's seizure of the property and revenues of the Suez Canal Company in July, 1956. He also had stopped off in Paris and London on his way back from Cairo to tell the French and British governments—which represent the principal stockholders in the expropriated Suez Canal Company—that there was hope for a peaceful settlement of their claims.

Mr. Black is no stranger to Egypt. He was there last year discussing a possible loan from his international bank to build

~~the dam across the Nile. Terms were outlined, appeared satisfactory. Then Egypt's dictator, Gamal Abdel Nasser, negotiated an expensive arms purchase from Russia. That made the loan less attractive as a risk, and the World Bank pulled out—along with the U. S. and British governments, which also were considering aid. Nasser seized the Canal, and so far has paid nothing to stockholders.~~

Now, by his second trip, Mr. Black, a 59-year-old banker with many years' experience in international finance, may have paved the way for a solution. No date to start negotiations has yet been set, but World Bank studies will begin soon. "It's a very important and complicated question," Mr. Black declared.

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY

New Hopes of Compensation

MR EUGENE BLACK, president of the World Bank, has visited Cairo at the Egyptian government's invitation, and his journey has revived hopes in the hearts of the Suez Canal company's shareholders. The price of the *jouissance* shares in London rose in the week ended Wednesday by £3 10s. to £26 while the capital shares rose £4 to £42 10s. A solid step forward towards just compensation for the owners of the expropriated canal has been taken thanks to the good offices of the bank. It is as well at this early stage that it should not be over stated. The International Bank has agreed to act as mediator in any future negotiations for compensation, and Mr Black has returned to continue his discussions in Paris and London. In Paris M. Georges-Picot, director general of the company, has welcomed the offer of the Bank to mediate as a first step towards a negotiated settlement.

That is all that is firm so far. The background facts on the Egyptian side still seem to be that the Egyptians are willing to talk with representatives of the shareholders, though not with a company that they claim to have dissolved, and that they have not yet withdrawn their demand for the surrender of the Canal company's assets outside Egypt—some £70 million—as a preliminary to compensation. On the company's side there is a flat refusal to hand over those assets, many of which are in any case still blocked. A compensation claim of £204 million, the largest item in which is £120 million for 12 years' loss of profits on the cancelled period of the concession has been submitted. But it might be well for the moment to forget the size of the claim and to forget also the various rumours coming from Egypt that the World Bank has offered a loan. Mr Black has denied that there have been "discussions of a loan or anything of the sort." If, however, the Egyptians do show signs of being willing to be reasonable there will be obvious reasons why. First the World Bank is not inclined to be helpful to countries in active default; secondly the provision of compensation which could be derived from the proceeds of Suez Canal dues, is not a difficult nor particularly burdensome obligation to assume. Thirdly, access to sterling which might be obtained by breaking the impasse would be helpful to Egypt, but on the Western side something much firmer than a mere promise to talk would be needed for that purpose.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
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THE WASHINGTON NEWS

THE TIMES (LONDON)
THE FINANCIAL TIMES

BLACK REPORTS TO U. N.

Gives Hammarskjold Account
of Talks With Nasser

Special to The New York Times. **3**

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 14—Eugene R. Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, paid a call today on Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to report on his talks with President Gamal Abdel Nasser in Cairo.

Mr. Black went to Egypt to discuss possible ways the world bank might help in settling the compensation claims of the Universal Suez Canal Company against Egypt.

Egypt nationalized the company in July, 1956.

Nasser's Zigzag

Egypt Gets Cozier With West in Economic Way But Tougher Politically

Canal Compensation Talks, New Trade Bids Contrast With Assault on Hussein

Soviet Arms, Syrian Rebound

By PHILIP GEYELIN

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

CAIRO—Egypt's enigmatic Mr. Nasser is zigging and zagging again—but Western diplomats think they've figured out his game.

While cozying up to the West in economic relations, Egypt's boss is mounting new campaigns to torpedo Western political influence in the Middle East.

On the economic front, Nasser is professing increasing eagerness to settle up with the old owners of the Suez Canal which he abruptly nationalized last year. And he's out shopping again in West European markets, hoping to buy as well as to sell.

Battling Back

On the political front, however, he's waging a vitriolic propaganda assault on Jordan's King Hussein, one of America's stoutest allies in the Middle East. He's still gratefully accepting arms aid from the Soviets, but seems to be trying to trim somewhat his economic dependence on Russia.

Precisely what goes on in Mr. Nasser's mind is impossible to say, but Western and Arab sources here suggest his most recent actions, though contradictory in some instances, stem largely from this basic economic fact of Egyptian life: The Suez Canal remains Egypt's greatest asset.

Apart from cotton sales abroad, canal tolls are Egypt's only major source of foreign exchange, now in critically short supply. Its tolls now bring an annual gross income of about \$105 million but some officials here think a deeper, wider ditch could earn as much as twice that amount.

Tied in with the canal's future is the rising demand in Western Europe for oil. If the demand continues strong, and Egypt remains hostile to canal users, the haunting possibility to some Egyptians is that new pipelines will be built or other ways found to bypass the canal.

New Life in Old Line

Part of Nasser's game in fomenting trouble in pro-western Jordan is to put new life into his campaign to become the leader of the Arab world, after being shouldered into the shadows by Jordan's defeat of a Nasser-inspired revolt last April and, more recently, by Russia's moves in Syria. But observers here wonder if he isn't also trying to stir up trouble in the desert areas traversed by the oil pipelines, to make the canal seem a more stable route for shipping oil.

They see his economic overtures to the West as also aimed at steering oil traffic his way, by demonstrating Egypt's friendliness toward canal users. Another aim is Western help in deepening and widening the canal; he already is actively bidding for such help.

Not surprisingly, therefore, Nasser last weekend warmly welcomed to Cairo an old antagonist—Eugene R. Black, president of the World Bank. Insiders say Mr. Black left here impressed with Nasser's "sincere desire" to come to some arrangement to compensate the former owners of the canal.

In an exclusive interview here this week, Nasser's influential Finance Minister, Dr. Abdul Moneim el Kaissuny, said he believes "both sides are eager to come to an agreement" and he hopes for a settlement early next year. "The earlier the better," added Mr. Kaissuny, who is credited with making the initial approach to Mr. Black to act as a mediator in the negotiations. Mr. Kaissuny dismissed reports that possible World Bank financing for the grandiose Aswan Dam scheme figured in the Nasser-Black talks.

A Suez settlement, also could bring Nasser rich rewards through the release of frozen Egyptian assets abroad. The United Kingdom has blocked two Egyptian sterling accounts holding the equivalent of \$104 million. Hard-pressed Egypt could use those funds to ease rough import controls imposed to guard against a drain of foreign exchange. Also in the offing is release by the U.S. of the \$26 million remaining of some \$40 million in Egyptian dollars blocked by Washington after the Suez nationalization.

The Voice of Mr. Nasser

Mr. Nasser's actions, though seeming

Nasser's Zigzag: Egypt Gets Cozier Economically, Tougher Politically

Continued From First Page

long as they rule, Nasser's hope for a united Arab world with its center in Cairo is slim indeed.

"There's no point in pretending that Nasser does not still have that hope," says a U.S. official. "It's basic—a fundamental philosophy that has motivated him for years and probably always will no matter how much he may now be playing up to the West."

Strangely enough, Western diplomats here are not overly dismayed by this prospect, if only because few ever seriously believed Nasser could be converted into anything like an ally of the West in the foreseeable future. Says one: "Nasser looks for an American under his bed before going to sleep—the distrust is too deep to remove quickly."

Still, officials do take heart from the evidence that, at least in the economic realm, Nasser is going to try for closer ties with the West. And that helps explain why a high ranking official here can be both "discouraged" about Nasser's drive against King Hussein and "very pleased" about the Egyptian invitation to the World Bank to help settle the canal question.

One encouraging shift, they say, is indicated by word that Egypt has turned down a Soviet offer to meet all its wheat needs this year at "favorable prices." Egypt needs about 700,000 tons of wheat or its equivalent in flour; practically all of this was provided last year by the Soviets except for some 100,000 tons purchased through Switzerland from the U.S.

This year, by contrast, the Egyptians already have bought 330,000 tons of flour from France, equal to about 300,000 tons of wheat, and is reportedly dickering for a new French wheat sale to fill out this year's demand, some of which already has been met by a triangular purchase through Italy of Syrian wheat.

The Egyptians also are said to be revising their complete price discount setup for cotton with a view to lowering prices and selling more in Western European markets, less in Russia. Behind this effort, some economists say, is Egypt's aim to establish a trade pattern dividing Egyptian foreign trade between the Russian bloc, West Europe and the rest of the world. In the first half of this year, some 46% of Egypt's exports went to the Soviet bloc, compared with 36% in the like period last year. The Egyptians would like to reverse that trend, Cairo sources say, as well as an import record that shows 27% of purchases from Russian bloc countries in the first half of this year, compared with only 12% in the like 1956 span.

Still another straw in the wind, Westerners here say, is a report that Egyptian negotiations with France in Geneva and Britain in Rome, leading toward resumption of normal trade and diplomatic relations, are "progressing quite rapidly." At issue is the question of war damages for Egypt and compensation to the French and British for properties sequestered by Egypt after the Suez War.

Some of the evidence of a warming up toward the West is harder to nail down. One Westerner long on the local scene calls it a "twittering like birds twitter before sunup" and explains it in terms of a new availability on the part of Nasser to Westerners or nothing more than friendlier conversations with Egyptian officialdom.

This is not to say that Nasser is being any less friendly with the Russians or any less

willing to accept Russian help for his grand Pan-Arabic schemes. Egypt's army, and Syria's too, are Russian supplied. And arms, in the view of some experts here, are the key to Nasser's strategy for unifying the Arab world under his banner.

His supposed reasoning: An Arab world utterly independent of the West for its arms supply would have a much stronger bargaining position with the West. As it is, the Saudis are American armed, the Iraqis bear British weapons and the Jordanians have both. Obviously it's tougher for them to act independently of the West and in concert with Nasser and Syria even if they wanted to.

It can be argued, of course, that acceptance of Soviet arms suggests the Mid-East would not be entirely free of Moscow's influence, either. But in Nasser's view, apparently, the Westerners, with their taint of past colonialism, are far greater threats in the Mid-East than the Soviets.

While the Russians seem to be interested in harassing Western Europe's oil supply, Nasser is said to have another motive for his Arab unity campaign: A wider pooling of oil spoils among the "haves" such as Iraq and Saudi Arabia and the "have nots" including Egypt and Syria. Doubtless, Nasser's nationalistic fervor would also eventually find expression in tougher demands from Nasserized Arab lands on foreign oil producers for fatter royalties, bigger transit tolls and more Arab say-so in oil operations.

A lot of observers here believe Nasser's slight shift to the West is aimed at getting Egypt a larger slice of oil money perhaps more quickly—by putting Egypt into the oil transportation business in a bigger way. Most oilmen agree the growing demand by Europe for Mid-East oil means either construction of new pipelines across rugged Turkey or unreliable Syria or a supertanker building binge.

Although efforts to bypass the Suez are not bothering Egyptians as far as their present business is concerned, they are causing some concern about the canal's future earning capacity.

Foreign Minister Kaissuny observes, for example, that Egypt must get on better speaking terms with ship owners and canal-using countries to determine how much traffic may be forthcoming—so that the ditch can be deepened and enlarged accordingly. Though he says the financing of this renovating work was not touched upon directly in the talks between Mr. Nasser and Mr. Black, he concedes it did come up by implication. He left little doubt that the hope of financial aid for canal improvement figures large in Egypt's desire to settle the question of compensation for former canal stockholders.

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WYOMING COUNTY
Long established Hotel-Motel, ideally located with private beach and frontage on prominent thoroughfare. Main building consists of 35 heated rooms, spacious lounges, sun room, kitchens, etc. There is also a new motel of 10 efficiency units and a separate housekeeping cottage. All completely furnished. Situated on 2.3 acres of land. \$120,000.00

WYOMING COUNTY
Long established Hotel-Motel, ideally located with private beach and frontage on prominent thoroughfare. Main building consists of 35 heated rooms, spacious lounges, sun room, kitchens, etc. There is also a new motel of 10 efficiency units and a separate housekeeping cottage. All completely furnished. Situated on 2.3 acres of land. \$120,000.00

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Please Turn to Page 11, Column 1
the West, and it's generally agreed that as
Arabia, as well as Hussein—are all friendly to
The kings—Faisal in Iraq and Saud in Saudi
must go."
has decided once and for all that the kings
theorizes a top Western diplomat here. "He
"Nasser wants to recapture the initiative,"
making by Nasser in the Middle East.
They look particularly for more trouble-
at work against the West.
anywhere that Arab nationalist movements are
Somalia and the heart of French Africa, or
in Algeria and other North African lands, in
ern interests in Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq,
ing with undiminished zeal to undermine West-
mend fences with the West—even while work-
economic dependence on Russia and eager to
picture a Nasser seriously worried by too much
For the months ahead, Westerners here
ership of the Arab world.
paign in his bid for unquestioned political lead-
uproar, as he pressed his anti-Western cam-
designed to keep the Mid-East in a political
upon him or his regime. But they're plainly
sein's subjects have led to no overt attack
Up to now, these efforts to inflame Hus-
slow and painful one."
hide ounce by ounce. . . His death will be a
will know how to get their rights out of his
severe and harsh and sudden. . . The people
hate and venom. . . Punishment will be
people of Jordan will attack his regime with
"King Hussein's fate is sealed. . . The
radio station here:
from the "Voice of the Arabs" propaganda
Listen briefly to what's pouring out nightly
political realm.
nomic sphere, are plainly anti-Western in the
to tend favorably toward the West in the eco-

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— B11

**Black Plans
Suez Canal
Study Here**

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP) — World Bank President Eugene R. Black returned today from foreign talks aimed at launching negotiations between Egypt and former owners of the Suez Canal over payment for the canal.

The bank has agreed to act as mediator in the discussions. Black said he would telephone United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold regarding the situation. On Saturday, he said, he will leave for Washington to try to set up "a small group of our people to study the facts."

The bank president returned by plane from London where he discussed the case with officials of the Old Suez Canal Co. and the British Government, which owns 44 per cent of the company stock. Earlier Black conferred with Egyptian President Abdel Gamal Nas-

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**Black Confers
With Britons
On Suez Case**

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters) Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, had talks with senior British treasury officials today on questions concerning compensation for shareholders in the old International Suez Canal Company. Black flew here yesterday from Cairo and Paris after having successful talks on the compensation issue with Egyptian ministers. In Paris he had consultations with Jacques Georges-Picot, director-general of the Universal (international) Suez Canal Company, who has welcomed the World Bank's offer to mediate in talks between the Egyptian government and the company. Meanwhile, both British Treasury and Foreign Office spokesmen declined to comment on a Cairo report that Britain had agreed "in principle" to release 27 million pounds of Egyptian funds frozen during the Suez crisis last year.

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Nov 13

CAIRO NOW FAVORS SUEZ SETTLEMENT

Reported Convinced Freeing
of Assets and Improving
of Canal Depend on It

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Egypt is now eager for a settlement of claims of the old Suez Canal Company's stockholders, diplomatic sources reported today.

The Egyptians are eager because they have grasped that attainment of two cherished objectives depend on a settlement. The objectives are:

1. Unfreezing of \$40,000,000 worth of Egyptian assets in the United States and small amounts in Britain and France.
2. Financing of the improvement and deepening of the canal.

The United States froze Egyptian assets to protect American stockholders and to guard American shipping companies from the danger of double jeopardy.

That is, if Egypt refused settlement, the assets would be available if the Canal Company brought suit against the shippers for recovery of tolls they have paid Egypt since the canal was nationalized in July of last year.

In any settlement of stockholders' claims, the old Suez Canal Company presumably would formally waive claim to any of the tolls paid since nationalization. Then the way would be open to unfreezing the assets.

As for improving the canal, the Egyptians, realizing that demands upon the waterway are rising rapidly, have been worrying about this ever since they seized the old Canal Company.

They sent the director of their new Canal Company to New York a year ago, before the British-French-Israeli invasion, to discuss possible participation in long-term expansion of the canal by American oil and shipping companies and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The Egyptians have now been convinced that neither oil nor shipping companies nor the World Bank will back their enterprise as long as Egypt has not cleared up her controversial obligation to the stockholders.

This, according to diplomatic informants, was the background for the visit to Cairo last week by Eugene R. Black, president of the World Bank.

Mr. Black, now in London for talks on the compensation issue with Treasury and Bank of England officials, will depart by air for New York tomorrow.

CAIRO, Nov. 12 (Reuters)—Britain has "agreed in princi-

THE TIMES (LONDON)
THE FINANCIAL TIMES

ple" to release £27,000,000 (\$75,600,000) of Egypt's blocked bank accounts, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

The spokesman said British-Egyptian talks in Rome on the financial claims of the two countries against each other were "progressing successfully."

He said Britain wanted compensation for British property to be paid out of the £27,000,000. Egypt, he added, refuses to do this.

London Refuses Comment

LONDON, Nov. 12—The British Treasury refuser to confirm or deny reports from Cairo today that Britain had agreed in principle to release some of Egypt's sterling funds frozen in London. A spokesman said there would be no comment from the Treasury while talks were going on in Rome.

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MR. BLACK ON SUEZ TALKS

P-9
Financial Times Reporter

Mr. Eugene R. Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, stated on his arrival in London yesterday that he had had successful talks with President Nasser and Dr. Abdul Moneim el Kaissuni, the Egyptian Finance Minister, concerning compensation for shareholders of the Suez Canal Company.

To-day, Mr. Black will visit the Treasury where he will inform officials of the results of his visit to Cairo. Before leaving London to-night, he will also call on the Bank of England.

Mr. Black explained that he had gone to Cairo to see whether the World Bank could help work out an agreement between the Egyptian Government and the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company.

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WORLD BANK TO AID IN SUEZ DISCUSSIONS

Special to The New York Times.

9 GENEVA, Nov. 11—The world bank has offered to act as mediator in any future negotiations on the compensation of stockholders of the Universal Suez Canal Company, Eugene R. Black, bank president, confirmed today.

Discussing his two days of talks in Cairo with President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Mr. Black said that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development would deal only with the financial aspects of compensation, not with deciding who was to negotiate on behalf of the stockholders of the old canal company. The company was nationalized by Egypt in July, 1956.

Mr. Black was en route from Cairo to Paris. He expected to fly to New York Thursday.

Mr. Black described as "ab-

solutely ridiculous" a report from Cairo that he had discussed a world bank loan to Egypt for financing the construction of the High Aswan Dam provided that Cairo settled its dispute with the old Suez Canal Company.

"There was no discussion of a loan or anything of the sort," Mr. Black said. "I was invited to Cairo by the Egyptian Government to discuss with them the possibility of the banks giving its good services in working out a compensation agreement for the Suez Canal."

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Nasser Talks With Head of World Bank

P-16
CAIRO, Nov. 10 (AP).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser had a talk Sunday with World Bank President Eugene Black, who is in Egypt to help resolve the question of repayment to shareholders of the old Suez Canal Co. With them was Finance Minister Abdul-Moneim el-Kaissouny.

Mr. Black, who came here at Egypt's invitation, said the discussions centered on whether Egypt would like the World Bank to sit in as a disinterested third party at any negotiations between Egypt and the old company.

Egypt nationalized the canal July 26, 1956, and said shareholders would be paid according to closing prices on the Paris Stock Exchange the day before.

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*Eugene Black Hopeful
Egypt, Canal Firm Will
Agree on Payments Pact*

8-4
CAIRO—(AP)—World Bank President Eugene Black said he is hopeful Egypt and the old Suez Canal Co. will soon agree on compensation for stockholders of the company.

Mr. Black left by plane for Paris and London after two days of talks with Egyptian officials. He said he had "found out both sides have a sincere wish to reach agreement."

He denied the bank is preparing a compensation plan, saying he is only a mediator trying to get negotiations started and to help them along once they got started.

Mr. Black also denied reports that he told Egyptian President Nasser the bank would consider helping finance the Aswan high dam if Egypt settled with the canal company.

The talks, Mr. Black said did not deal in any way with loans to Egypt for either the dam or canal development.

Nasser seized the canal in July 1956 in retaliation for the withdrawal by the United States and Britain of their offer to supply \$70 million for the big dam Nasser wants to build on the upper Nile. As a result of the U.S.-British pullback, the World Bank also withdrew its offer to lend Egypt about \$250 million for the project.

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Nov. 12, 1957

Egypt to Negotiate Suez Compensation

Special to Journal of Commerce

PARIS.—World Bank President Eugene Black said here that Egypt will negotiate for compensation that once ran the nationalized Suez Canal.

Mr. Black arrived here by air from Cairo where he conferred with Egyptian officials, including President Nasser.

Mr. Black said he would attend negotiations between Egyptian authorities and the Suez Canal Company over compensation for the canal, which Egypt nationalized in July 1956.

He described his job as a mediator, rather than an umpire, adding that he did not know when or where the first discussion would be held.

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Black Denies Nasser Won Loan Pledge

Post Nov. 12

THE TIMES (LONDON)
THE FINANCIAL TIMES

CAIRO, Nov. 11 (AP)—World Bank President Eugene Black said today he is hopeful Egypt and the old Suez Canal Co. will soon agree on compensation for stockholders of the company.

Black left by plane for Paris and London after two days of talks with Egyptian officials. He said he had "found out both sides have a sincere wish to reach agreement."

He denied that the bank is preparing a compensation plan, saying he is only a mediator trying to get negotiations started and to help them along once they start.

Black also denied reports that he told President Nasser the bank would consider helping finance the Aswan High Dam if Egypt settled with the Canal Co.

No Loans Involved

The talks, Black told the paper Al Ahrām, did not deal in any way with loans to Egypt for either the dam or canal development.

Nasser seized the canal in July 1956 in retaliation for the withdrawal by the United States and Britain of their offer to supply \$70 million for the big dam Nasser wants to build on the upper Nile. As a result of the United States-British pullback, the World Bank also withdrew its offer to lend Egypt about \$250 million for the project.

During a stopover in Geneva en route to Paris, Black said: "I was invited to Cairo by the Egyptian government to discuss with them the possibility of the bank giving its good services in working out a compensation agreement for the Suez Canal."

Bank Will Mediate

"After my discussions with President Nasser and the Egyptian Finance Minister (Abdel Moneim el Kaissouny), it was decided that if and when the Egyptian government and the Suez stockholders get together, the bank will be there to mediate between them."

He said no time limit was set for the start of the negotiations. Black stressed that the bank would take no part in the decision on who should represent the shareholders. This is one of the main points at issue. Egypt has hitherto refused to talk to the old Suez Canal Co. administration, claiming the company ceased to exist when the canal was nationalized.

BANK READY TO EXTEND ANY AID TO EGYPT—BLACK

MR. Eugene Black, Director of the International Bank for Construction and Development, left Cairo yesterday for Geneva on his way to New York via Paris and London.

Mr. Black, who came to Cairo for talks on the question of compensation for the shareholders of the former Suez Canal Company, stated before his departure that the two parties had invited him to help them find a solution of the problem when representatives of both of them could sit at a round table to discuss it.

Mr. Black expressed the hope that the problem would be settled shortly if sincere desire to reach such a settlement was shown by the two parties. He said that he would concentrate his efforts on studying the problem in detail in order to be able to form a concrete view of the question.

Mr. Black said that he was merely performing the role of mediator. He denied that the International Bank had drafted the text of any proposed agreement for a settlement or suggested sending any delegation of its officials to hold out discussions on this subject.

Mr. Black said that the mission of the Bank was to help its member states, and that it was ready to extend any aid to Egypt although there were no definite projects which needed such aid for the time being.

The Director of the International Bank said that he would visit Egypt again next year on his way to South Africa.

Mr. Black will communicate Egypt's views to the representatives of the former Suez Canal Company. He will then inform the Egyptian government of the shareholders' position, and will continue his mediatory efforts between the two sides to narrow the gap between their viewpoints. "In this case," Mr. Black said, "a meeting can be arranged for the two sides for a final settlement."

Mr. Black said he would be happy to meet President Abdul Nasser again during his visit next year. He described his talks with him yesterday as "encouraging and very satisfactory." He said that the President did not ask for any loans but requested him to mediate for settlement of the compensation question.

Winter aid

Mr. Black also said, "I believe that settlement of this question will lead to a considerable relaxation, if not complete elimination of tension in Egypt's relations with the Western countries. I also believe that such settlement will pave the way for better understanding between Egypt and the Western countries."

It was learned in Cairo yesterday that Mr. Black had donated 50 dollars to Egypt's "Winter Aid Fund."

Black changed planes in Geneva, en route from Cairo and left for Paris at 14.45 G.M.T. yesterday.

He declared here that the Bank's mediation would be concerned only with the financial aspects of the compensation arrangements, not with the decision on who is to negotiate on behalf of the Suez shareholders.

Black categorically denied an earlier report from Cairo that he had discussed a possible World Bank loan to Egypt, to finance the Aswan High Dam, if Cairo settled its dispute with the Suez Canal Company.

"Absolutely ridiculous," he declared when shown the report, published in New York after he left Cairo. "There was no discussion of a loan or anything of that sort."

Good services

"I was invited to Cairo by the Egyptian Government to discuss with them the possibility of the Bank giving its good services in working out a compensation agreement for the Suez Canal," he said.

"After my discussions with President Nasser and the Egyptian Finance Minister, it was decided that if, and when the Egyptian Government and the Suez stockholders get together, the Bank will be there to mediate between them."

He said no time limit was set for the start of the negotiations.

(Cont. on page 3)

'Bank ready to aid'

(Cont. from page 1)

Black stressed that the Bank would take no part in the decision on who should represent the shareholders. This is one of the main points of dispute. Egypt has hitherto refused to talk to the old Suez Canal Company administration, claiming that the company ceased to exist when the Canal was nationalised in July, 1956.

Black said the mediation of the World Bank would be similar to that undertaken by the Bank during the settlement of the Indus River dispute between India and Pakistan. "We acted as a 'third party' in those discussions, and that is what we will do in this case."

Asked whether he intended to take part in the future negotiations personally he said: "No — that will be the Bank's job."

He spent most of the six-hour flight from Cairo together in the plane with Attafy Sonbol, head of the Egyptian delegation in the French-Egyptian financial talks due to resume in Geneva today. Neither Black nor Sonbol would comment on their discussion.

Near future

"Le Monde", commenting on the mission to Cairo of the World Bank President, said yesterday a resumption of trade, cultural and even diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Western countries could be expected in the near future.

It noted that Egypt and the Suez Canal Company had accepted Mr. Black's mediation over compensation and said that, as the British Government is one of the Canal Company's biggest shareholders, any settlement would mean that "London is ready to renew relations with Cairo." — M.E.N., A.P. and R.

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WORLD BANK MEDIATION ON SUEZ COMPENSATION

From Our Own Correspondent

GENEVA, Nov. 11.

Mr. Eugene Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, said to-day that the bank had agreed to "act as mediator" in any future negotiations for compensation of the Suez Canal Company's shareholders.

En route for Paris, Mr. Black flew into Geneva to-day from Cairo, where he had talks with President Nasser and Egyptian Government officials.

He said the bank's mediation would be concerned only with the financial aspects of the compensation arrangements—not with the decision on who is to negotiate on behalf of the Suez shareholders.

"NO ASWAN LOAN"

Mr. Black described as "absolutely ridiculous" Cairo reports that he had discussed a possible World Bank loan to Egypt to finance the Aswan Dam if Egypt settled its dispute with the Suez Canal Company. "There was no discussion of a loan or anything of that sort," he declared.

"I was invited to Cairo by the Egyptian Government to discuss with them the possibility of the

bank giving its good services in working out a compensation agreement for the Suez Canal. After my discussions with President Nasser and the Egyptian Finance Minister it was decided that if and when the Egyptian Government and the Suez stockholders get together the bank will be there to mediate between them"

INDUS PRECEDENT

Mr. Black said no time limit had been set for the start of the negotiations. He stressed that the bank would take no part in the decision as to who should represent the shareholders. This is one of the main points of dispute because Egypt refuses to talk to the old Suez Canal administration, claiming that the company ceased to exist when the Canal was nationalised in July, 1956.

Mediation by the World Bank would be similar to that undertaken by the bank during the recent settlement of the Indus River dispute between India and Pakistan, in which the bank acted as a third party. Mr. Black explained.

WORLD BANK & SUEZ PROBLEM CANAL COMPANY'S COMPENSATION

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.

Mr. Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, arrived here to-day after talks in London, Paris and Cairo as mediator in the compensation dispute between Egypt and the Suez Canal Company.

He plans to set up a world bank group to study the facts. He reaffirmed that the Aswan Dam was not mentioned during his talks with Egyptian Government officials, and that therefore a loan to Egypt was not in question.—
Reuter.

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WORLD BANK AID ON ASWAN LINKED TO A SUEZ ACCORD

Black Said to Have Pledged
Favorable Consideration if
Ousted Company Is Paid

MEETS NASSER 3 HOURS

Offers to Help Mediate—
Canal Tolls Seen Making
Loan on High Dam Easier

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS

Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Nov. 10—Eugene R. Black was reported today to have told Egypt that the World Bank would consider favorably helping to finance the Aswan High Dam project if Cairo settled its dispute with the Suez Canal Company.

The offer by the president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was reported by authoritative Egyptian informants after Mr. Black had met for more than three hours with President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Mr. Black, who came to Cairo yesterday to try to mediate settlement of the question of Egyptian compensation to shareholders of the old foreign-operated canal company, could not be reached for comment on the report. However, it was apparent that, even if such a direct proposal had not been made, it was a development for which the Egyptians held the highest hopes.

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Offer Reported Made at U. N.

Informants who usually have close contact with high authorities insisted that Mr. Black had made this proposal first to Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, Egyptian Foreign Minister, at United Nations headquarters in New York and that he would not have come to Cairo had he not received an encouraging reply.

The urging of Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Black has asked Egypt to enter as quickly as possible into negotiations with representatives of the old Suez Canal Company to try to reach final agreement on the payment of compensation to shareholders.

Mr. Black has offered to make available his own experience as a international banker in mediating between the two sides. Settlement of that issue would remove one of the biggest legal barriers to President Nasser's uncontested control of the Suez Canal, operation of which he nationalized in July, 1956.

President Nasser seized the canal in retaliation against the

Continued on Page 1

ASWAN AID LINKED TO A SUEZ ACCORD

Continued From Page 1

abrupt withdrawal by the United States and Britain, and subsequently the World Bank, of offers to help finance the billion dollar High Dam project, which he has described as the backbone of his revolutionary aims.

President Nasser has declared repeatedly he would use the profits from Suez Canal tolls now being collected by the Egyptian Government to finance the High Dam project on the upper Nile. A team of Egyptian authorities is in Japan at present discussing with officials and engineering concerns the possibility that the Japanese might take on the contract for building the huge irrigation and hydroelectric project.

The United States and Britain withdrew their offer of financial aid totaling \$70,000,000 for the first stage of the project on the ground that Egypt's economy could not bear the burden, especially since President Nasser had committed a large part of his cotton profits to purchase arms from the Soviet bloc. The World Bank, which previously had expressed readiness to lend Egypt about \$250,000,000 for the project, then withdrew its offer.

OST
TAR
EWS

According to Egyptian informants, Mr. Black has told President Nasser that the problem of granting a loan for the High Dam would be a much simpler matter now that Egypt has predictable collateral in the form of a net profit of about \$100,000,000 annually from Suez Canal tolls. Mr. Black was said to have proposed that part of those profits be earmarked for repayment of a loan.

25% Already Earmarked

Egypt already has pledged to set aside 25 per cent of toll profits for maintenance and expansion of the Suez Canal. This still would leave Egypt to pay installments and interest on a long-term loan and a balance of hard currency to use for normal foreign trade.

The question of compensation to the old company is not a simple one. Company officials contend that investments and interests other than stocks are at stake.

President Nasser has said he will pay the shareholders for their stock at the closing price quoted on the Paris Bourse on the day the canal was nationalized. He apparently is not prepared to pay more.

The Egyptians are reluctant to enter into direct negotiations with Jacques Georges-Picot, director general of the old company, who has persisted throughout in accusing President Nasser of having acted illegally in nationalizing the canal.

However, Mr. Hammarskjold is reported to have suggested a way to get around this by having the shareholders choose a representative committee to negotiate. This committee probably would include officials of the British and French Governments, since they are large stockholders in the old company.

During today's meetings President Nasser was reported to have told Mr. Black that if the old company would agree to settlement of the dispute on his terms Egypt would offer a "most favored nation" arrangement to France for future purchases of equipment by the canal authority.

Feels Position Is Strong

The Egyptians are hopeful of reaching a final settlement on all outstanding Suez Canal issues. Nevertheless, President Nasser feels he is in a strong enough position, legally and politically at least, that he will not have to make any major concessions.

A proposal by the World Bank to renew its offer of financial aid on the High Dam might, however, soften his position.

The fact that President Nasser also is eager to obtain the release of Egypt's frozen assets in Britain, France and the United States to help bolster his weak foreign currency position also may tend to make settlement of the issue easier.

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Nov. 11, 1957

*World Bank President,
Egyptian Official Discuss
Suez Compensation*

CAIRO—(AP)—World Bank President Eugene Black had a three-hour meeting with Egypt's finance minister, Abdel Moneim el Kaissouny, at which they discussed the question of stockholder compensation in the light of nationalization of the Suez Canal. Mr. Black came to Cairo at the Egyptian Government's invitation.

After the session, Mr. Black said he and Mr. Kaissouny discussed whether Egypt would like World Bank help in any compensation agreement.

"Suppose Egypt and the old Suez Canal Co. hold talks in a month," Mr. Black said. "It might be helpful for the World Bank to sit in on the talks as a disinterested third party."

He said he thought it possible Egypt and the old Canal firm might hold talks in the near future to solve the dispute over stockholder compensation. Asked about reports the World Bank was considering granting a loan to Egypt, Mr. Black said, "No loan was discussed. That's not what I'm here for."

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A-12

**Meeting With Nasser
On Suez 'Successful'**

Reuters

CARIO, Nov. 10—Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, said his talks with President Nasser today over the compensation to be paid to shareholders of the Suez Canal Company had been "successful."

Black, who arrived in Cairo yesterday, is due to leave Monday to continue mediation in Paris and London. The Suez Canal Company was nationalized by Egypt in July last year.

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MR BLACK REPORTS "SUCCESS"

Mediating with Cairo

CAIRO, NOVEMBER 10.

P-1
Mr Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, said that his talks with President Nasser to-day over the compensation to be paid to shareholders of the Suez Canal Company had been "successful." Mr Black added that he would continue mediation in Paris and London. He is due to leave Cairo to-morrow for Paris and London.

Mr Black said that after talking with Colonel Nasser for two hours Egypt was formally asking the World Bank to mediate for a settlement of the dispute. He said: "I do not know if, or when, an agreement can be reached, but I do know both sides are anxious for a settlement, as indicated by their willingness to use the World Bank as a mediator."

Mr Black said: "There is no question of any World Bank loan to Egypt for a liquidation of the shareholders' claims."

Mr Black said there was no evidence that Egypt would insist that a settlement of shareholders' claims must be linked with the unblocking of Egyptian assets in Britain and the United States or with Egyptian claims for compensation over the Anglo-French Suez action.—Reuter and British United Press.

no hint whether the
used live actors.

PROFESSOR

CAIRO SUCCESSFUL, SAYS EUGENE BLACK

To use good offices of Bank on Canal compensation

^{p-1}
M R. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank announced in Cairo last night that his talks with the Egyptian authorities in connection with compensation for shareholders of the nationalised Suez Canal Company had been a success.

President Gamal Abdul Nasser yesterday received Mr. Black, at 11 a.m. The meeting continued for one and half hours and was attended by Dr. Abdul Moneim el Kaissuny, Minister of Finance.

Earlier, the President had a meeting with Dr. Abdul Moneim el Kaissuny.

Mr. Black in a statement to the Middle East News Agency last night said that his talks in Cairo in connection with compensation for shareholders of the nationalised Suez Canal Company had been successful.

He added that the responsible Egyptian authorities had shown willingness to reach a settlement of this question.

Mr. Black went on to say that the Egyptian Government had authorised him to use the good offices of the World Bank in connection with this matter and he disclosed that he would continue his efforts with other parties.

Asked about his next step in this connection, he said that he would consider that within the next few days.

Mr. Black is leaving Cairo at 7 a.m. this morning for Paris and London.

He had arrived in Cairo soon after midnight last Friday, and had two meetings on the following day with Dr. Abdul Moneim el Kaissuny, Minister of Finance.

Meanwhile, Dr. Abdul Moneim el Kaissuny, Minister of Finance, said last night that the Egyptian Government had invited Mr. Eugene Black, Director of the World Bank, for talks with the object of taking practical steps in implementing the Egyptian Government's decision to award compensation to shareholders of the nationalised Suez Canal Company.

The Government decided to obtain the opinion of the World Bank, as an international body, in this respect.

In the light of what has been agreed, Egypt will be in constant touch with Mr. Black.

SWISS

Meanwhile, it is learned that the Egyptian Government and the Suez Canal Authority will file a case next Wednesday before the Basle Court in Switzerland, claiming the sums held for the defunct Suez Canal Company with one of the Swiss banks.

The bank in question had previously rejected a demand by the former Company to have the sums on deposit refunded to it, pointing out that the Egyptian Government had nationalised the Company.

The Egyptian Government will plead before the Court that the nationalisation law had put an end to the entity of the defunct company, which has now been replaced by the Suez Canal Authority. It will also be explained to the Court that the law nationalising the Company stipulates that the Egyptian Government has the right to take over all the funds of the defunct Company, and that the Egyptian government will compensate the shareholders. — M.E.N. and G.S.S.

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11-11-57

MR. E. BLACK'S CAIRO TALKS "SUCCESSFUL"

From Our Own Correspondent

CAIRO, Nov. 10.

Mr. Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, said to-night that his talks here with President Nasser and Mr. Kaissouny, the Finance Minister, on compensation for shareholders of the Suez Canal Company had been successful.

He added that he would continue his mediation efforts in Paris and London.

Mr. Black, who had two long meetings yesterday with Mr. Kaissouny and one to-day with President Nasser, is due to leave Cairo for London to-morrow.

He told reporters on his arrival that the World Bank would not loan money to Egypt to pay compensation to the shareholders.

TRADE WITH FRANCE

It is announced here that the Geneva financial talks with France will be resumed on Tuesday and it is expected that full trade relations will be restored soon with France, which in recent weeks has headed the list of Egyptian cotton purchasers. The Egyptian delegation flies to Switzerland to-morrow.

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BLACK SEES PACT ON SUEZ PAYMENT

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World Bank Head, in Cairo,
Hopeful on Compensation
for Canal Company

CAIRO, Nov. 9 (UP)—Eugene R. Black, president of the World Bank, said today that he believed Egypt and the West would reach an understanding on compensation by Egypt for her seizure of control of the Suez Canal last year.

The move would open the way for resumption of trade between Egypt and Western nations. It also would lessen Egypt's trade dependence on the Soviet Union, her biggest customer and supplier since the Suez crisis.

The head of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development arrived here early today and immediately had a three-hour conference with the Finance Minister, Abdel Moneim el-Kaissouni.

Mr. Black told newsmen later his role was to attempt to bring closer together the viewpoints of Egypt and the stockholders of the Universal Suez Canal Company, which was nationalized by the Government of President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Mr. Black said he believed the two sides would come to an understanding on the compensation issue.

The World Bank head will confer with President Nasser tomorrow before returning to New York Monday to confer with Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations.

Observers said settlement of the canal question would open the way for the release of Egypt's blocked funds in the United States and increase chances for agreement at British-Egyptian economic talks in Rome and French-Egyptian talks that will be resumed in Geneva Wednesday.

World Bank Role Studied

CAIRO, Nov. 9 (AP) — Mr. Black said he and Mr. el Kaissouny had discussed whether Egypt would like the World Bank's help in any compensation agreement.

"Suppose Egypt and the old Suez Canal company hold talks in a month," Mr. Black said. "It might be helpful for the World Bank to sit in on the talks as a disinterested third party."

Asked about reports that the World Bank was considering a loan to Egypt, Mr. Black said: "No loan was discussed. That's not what I'm here for."

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Nov. 10, 1957

Egypt Confers On Suez Canal Compensation

CAIRO, Nov. 9 (AP).—World bank president Eugene R. Black had a three-hour meeting today with Egyptian Finance Minister Abdel Moneim el-Kaisouny. They took up the question of stockholder compensation in the light of the Egyptian nationalization of the Suez Canal.

After the session, Mr. Black said they discussed whether Egypt would like world bank help in any compensation agreement.

He said he thinks it is possible Egypt and the old Suez Canal Company may hold talks in the near future to solve the dispute over stockholder compensation. Asked about reports that the world bank is considering granting a loan to Egypt, Mr. Black said: "No loan was discussed. That's not what I'm here for."

Mr. Black, here at the Egyptian government's invitation, is to see President Gamal Abdel Nasser tomorrow.

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Black Hints At Pact on Suez Canal

CAIRO, EGYPT, Nov. 9 (AP) World Bank President Eugene Black said today he believed Egypt and the West would reach an understanding on compensation for Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal last year.

The move would open the way for resumption of trade between Egypt and the Western nations. It also would lessen Egypt's trade dependence on Russia, its biggest customer and supplier since the Suez crisis.

Black arrived here early today and immediately had a three-hour conference with Finance Minister Abdel Moneim el-Kaisouni.

He told newsmen later his role was to "attempt to bring closer together the viewpoints of Egypt and the stockholders of the Suez Canal Co. on the compensation issue.

Black said he believed the two sides would come to an understanding on the matter. Kaisouni told newsmen he would meet Black again at a party tonight.

The World Bank chief will confer with President Gamal Abdel Nasser Sunday before returning to New York Monday to confer with U. N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

Settlement of the canal question would ease relations between Egypt and the West and pave the way for a complete settlement of their economic differences.

Observers said it would open the way for the release of Egypt's blocked funds in the United States and boost chances for agreement at the Anglo-Egyptian economic talks in Rome and the Franco-Egyptian talks which will be resumed in Geneva, Switzerland, on Wednesday.

French companies already are beginning to import Egyptian cotton again and a further increase in trade with the West would lessen Nasser's dependence on Russia.

It also would provide a political balance to friendly Soviet-Egyptian relations in line with Nasser's avowed policy of "positive neutralism."



MR. EUGENE BLACK, Director of the World Bank, (right) seen with Dr. Kaissuny, Minister of Finance, with whom he had a meeting yesterday.

World Bank chief p-1 begins mediation

DR. Abdul Moneim El Kaissuny, Minister of Finance and Economy, yesterday conferred for three hours with Mr. Eugene Black, Director of the International Bank for Construction and Development. They held a further meeting later in the evening.

Afterwards Mr. Black declared that he would have a meeting with President Gamal Abdul Nasser today, Sunday.

Mr. Black revealed that he was mediating in the question of compensation for the shareholders of the egyptianised Suez Canal Company, and was trying to bring together all the parties concerned round one table in a bid to reach a settlement of the shareholders' compensation issue.

The International Bank Director referred to the current economic talks between Egypt and Britain and France and said there was no reason why similar talks should not be held between the parties concerned with the question of compensation to the egyptianised Suez Canal Company's shareholders.

Entertained

Mr Eugene Black was entertained to dinner at Semiramis Hotel last night by Dr. Abdul Moneim el Kaissuny, the Finance Minister. The party was attended by the Cabinet Ministers, senior officials of the Ministry of Finance and Economy, and Dr. Ahmed Hussein, the Egyptian Ambassador to Washington.

The International Bank issued a statement on Friday saying that Mr. Black would discuss with the competent authorities in Cairo the services that could be rendered by the Bank towards the settlement of the ex-Canal Company's shareholders' compensation issue. — M.E.N.

Entretien de 3 heures KAYSSOUNI-BLACK



Arrivé hier à l'aube au Caire, M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque Internationale de Reconstruction et de Développement, a eu dans la matinée un entretien de trois heures avec le Dr. Abdel Monem el Kayssouni, ministre des Finances. (Photo ci-haut).

Le président de la BIRD sera reçu aujourd'hui par le Président de la République. Il quittera l'Egypte demain.

Ajoutons que le différend entre les actionnaires de l'ancienne Compagnie du Canal et le gouvernement égyptien constituera le principal sujet des entretiens de M. Black en Egypte.

Interrogé à ce sujet par les journalistes, M. Black a démenti que la BIRD accorderait un prêt à l'Egypte pour verser les compensations aux actionnaires.

Le soir, le Dr. Kayssouni a offert au Sémiramis un dîner en l'honneur de M. Black.

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P-A-5
**Eugene Black in Cairo
To Mediate Suez Issue**
CAIRO, Nov. 9 (AP).—Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, arrived in Cairo today to discuss the Suez Canal compensation issue.
It is reported he will act as mediator between Egypt and the former Universal Suez Canal Co. The compensation problem mainly concerns payment to the company's shareholders for nationalization of the canal in 1956.

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Manchester Guardian
November 8~~th~~, 1957

SETTLING WITH EGYPT

Hint of U.N. mediation

Mr Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, is understood to be arriving in Egypt shortly on an official United Nations mission to discuss with Egypt compensation due for nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company. This is taken in Cairo as meaning that prolonged negotiations between the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Hammarskjöld, and Egyptian officials on compensation are at a crucial stage. Egypt announced last year that it would compensate Suez Canal Company Shareholders, but only on condition that the company handed over to Egypt its assets throughout the world.

It is believed Mr Black's mediation is essential before Egypt enters into negotiations with the World Bank for a loan to finance the widening of the canal.

In Rome yesterday British sources reported "further fruitful progress" in the Anglo-Egyptian financial talks which were resumed there on Monday. The sources were commenting on a meeting between Sir Denis Rickett, head of the British delegation of six, and Hassan Abbas Zaki, his Egyptian opposite number, on Wednesday—their third meeting since the resumption of the talks.

In Paris a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said that Franco-Egyptian financial and cultural talks will be resumed in Geneva on Tuesday. The talks, which were started on August 26, aim at settling the question of French property in Egypt and paving the way for a resumption of trade and cultural relations.—British United Press and Reuter.

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WORLD BANK HEAD ACCEPTS CAIRO BID

Will Advise Nasser Regime on Possible Compensation to Suez Stockholders

By **DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT**
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—The World Bank announced today that its president would visit Cairo to advise Egypt on possible compensation of stockholders of the old Suez Canal Company.

Egypt nationalized the company in July last year.

Administration officials saw in the Egyptian invitation to Eugene R. Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, evidence of increasing pulling and hauling within the regime of President Gamal Abdel Nasser between those who feared they had slid too far into the Soviet camp and those who wished to keep on sliding.

The officials declined to acknowledge the invitation as a portent that Egypt now sought to mend her relations with the West. It must, they said, be balanced against the fact that the Egyptian Government chose this particular time to pick up a longstanding invitation and send Maj. Gen. Abdul Hakim Amer, Minister of Defense and

Commander-in-Chief, to Moscow.

The Soviet invitation, originally extended by Marshal Zhukov, was renewed by Nikita S. Khrushchev, head of the Soviet Communist party, after Marshal Zhukov's elimination from the ranks of Soviet leaders. When General Amer accepted, Mr. Khrushchev sent a jet aircraft to Cairo to pick him up.

World Bank officials insisted that the only purpose of Mr. Black's trip was the one stated.

The bank's statement said that "the purpose of the visit is to discuss with the Egyptian authorities the possibility that the bank's services might be useful in connection with the problem of agreeing on compensation for the nationalization of the Universal Suez Canal Company whenever the parties to the controversy begin discussions looking toward a settlement."

Non-Recognition Difficulty

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations has been conferring with Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi of Egypt to find a way to start such discussions. The difficulty is that Egypt refuses to negotiate with the old Universal Suez Canal Company, whose existence she refuses to recognize. Mr. Hammarskjold's immediate problem, therefore, is to find an agreed representative of the stockholders.

Egypt has agreed in principle to compensate the stockholders of the old Suez Canal Company on the basis of quotations on the Paris Bourse the day before nationalization. Rejecting this offer, company officials have maintained that the Bourse quotations had been forced down

by Egypt's political tactics at the time.

There was some speculation among diplomats here that Mr. Black's mission might lead to World Bank mediation between Egypt and the stockholders.

Mr. Black is well acquainted with the Egyptian leaders with whom he helped to negotiate the offer made in December, 1955 by the United States, Britain and the Bank to help finance construction of a High Dam at Aswan on the Nile.

The dam, to cost \$1,300,000,000 over a fifteen to twenty year period, would have been the biggest in the world and would have increased Egypt's irrigated land by one-third.

But the offer was withdrawn after six months of dickerings during which Egypt steadily increased her economic and military involvement with the Soviet Union.

President Nasser responded to the withdrawal by angrily striking back at the old Suez Canal Company as a representative of Western interests. On July 28 he announced nationalization of the canal company.

U. S. Officials Cautious

Whether President Nasser now wants to draw back from his association with the Soviet bloc and improve relations with the West was a question that American officials approached with caution today.

Some Egyptian officials have unquestionably sought to give the impression in recent months that this was the case. They have maintained that the Cairo radio was soft-peddling anti-American propaganda.

Also cited have been Egypt's

willingness, at least in theory, to compensate the canal company stockholders; her offer to submit the Suez Canal disputes to the International Court of Justice at the Hague, and the fact that, in agreeing with Mr. Hammarskjold's scheme for a 3 per cent surcharge on Suez Canal tolls to pay for clearing costs, Egypt dropped her former contention that it was up to the "aggressors" to pay these costs.

American officials point out, however, that President Nasser has allowed Egyptian trade with the Soviet bloc to expand to a point where 50 per cent of the country's exports go to the Soviet bloc and 30 per cent of its imports come from Communist countries. These percentages, they say, are still growing.

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NOV 7 1957

Eugene Black To Visit Cairo

Special to Journal of Commerce

LONDON.—Eugene Black, president of the World Bank for Reconstruction, will leave here tomorrow for Cairo for two-day talks with Egyptian Government leaders.

A press statement said Black was invited by the Egyptian Government. It added:

"The purpose of the visit is to discuss with the Egyptian authorities the possibility that the bank's services might be useful in reaching an agreement on compensation for the nationalization of the Universal Suez Canal Co. whenever the parties to the controversy begin discussions."

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THE TIMES (LONDON)
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***Black to Weigh
Loan to Egypt ^{Dg}
For Suez Canal***

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Eugene R. Black, director of the World Bank, announced today he would go to Cairo soon to discuss a possible loan to Egypt "in connection with the problem of compensation for the nationalization of the Suez Canal Co."

He made his statement at a lunch to city businessmen and London financial editors. Its impact on the London Stock Exchange was immediate.

Shares of the Suez Canal Co. rose from 37 to 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ on Paris buying in the early afternoon.

London financial circles said Black's statement seemed to indicate the World Bank also might offer Egypt technical advice if a settlement of the controversial compensation issue were to come under active review.

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**MR. EUGENE BLACK
FOR CAIRO**

p-10

COMPENSATION TALKS

FROM OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

Mr. Eugene Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, announced in London yesterday that he is to visit Cairo in response to an invitation from the Egyptian Government.

The purpose of Mr. Black's visit is to discuss with the Egyptian authorities the possibility that the bank's services might be useful in connexion with the problem of agreeing on compensation for the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company whenever the parties to the controversy begin discussions looking towards a settlement.

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STOCK MARKET RECOVERS AS WALL STREET RALLIES

p. 17

MR. BLACK'S VISIT TO CAIRO

By Our City Editor

Suez Canal Compensation

The announcement of Mr. Eugene Black, the president of the World Bank, that he is visiting Cairo at the invitation of the Egyptian Government led to a rise in the Suez Canal Company's shares both in London and Paris yesterday. Mr. Black said that he was going to discuss the possibility of the bank helping with the problem of compensation for the nationalization of the Canal Company. The bank's services would be of use when the two sides to the controversy began to look for a settlement.

Although the Egyptian authorities have so far shown no great interest in speeding up negotiations, the feeling is growing that they may at least want some settlement of this and other outstanding financial questions with the West. Meanwhile, the Canal Company's shares are still standing at slightly above half their value when the Egyptian Government nationalized the canal. This is a clear reflection of the many difficulties which still lie ahead.

So far as the company is concerned compensation on the basis of the company's shares on the Paris stock exchange on the eve of nationalization is hardly considered equitable. In the first place share prices had been artificially depressed by the previous attitude of the Egyptian Government. Secondly, the Egyptian authorities had stipulated that no compensation would be paid until all the company's assets outside Egypt (said to be worth £65m.) had been remitted to the Egyptian Government. Finally, the company points out that if compensation were in fact paid on this basis, amounting to about £92m., it would mean that Egypt would get the company's Egyptian property for little more than £10m. The company itself values this property at about £30m., apart from a further £40m. which it is entitled to recover for expenditure on the canal.

November 13, 1957.

TIMES

SUEZ COMPENSATION TALKS

FROM OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

Mr. Eugene Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, arrived in London yesterday on his way back to the United States from Cairo and Paris. To-day he will continue at the Treasury and the Bank of England his talks on the settlement of compensation for the Suez Canal Company.

On Monday in Paris Mr. Black saw M. Georges-Picot, director-general of the company, who has welcomed the World Bank's offer to mediate as "the first step towards a negotiated settlement."

D. TELEGRAPH

SUEZ AND WORLD BANK

MR. EUGENE BLACK, the World Bank's energetic president, is to have discussions at the Treasury to-day on compensation for shareholders in the Suez Canal Company. During the week-end he reviewed the situation with President Nasser in Cairo, and on Monday was in Paris.

M. Jacques Georges-Picot, the director-general of the Canal Company, said after his meeting with Mr. Black that he welcomed the World Bank's offer to mediate in the dispute as "the first step towards a negotiated settlement."

Stockholders in the Suez Canal Co., who have approved the company's transformation into a vast French investment trust and promoter of new enterprises, should be cheered by Egypt's willingness to use the World Bank as a mediator.

Once compensation is received, it is for them to decide on a pay-out. Any compensation money distributed will not attract French tax.

FINANCIAL TIMES.

MR. BLACK ON SUEZ TALKS

Financial Times Reporter

Mr. Eugene R. Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, stated on his arrival in London yesterday that he had had successful talks with President Nasser and Dr. Abdul Moneim el Kaissuni, the Egyptian Finance Minister, concerning compensation for shareholders of the Suez Canal Company.

To-day, Mr. Black will visit the Treasury where he will inform officials of the results of his visit to Cairo. Before leaving London to-night, he will also call on the Bank of England.

Mr. Black explained that he had gone to Cairo to see whether the World Bank could help work out an agreement between the Egyptian Government and the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company.

Mandestri Guardian

SUEZ MEDIATOR

Mr Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, who arrived in London yesterday from Paris, will see officials of the Treasury and the Bank of England to-day.

At London Airport he said that he had gone to Cairo to see whether the World Bank could help to work out an agreement on compensation between the Suez Canal Company and Egypt. He was confident that in his capacity as mediator, he had been successful.

L'indemnisation des actionnaires de Suez

M. BLACK A PARIS :

La Banque internationale sera un médiateur et non un arbitre

Venant du Caire, M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement, est arrivé hier soir à Orly.

M. Black, qui vient d'être reconnu par le gouvernement égyptien comme intermédiaire entre Le Caire et les actionnaires de l'ancienne Compagnie universelle du canal de Suez, a fait, à sa descente d'avion, une déclaration dans laquelle, après avoir rappelé les résultats de ses conversations avec le co-

lonel Nasser et le ministre des Finances égyptien, il a précisé :

« Mon rôle durant les pourparlers qui auront lieu, à une date que j'ignore, entre les représentants du gouvernement égyptien et ceux de la Compagnie du canal, sera uniquement celui d'un conciliateur et d'un médiateur et non d'un arbitre. »

Au cours de son escale à Genève, M. Black a démenti l'information de source américaine selon laquelle la Banque internationale serait disposée à consentir à l'Égypte un prêt pour la construction du barrage d'Assouan comme contrepartie d'un accord pour l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie universelle du canal de Suez.

FIGARO.

Nov. 12.

WORLD BANK MEDIATION ON SUEZ COMPENSATION

From Our Own Correspondent

GENEVA, Nov. 11.

Mr. Eugene Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, said to-day that the bank had agreed to "act as mediator" in any future negotiations for compensation of the Suez Canal Company's shareholders.

En route for Paris, Mr. Black flew into Geneva to-day from Cairo, where he had talks with President Nasser and Egyptian Government officials.

He said the bank's mediation would be concerned only with the financial aspects of the compensation arrangements—not with the decision on who is to negotiate on behalf of the Suez shareholders.

"NO ASWAN LOAN"

Mr. Black described as "absolutely ridiculous" Cairo reports that he had discussed a possible World Bank loan to Egypt to finance the Aswan Dam if Egypt settled its dispute with the Suez Canal Company. "There was no discussion of a loan or anything of that sort," he declared.

"I was invited to Cairo by the Egyptian Government to discuss with them the possibility of the bank giving its good services in working out a compensation agreement for the Suez Canal.

After my discussions with President Nasser and the Egyptian Finance Minister it was decided that if and when the Egyptian Government and the Suez stockholders get together the bank will be there to mediate between them"

INDUS PRECEDENT

Mr. Black said no time limit had been set for the start of the negotiations. He stressed that the bank would take no part in the decision as to who should represent the shareholders. This is one of the main points of dispute because Egypt refuses to talk to the old Suez Canal administration, claiming that the company ceased to exist when the Canal was nationalised in July, 1956.

Mediation by the World Bank would be similar to that undertaken by the bank during the recent settlement of the Indus River dispute between India and Pakistan, in which the bank acted as a third party, Mr. Black explained.

Egypt to discuss Suez terms

Paris, Monday.—Egypt is willing to discuss terms of compensation with the Suez Canal Company. Mr. Eugene Black, World Bank president, said on his arrival here tonight from Cairo. The World Bank will act as mediator. —D.M. Reporter.

DAILY MAIL

Nov. 12.

BANK CHIEF AS MEDIATOR, SUEZ MISSION

From Our Own Correspondent
PARIS, Monday.

Mr. Eugene Black, president of the International Bank flew into Paris to-night from Cairo, where he has been consulting with Egyptian leaders. At Orly airport he said he would leave to-morrow morning for London.

"My job in the talks which will take place between representatives of the Egyptian Government and of the Suez Canal Company will be simply to act as a conciliator and a mediator. I shall not be an arbitrator," he said. He did not know when the talks would take place.

Immediately after his arrival, Mr. Black visited M. Picot, Director-General of the old Suez Canal Company, and discussed the problem with him in the light of his talks with the Egyptians.

Mr. Black told me that before he left Paris he also intended to have a discussion with M. Pflimlin, Finance Minister, though, he said, they would not discuss the Suez Canal problem.

Willing to Meet

Before leaving Cairo yesterday Mr Black said the success of his mission in Cairo consisted in establishing the fact of the willingness of the Egyptian side to meet representatives of the old Suez Canal Company. "I understand both sides are anxious to reach an agreement," he said.—Reuter.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, Nov 12

WORLD BANK CHIEF IN PARIS

MEDIATION ON SUEZ COMPENSATION

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Mr. Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, arrived in Paris to-night by air from Cairo, where he has had talks with the Egyptian Government. He told reporters here he would attend negotiations between the Egyptian authorities and the Suez Canal Company over compensation, in his capacity as mediator and not as umpire. He did not know when or where the first meeting between the Egyptian authorities and the canal company representatives would take place. Mr. Black is spending the night in Paris and will fly to London to-morrow morning.

Before leaving Cairo to-day, Mr. Black said the Egyptian Government and the canal company were "anxious" to reach an agreement, and he would continue mediation in Paris and London.

Mr. Black, who conferred with President Nasser and with Dr. Abdul Moneim el Klaisouny, the Finance Minister, during his visit to Egypt, described his talks as successful. He denied reports that the bank had agreed to form a committee to draft an agreement between Egypt and the shareholders, and that a bank mission was due to arrive in Egypt to assess the canal company's property. —Reuter.

TIMES Nov 12

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RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

NOV 15 9 24 AM 1957

N.Y. 11/11
Herald Tribune (Europe)

Suez-Payments Mediator May Be World Bank

By the United Press

CAIRO, Nov. 10.—Egypt today formally asked the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to act as mediator on the problem of Egyptian compensation payments for nationalizing the Suez Canal. Bank president Eugene R. Black disclosed this after a two-hour meeting with Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Mr. Black will

11/11

MR. BLACK SEES NASSER COMPENSATION TALKS

CAIRO, Nov. 10.

Mr. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, to-day held talks with President Nasser on compensation to be paid to shareholders of the Suez Canal Company.

Mr. Black arrived in Cairo yesterday and has already had talks with Dr. Abdul Moneim el Kaissouny, the Egyptian Finance Minister. He is due to leave Cairo to-morrow.

Afterwards Mr. Black said his talks had been "successful."

Mr. Black added that he would continue mediation in Paris and London.

Mr. Black told reporters on his arrival that the World Bank would not loan money to Egypt to pay compensation to the shareholders.

leave Cairo tomorrow after a two-day visit. He will go directly to Paris to get the old Suez Canal Co.'s approval of his role as mediator.

Compensation for nationalizing the canal would go to the stockholders of the company, although through what channels they would be paid was left to further discussion.

Egypt Willing to Pay

Egypt already had indicated it was willing to pay the stockholders, but unwilling to deal through the company unless considerable company assets outside Egypt were turned over to Egypt.

Now, however, it appeared that some sort of compromise might be near after 15 months of dispute. A settlement could lead to improved relations between Egypt and Western nations in a whole range of matters.

Mr. Black said both Col. Nasser and the directors of the old canal company were "anxious" for settlement. "I don't know when the settlement will be reached," he said, "but I know both sides are anxious for a settlement."

Bank 'Mediator'

The World Bank would be "a mediator and not an arbitrator," he said, with neither side bound to accept any of its recommendations.

Mr. Black also denied that Col. Nasser had directly linked the compensation issue with financial aid from the World Bank. He said that neither a loan to be used for compensation payments nor for other uses came up in the talks.

There was no evidence, he said, that Egypt wished to make compensation part of an agreement which would include release of its assets in Britain and the United States as well as Anglo-French payments for damage caused in their attack last year.

11/11

MR. BLACK'S VISIT TO The Times CAIRO

CAIRO Nov. 9.—Mr. Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, who arrives here to-day, will confer with President Nasser on Monday, it was announced. Egyptian Government sources say that Mr. Black will discuss proposals for settling the compensation to be paid by Egypt to Suez Canal Company shareholders for the nationalization of the canal by Egypt last year. A Finance Ministry spokesman said last night the position of the Anglo-Egyptian financial talks in Rome would be "clarified within 48 hours." He said Britain was insisting that compensation for British Egyptianized property should be met from any Egyptian frozen sterling assets to be released. The Finance Minister, Dr. Abdul Moneim el Kaissouny, had a telephone report yesterday from the leader of the Egyptian delegation. *Cometbaro.*

11/11 THE TIMES

CAIRO TALKS "SUCCESSFUL"

MR. BLACK LEAVING FOR LONDON

SUEZ MEDIATION

From a Correspondent

CAIRO, Nov. 10

Mr. Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, said to-night that his talks with President Nasser had been successful. The Egyptian Government welcomed his good offices in finding a solution on the compensation question, and he was leaving to-morrow for Paris and London where he would, in the next few days, study further steps.

Mr. Black, who arrived here early yesterday, had two long meetings during the day with the Finance Minister, Dr. Abdul Moneim el Kaissouny, and one to-day with President Nasser at the latter's home. Dr. Kaissouny was also present.

Mr. Black, who flies to London to-morrow, told reporters yesterday that he had come as a mediator between the Egyptian Government and the Suez Canal Company so that they might open negotiations for compensation for the shareholders. He said that as Egypt was already negotiating with Britain and France, he saw no reason why she should not negotiate on this matter also.

TALKS WITH FRANCE

It is announced meanwhile that the Egyptian delegation to the financial talks with the French Government representatives is returning to Geneva to-morrow. The leader of the delegation, Mr. Sinbel, said to-day that a large measure of agreement was reached in the talks before they were suspended on October 5 owing to the French ministerial crisis. There are hopes here of an early restoration of trade relations with France which over the past few weeks has topped the list of buyers of Egyptian cotton.

The Crown Prince of Yemen, who is also Prime Minister, Foreign and Defence Minister, had a meeting yesterday with President Nasser when he stopped here overnight on his way to London for official discussions. The daily newspaper *Al Ahram* quotes him as saying "My London visit has one aim, which is to extricate the Yemen protectorates from the clutch of British protection. We will accept nothing but the evacuation of British troops as a solution." He added: "If we are not successful in our mission we know our way."

CAIRO VISIT BY MR. E. BLACK
D. TELUCKASH

SUEZ CLAIMS ?
By Our City Editor

First steps towards a settlement of the Suez Canal Company's claims against Egypt are foreshadowed by a visit to Cairo by Mr. Eugene Black, president of the World Bank.

He leaves London to-morrow, at the invitation of the Egyptian Government, for talks due to last two days. Yesterday Mr. Black said he would discuss the possibility that the bank's services might be useful with the problem of an agreement on compensation for the nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company.

The Suez Canal Company's claims against Egypt total £204 million. Egypt had originally demanded that the company's foreign assets amounting to about £50 million should be handed over before negotiations took place.

The Egyptians may wish to link a compensation agreement with new negotiations for a loan for the building of the Aswan dam. The seizure of the canal in July last year followed the withdrawal of a £70 million loan offer by America and Britain and a similar sum by the World Bank.

Shareholders' Position—P2
SUEZ CANAL HOPES

MR. EUGENE BLACK'S forthcoming visit to Cairo to negotiate with the Egyptian authorities on questions relating to compensation for the Suez Canal Company is a welcome step in the right direction. As the principal shareholder, Britain's interest in compensation is second to none.

WORLD BANK HEAD FOR CAIRO
MANCHESTER GUARDIAN Nov. 7
Canal compensation

From our Financial Editor

Mr Eugene Black, the president of the World Bank, disclosed in London yesterday that he is going to Cairo for a two-day visit on the invitation of the Egyptian Government. He will leave London to-morrow morning for Cairo and expects to return home by way of Paris and London.

The purpose of the visit, Mr Black stated, is "to discuss with the Egyptian authorities the possibility that the bank's services might be useful in connection with the problem of an agreement on compensation for the nationalisation of the Universal Suez Canal Company whenever the parties to the controversy begin discussions towards a settlement."

Mr Black told correspondents that the idea of the visit had arisen during a visit of the Egyptian Finance Minister to Washington. The Egyptian Government was aware of the World Bank's efforts in the controversy between India and Pakistan on the waters of the Indus River. The suggestion that the bank might be able to help in exploring the possibilities of agreement on compensation for the Suez Canal Company had led to the plan of the present visit to Cairo.

Mr Black would make no further comment except that he had not been certain until Tuesday midnight that he was going to Cairo.

Manchester Guardian

World Bank's Views

MR. EUGENE BLACK, President of the World Bank, said in London to-day that he had noticed no sign yet of a change of heart in Washington and he still thought inflation was the great problem. Nevertheless, he added that Washington was now more sympathetic towards helping India out of her difficulties—difficulties which admittedly, in an extreme form, are symptomatic of the general slowing down in world economic activity. The World Bank itself is discussing the possibility of further loans to India.

The bank is already set for a record year of lending, but though it has attracted \$175m. from Germany and raised further large sums on the U.S. market, it is now finding it harder to raise money. Any hope that the bank might be able to extract yet more funds from Germany (which, with America, is the world's biggest creditor nation) is, however, slender. German commercial banks have lent the bank small sums recently, but they can obtain much better rates of interest in Germany itself. The two big loans of \$175m. from the German Central Bank were short-term loans only and the World Bank does not want to saddle itself with too much short-term debt.

That seems to close one way out of the impasse, and leaves the onus on Washington to rescue the world from recession. And we need more than words from the President before Throgmorton Street can begin assuming that we are safe.

Birmingham Post

Nasser has plan to pay

By Paul Bureau

PRESIDENT NASSER has invited the head of the World Bank, Mr. Eugene Black, to visit him in Cairo to discuss compensation for Suez Canal nationalisation.

The Bank had offered to help Egypt early in 1956 to build the Aswan Dam, but Mr. Black was astonished and angry when Mr. Dulles announced that the U.S. Government would not go ahead with its own contribution.

It was this that led to

nationalisation. Compensation on the basis of the value of Suez shares before nationalisation would amount to about £75 million.

The scheme which President Nasser is now thought to be considering is to borrow the sum from the World Bank, pay it in compensation to shareholders and use part of the Suez Canal dues (they bring in a net income of about £10 million a year) to repay the World Bank.

Suez Canal shares went up from £35 to £35 10s. yesterday.

News Chronicle

Daily Mail

MR. EUGENE BLACK TIMES FOR CAIRO Nov. 7

COMPENSATION TALKS

FROM OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

Mr. Eugene Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, announced in London yesterday that he is to visit Cairo in response to an invitation from the Egyptian Government.

The purpose of Mr. Black's visit is to discuss with the Egyptian authorities the possibility that the bank's services might be useful in connexion with the problem of agreeing on compensation for the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company whenever the parties to the controversy begin discussions looking towards a settlement.

It is expected that Mr. Black will leave London for Egypt to-morrow and that his visit there will not last more than two days.

London Times

Nasser calls in the banker

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—Egypt has invited World Bank president Mr. Eugene Black to Cairo to help end the tangle over compensation for former Suez Canal shareholders. Mr. Black is now in London.—A.P.

Nov. 7

M. BLACK président de la Banque mondiale attendu vendredi au Caire

Londres, 6 novembre (A. F. P.). — M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement, a annoncé cet après-midi à Londres qu'il avait accepté une invitation du gouvernement égyptien de se rendre au Caire en visite officielle le 8 novembre.

L'objet de la visite est d'offrir les services de la banque dans le litige qui oppose le gouvernement égyptien à la Compagnie universelle du canal maritime de Suez en ce qui concerne l'indemnisation de cette dernière à la suite de la nationalisation du canal. La banque n'interviendra qu'après que les parties en présence seront prêtes à entamer les négociations, a précisé M. Black.

FIGARO

FIGARO

Suez Mediator? Nov. 7

The World Bank may act as mediator between Cairo and the Suez Canal Company over compensation for nationalisation of the Canal. Mr. Black, the bank's president, is going to Egypt—perhaps next week—to see what it could do.

Financial Times

Daily Telegraph

It plunged its way through the...
The crash occurred just before...
The pilot, Mr. E. H. Statham, 46...
The women had to receive hospital...
The crash occurred just before...
The pilot, Mr. E. H. Statham, 46...
The women had to receive hospital...
The crash occurred just before...
The pilot, Mr. E. H. Statham, 46...
The women had to receive hospital...

Der Präsident der Weltbank bei Nasser

Kairo, 10. Nov. ag (Reuter) Der Präsident der Weltbank, Eugene Black, hatte am Sonntag Besprechungen mit Präsident Nasser über die Entschädigung der Inhaber von Aktien der im Juli letzten Jahres von Aegypten verstaatlichten Suezkanal-Gesellschaft. Black ist am Samstag in Kairo eingetroffen und hatte bereits auch Besprechungen mit dem ägyptischen Finanzminister Abdul Monleim Kaissouni. Der Präsident der Weltbank reist am Montag wieder von Kairo ab.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

"Echo de la Bourse", Brussels
November 7

La B.I.R.D. offre sa médiation au gouvernement égyptien et à la Compagnie du Canal. — M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque Internationale pour la Reconstruction et le Développement, a annoncé mercredi après midi à Londres qu'il a accepté une invitation du gouvernement égyptien de se rendre au Caire. Il quittera Londres demain, vendredi 8 novembre.

Le but de la visite est d'offrir les services de la banque dans le litige qui oppose le gouvernement égyptien à la Compagnie Universelle du Canal maritime de Suez en ce qui concerne l'indemnisation de cette dernière à la suite de la nationalisation du canal. La banque n'interviendra que lorsque les parties en présence seront prêtes à entamer les négociations, a précisé M. Black.

L'Agence du Moyen-Orient signale de son côté que le gouvernement égyptien étudie actuellement un projet soumis par le président du conseil d'administration de la Compagnie Universelle, M. Georges Picot, et transmis au Caire par l'intermédiaire du secrétaire général des Nations Unies, M. Hammarskjöld.

L'Egypte s'est déclarée prête à négocier à condition de le faire avec une personnalité qui représenterait réellement les actionnaires.

D'autre part, l'agence du Moyen-Orient ajoute que les autorités égyptiennes saisiront l'occasion de la visite de M. Black pour envisager avec lui la question d'un prêt de la Banque Internationale pour financer les travaux d'aménagement du canal de Suez.

"Echo de la Bourse", Brussels
dated November 10, 11, 12

La visite du président de la B.I.R.D. en Egypte

M. Eugène Black a déclaré lundi matin, avant de quitter Le Caire, qu'il avait grand espoir de régler très prochainement le problème du dédommagement des actionnaires de la compagnie universelle du Canal de Suez.

D'autre part, dans une interview accordée au quotidien égyptien « Al Akhbar », le directeur de la banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement a souligné que le règlement du litige au sujet du dédommagement des actionnaires de l'ancienne compagnie de Suez « contribuerait au rapprochement entre l'Egypte et l'Occident ».

M. Black — qui était arrivé samedi soir au Caire — a précisé qu'il avait été invité dans la capitale égyptienne par le président Nasser et prié de préparer un projet d'accord sur la question des compensations. « Ceci indique, a-t-il ajouté, que le président Nasser entend tenir sa parole, sinon il ne m'aurait pas invité à venir le voir ».

Qualifiant son intervention de « médiation amicale », le directeur de la B.I.R.D. a indiqué au journal « Al Akhbar » qu'à son retour à New York il se mettrait en rapport avec les experts de la banque internationale et préparerait « deux ou trois projets » en vue d'un accord définitif entre l'Egypte et les actionnaires de la compagnie du Canal.

M. Black a ensuite révélé qu'une délégation d'experts de la banque internationale serait envoyée en Egypte pour « évaluer les biens de l'ancienne compagnie de Suez » dans ce pays.

La délégation de la banque sera dirigée par le général Wheeler, qui avait supervisé pour le compte de l'O.N.U. le déblaiement du canal de Suez après les événements de l'automne dernier.

Le financement du barrage d'Assouan

Le correspondant du « New York Times » au Caire, M. Eugène Black, président de la banque internationale pour la Reconstruction et le Développement, a fait savoir aux Egyptiens que la banque pourrait envisager de contribuer au financement de la construction du barrage d'Assouan, si le gouvernement égyptien réglait son conflit avec la compagnie du Canal de Suez.

Selon les informateurs égyptiens du correspondant du « New York Times », M. Black a dit au président Nasser que le problème d'un emprunt pour le projet du barrage serait beaucoup plus simple à présent que l'Egypte dispose des quelque 100 millions de dollars de bénéfices annuels que lui valent les péages annuels du canal. Une partie de ce bénéfice pourrait être consacrée au remboursement d'un emprunt.

Les Egyptiens ne seraient guère enclins à entrer en négociations directes avec M. Jacques Georges Picot, directeur général de l'ancienne compagnie, mais M. Hammarskjöld aurait suggéré un moyen de tourner cette difficulté. Les actionnaires de la compagnie seraient invités à désigner un comité chargé des négociations.

Le « New York Times » déclare que ce comité comprendrait des représentants officiels des gouvernements de Grande-Bretagne et de France qui sont d'importants actionnaires de la compagnie.

* * *

M. Eugène Black a démenti l'information de source américaine selon laquelle la banque internationale aurait proposé à l'Egypte de lui consentir un prêt pour la construction du barrage d'Assouan comme contre-partie d'un accord pour l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la compagnie universelle du canal de Suez.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

"Echo de la Bourse", Brussels
November 8/9

Pourquoi l'Égypte accepte la médiation de la B.I.R.D. — C'est après avoir s'être vu refuser un prêt par la Banque Internationale et parce que les gouvernements français et britannique lui ont laissé entendre que tout accord avec lui serait exclu tant que la question de l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la compagnie du Canal de Suez ne serait pas réglée que le gouvernement du Caire a décidé de négocier sous l'égide de la B.I.R.D. apprend-on de source bien informée.

BULLETIN DE L'ÉTRANGER

M. BLACK chez le colonel Nasser

Quinze mois se sont écoulés depuis la nationalisation de la Compagnie de Suez par le gouvernement égyptien. Depuis cette date les missions ont succédé aux conférences, les rencontres se sont multipliées autour du tapis vert comme sur les champs de bataille, mais jamais la question de la nationalisation elle-même n'avait été abordée : elle vient de l'être, pour la première fois cette semaine, avec le voyage de M. Black au Caire.

Le directeur de la Banque internationale de reconstruction et de développement a longuement conféré avec le colonel Nasser et avec ses conseillers techniques. Auparavant il avait examiné avec M. Georges-Picot, directeur général de la Compagnie universelle, et M. Hammar-skjoeld, secrétaire général de l'O.N.U., les grandes lignes du litige opposant Le Caire à l'ancienne compagnie concessionnaire.

La position des autorités égyptiennes ne semble pas avoir varié. Le colonel Nasser se déclare, comme aux premières minutes de la nationalisation, prêt à rembourser les actions de Suez sur la base du cours pratiqué à la Bourse de Paris avant l'opération. Mais Le Caire maintient sa condition qui est de récupérer simultanément les biens et avoirs de la Compagnie situés hors d'Égypte.

La Compagnie de Suez, tout en protestant contre le principe même de la nationalisation, exige, outre l'indemnisation des porteurs de titres, un dédommagement pour les installations saisies par les autorités égyptiennes. La thèse de ces dernières souligne que l'ensemble des installations devait de toute façon être rendu à l'Égypte à l'expiration normale du contrat, en 1969.

Quoi qu'il en soit, M. Black s'est déclaré très satisfait de ses démarches au Caire, qui, a-t-il dit, « ont été couronnées de succès ». L'Égypte a accepté que le directeur de la B.I.R.D. poursuive officiellement ses efforts de médiation à Londres et à Paris.

Selon les agences, M. Black estimerait que des négociations pourraient s'ouvrir dans un mois avec la participation de la Banque Internationale à titre de « tiers désintéressé ». Et surtout M. Black a laissé entendre qu'un prêt de la Banque à l'Égypte pour le développement du canal pourrait être examiné au cours d'un prochain voyage, au début de l'année prochaine.

Dans les milieux diplomatiques du Caire on a la certitude qu'un accord sur l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie de Suez aura pour première conséquence le déblocage de fonds égyptiens séquestrés aux États-Unis. Les entretiens anglo-égyptiens et franco-égyptiens pourraient également prendre dans ce cas une tournure plus rapide.

C'est-à-dire que le rétablissement des relations commerciales, culturelles — voire diplomatiques — entre l'Égypte et les pays occidentaux pourrait être envisagé dans un avenir plus ou moins proche. On ne manque pas de faire remarquer à ce sujet que le gouvernement britannique étant également un des principaux actionnaires de la Compagnie universelle, tout accord accepté par cette dernière signifierait notamment que Londres est disposé à renouer avec Le Caire.

Si tout se déroule comme prévu, l'opération commencée le 26 juillet 1956 à Alexandrie se terminerait par une homologation universelle du geste égyptien. Comment oublier que l'annonce de la nationalisation s'accompagnait de sarcasmes à l'égard précisément de M. Black ? On remarquera en outre que le voyage de ce dernier — faut-il dire à Canossa ? — intervient au moment précis où, convaincu de l'hostilité américaine envers son régime, le colonel Nasser s'apprêtait à entamer une nouvelle épreuve de force avec les compagnies pétrolières.

La reprise des contacts entre l'Occident et Le Caire est d'autant plus significative qu'elle coïncide avec le séjour du général Abdel Hakim Amer à Moscou. Le commandant en chef des forces égyptiennes n'eût vraisemblablement pas hésité à envisager avec l'U.R.S.S. un accord semblable aux conventions syro-soviétiques, si l'Occident avait maintenu son attitude envers Nasser.

Le Monde 11/12/57

LE GOUVERNEMENT ÉGYPTIEN RECONNAÎT M. E. BLACK COMME INTERMÉDIAIRE

Le ministre des finances égyptien a annoncé que le gouvernement égyptien avait décidé de reconnaître M. E. Black, directeur de la B.I.R.D., comme intermédiaire entre l'Égypte et les actionnaires de la Compagnie de Suez au sujet des compensations promises par Le Caire. Un organisme serait créé par l'Égypte en vue d'assurer un contact permanent avec la B.I.R.D.

M. E. Black, qui a eu des entretiens avec le colonel Nasser et le ministre des finances d'Égypte, doit quitter Le Caire pour Paris aujourd'hui 11 novembre.

NOV 18 8 40 AM 1957

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WASHINGTON

M. Black a quitté Londres
pour Washington

Combat 11/1952
**Evolution favorable
des négociations
anglo-égyptiennes**

LONDRES, 13 novembre. — M. Eugene Black, président de la Banque internationale, s'entretient aujourd'hui avec les hauts fonctionnaires de la Trésorerie britannique et de la Banque d'Angleterre des résultats de ses entretiens du Caire, avant de partir ce soir pour Washington.

Dans les milieux informés de Londres, on estime que des négociations directes entre le gouvernement égyptien et les représentants des actionnaires de la compagnie du canal de Suez pourront s'ouvrir prochainement dans un lieu qui reste à fixer.

D'ores et déjà, le fait que l'Egypte ait accepté la médiation de la Banque internationale de reconstruction et de développement a produit un effet favorable sur les négociations anglo-égyptiennes en cours à Rome. Selon des sources égyptiennes, un accord de principe serait déjà intervenu sur la libération du compte égyptien numéro un.

D'autre part, bien que la question d'un prêt de la Banque internationale à l'Egypte n'ait pas été soulevée au cours de la récente visite de M. Black au Caire, il ne fait pas de doute, estime-t-on à Londres, que toute demande égyptienne sera favorablement examinée par la Banque internationale si un accord venait à se réaliser sur l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie de Suez.

L'Égypte n'accepterait de rembourser que 9 milliards aux actionnaires de la Compagnie de Suez

M. Black (de la B.I.R.D.) s'est entretenu avec M. Georges Picot

L'HOMME couvert de sarcasmes, le 26 juillet 1956, par Nasser annonçant la nationalisation du canal de Suez, est devenu l'artisan n° 1 d'un rapprochement éventuel entre l'Égypte et l'Occident. M. Black, président de la B.I.R.D. (Banque Internationale de Reconstruction et de Développement), a quitté Paris ce matin pour Londres, après avoir vu M. Georges-Picot, directeur général de la Compagnie universelle du canal de Suez.

Dimanche, M. Black a eu deux entretiens avec le colonel Nasser. Il rencontre aujourd'hui les dirigeants britanniques.

C'est à la demande expresse du colonel Nasser que M. Black, promu au rôle de médiateur entre la Compagnie du Canal de Suez et le gouvernement égyptien, s'est rendu au Caire. Un règlement paraît désormais possible mais la négociation sera dure.

Comment indemniser

L'Égypte n'a pas modifié son point de vue depuis que l'article premier de la nationalisation du canal précisait que « le gouvernement égyptien prend à sa charge l'actif et le passif de la société ». L'Égypte propose le remboursement des actionnaires de la société sur la base du cours pratiqué à la Bourse de Paris le 25 juillet 1956 (soit environ 71 millions de livres égyptiennes), à condition de récupérer les biens de la société à l'étranger (soit environ 62 millions de livres égyptiennes).

C'est-à-dire que le gouvernement égyptien n'accepterait finalement de rembourser que 9 millions de livres égyptiennes (soit approximativement 9 milliards de francs) aux actionnaires de la Compagnie Universelle.

De son côté, M. Georges-Picot a encore rappelé ce matin le point de vue de la société : refus de principe de la nationalisation ; indemnisation des actionnaires sur une autre base que sur celle du cours pratiqué le 25 juillet 1956, veille de la nationalisation ; indemnisation pour les installations de la société saisies en Égypte.

M. N.

L'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez

Mon rôle sera uniquement celui d'un conciliateur et d'un médiateur et non d'un arbitre

déclare M. Eugen BLACK
après son voyage au Caire

A son arrivée à Orly, hier soir, M. Black, qui vient d'être reconnu par le gouvernement égyptien comme médiateur entre Le Caire et les actionnaires de la Compagnie Universelle du Canal de Suez, a fait la déclaration suivante :

« J'ai été invité par le gouvernement égyptien afin d'examiner avec lui la possibilité d'utiliser les bons offices de la B.I.R.D. pour arriver à un accord sur l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie du canal de Suez. J'ai rencontré le colonel Nasser, ainsi que M. Abdel Monein El Kaisouni, ministre des Finances, et à la suite de nos entretiens j'ai accepté la proposition égyptienne : aucun chiffre n'a été d'autre part avancé et mon rôle, durant les pourparlers qui auront lieu à une date que j'ignore, entre les représentants du gouvernement égyptien et ceux de la Compagnie du Canal, sera uniquement celui d'un conciliateur et d'un médiateur, et non d'un arbitre. »

Au Caire, M. Black a déclaré au journal *Al Akhbar* qu'une délégation d'experts de la Banque Internationale serait envoyée en Égypte pour « évaluer les biens de la Compagnie de Suez » dans ce pays.

Il a précisé que les autorités égyptiennes étaient disposées à un accord et qu'elles avaient approuvé ses efforts. Il a ajouté qu'il fixerait la seconde étape de sa mission après les entretiens qu'il doit avoir à Paris et à Londres.

M. Black a en outre précisé que le gouvernement égyptien n'a pas sollicité de prêt de la B.I.R.D.

AGEFI

11/12/57

M. BLACK RECHERCHERA COMME « INTERMÉDIAIRE », UNE SOLUTION AU PROBLÈME DE L'INDEMNISATION DES ACTIONNAIRES DE LA COMPAGNIE UNIVERSELLE DU CANAL DE SUEZ

Déclarations de M. Black
à son arrivée à Paris

A son arrivée à Orly hier soir, M. Black, qui vient d'être reconnu par le gouvernement égyptien comme médiateur entre Le Caire et les actionnaires de l'ancienne Compagnie Universelle du canal de Suez, a fait, à sa descente d'avion, la brève déclaration suivante :

« J'ai été invité par le gouvernement égyptien afin d'examiner avec lui la possibilité d'utiliser les bons offices de la B.I.R.D. pour arriver à un accord sur l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie du canal de Suez. J'ai rencontré le colonel Nasser, ainsi que M. Abdel Moneim El Kaissoumi, ministre des Finances, et à la suite de nos entretiens j'ai accepté la proposition égyptienne : aucun chiffre n'a été par ailleurs avancé, et mon rôle durant les pourparlers qui auront lieu à une date que j'ignore entre les représentants du gouvernement égyptien et ceux de la Compagnie du Canal, sera uniquement celui d'un conciliateur et d'un médiateur, et non d'un arbitre. »

A son passage à Genève, M. Black avait démenti l'information de source américaine selon laquelle la Banque Internationale serait disposée à consentir à l'Égypte un prêt pour la construction du barrage d'Assouan comme contrepartie d'un accord pour l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie Universelle du canal de Suez.

Au Caire, M. Black avait déclaré au journal *Al Akhbar* qu'une délégation d'experts de la Banque Internationale serait envoyée en Égypte pour « évaluer les biens de l'ancienne Compagnie de Suez » dans ce pays. D'après le journal égyptien, la délégation de la banque sera dirigée par le général Wheeler, qui avait supervisé, pour le compte de l'O.N.U., le déblaiement du canal de Suez.

[Suite Page 3.]

LE CAIRE

(par câble de notre correspondant
particulier, via Eastern)

M. BLACK RECHERCHERA COMME « INTERMÉDIAIRE », UNE SOLUTION AU PROBLÈME DE L'INDEMNISATION DES ACTIONNAIRES DE LA COMPAGNIE UNIVERSELLE DU CANAL DE SUEZ

Le gouvernement égyptien le reconnaît
comme intermédiaire

Le Caire. — « Le gouvernement égyptien a décidé de reconnaître M. Eugene Black, directeur de la B.I.R.D., comme intermédiaire entre l'Égypte et les actionnaires de l'ancienne Compagnie Universelle du Canal de Suez pour discuter la question des compensations que nous avons promises », a déclaré à l'issue d'une réunion du cabinet égyptien, M. Abdel Moneim El Kaissoumi, ministre des Finances, annonce Radio-Le Caire.

M. El Kaissoumi a ajouté que le gouvernement égyptien avait prié M. Black de prendre des mesures appropriées. Un organisme spécial sera créé, a-t-il dit, afin d'assurer un contact permanent avec la B.I.R.D.

Le président Nasser a conféré avec M. Eugene Black; M. El Kaissoumi assistait à l'entretien.

M. Black est parti pour Paris. Il doit se rendre aussi à Londres.

[D'après l'United Press, on a la certitude dans les milieux diplomatiques du Caire qu'un accord sur l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie de Suez aura pour suite le déblocage des fonds égyptiens séquestrés aux États-Unis. Les entretiens anglo-égyptiens et franco-égyptiens pourraient également prendre, dans ce cas, une tournure plus rapide. On prévoit que le rétablissement des relations commerciales et culturelles entre l'Égypte et les pays occidentaux pourrait alors avoir lieu dans un proche avenir.]

M. Black satisfait de ses entretiens

Le Caire. — M. Black a déclaré après son entretien avec M. Nasser que ses conversations ont été couronnées de succès et qu'il poursuivra ses efforts avec les autres parties intéressées.

Le président de la B.I.R.D. a assuré que les autorités égyptiennes étaient disposées à un accord et qu'elles avaient approuvé ses efforts. Il a ajouté qu'il fixerait la seconde étape de sa mission après les entretiens qu'il doit avoir à Paris et à Londres.

M. Black a ajouté que le gouvernement égyptien n'a pas sollicité de prêt de la B.I.R.D.

[Selon le correspondant du New York Times au Caire, les actionnaires de la Compagnie du Canal pourraient être invités à désigner un comité chargé des négociations, comité qui comprendrait des représentants officiels des gouvernements de Grande-Bretagne et de France, principaux actionnaires eux-mêmes.]

Combat

12/11/57

Le Parisien 12/11/57

Assouan : démenti américain

Le quotidien américain New-York Times ayant annoncé que la Banque Internationale serait disposée à consentir à l'Egypte un prêt pour la construction du Barrage d'Assouan, comme contrepartie d'un accord pour l'indemnisation des actionnaires de Suez, M. Black, directeur de la Banque, a démenti cette nouvelle.

La Banque internationale accepte le rôle de médiateur dans le règlement de l'indemnisation des actionnaires de Suez

Venant du Caire, où il s'était rendu à l'invitation du gouvernement égyptien, M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement, a confirmé à son arrivée à Paris que la Banque avait accepté de prêter ses bons offices au règlement de la question de l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la compagnie internationale du canal de Suez.

Il a précisé qu'il appartenait à l'Egypte d'arranger préalablement une rencontre avec les représentants des actionnaires.

M. Black a démenti, d'autre part, que la Banque soit disposée à consentir un prêt à l'Egypte pour la construction du barrage d'Assouan.

Le Figaro 11/12/57

L'indemnisation des actionnaires de Suez

M. BLACK A PARIS :

La Banque internationale sera un médiateur et non un arbitre

Venant du Caire, M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement, est arrivé hier soir à Orly.

M. Black, qui vient d'être reconnu par le gouvernement égyptien comme intermédiaire entre Le Caire et les actionnaires de l'ancienne Compagnie universelle du canal de Suez, a fait, à sa descente d'avion, une déclaration dans laquelle, après avoir rappelé les résultats de ses conversations avec le co-

lonel Nasser et le ministre des Finances égyptien, il a précisé :

« Mon rôle durant les pourparlers qui auront lieu, à une date que j'ignore, entre les représentants du gouvernement égyptien et ceux de la Compagnie du canal, sera uniquement celui d'un conciliateur et d'un médiateur et non d'un arbitre. »

Au cours de son escale à Genève, M. Black a démenti l'information de source américaine selon laquelle la Banque internationale serait disposée à consentir à l'Egypte un prêt pour la construction du barrage d'Assouan comme contrepartie d'un accord pour l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie universelle du canal de Suez.

Officiel : médiation de la Banque Mondiale dans le conflit entre Nasser et la Compagnie de Suez

Le Caire poursuit sa campagne de propagande contre la Jordanie

M. EUGENE BLACK a déclaré hier que la Banque Mondiale a accepté de jouer le rôle de médiateur dans la question des compensations dues par l'Egypte à la Compagnie du Canal de Suez, en précisant que c'est l'Egypte qui préparera les entretiens et conférences nécessaires.

Le président de la Banque Mondiale a démenti d'autre part que la banque serait disposée à accorder un prêt pour la construction du barrage d'Assouan après le règlement de l'affaire de la Compagnie de Suez. « Je n'ai discuté d'aucun prêt d'aucune sorte », a-t-il souligné, ajoutant : « et personne ne m'a rien demandé de cet ordre ».

M. Black définit ainsi le résultat précis de son voyage : « Tout ceci signifie que, le cas échéant, si des représentants de l'Egypte et de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez se réunissent pour étudier les possibilités d'un règlement, la Banque Mondiale sera représentée aux conversations afin d'y jouer un rôle de médiateur ».

Conversations non-véramentes

Hausse des cours de l'action Suez à Londres

LONDRES, 11 novembre. — Les déclarations de M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque Mondiale, à l'issue de son entretien avec le président Nasser au Caire ont provoqué au Stock Exchange de Londres une hausse de deux livres sur les actions-capital de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez, dont la cotation est passée à 42 livres et demie. Ce cours, toutefois, est à peine moitié plus élevé que celui pratiqué à Londres avant la nationalisation du canal de Suez, en juillet 1956.

M. Black a déclaré samedi que, tant l'Egypte que la Compagnie du Canal de Suez étaient maintenant désireuses de parvenir à un règlement sur la question des indemnités puisque toutes deux ont demandé la médiation de la B. I. R. D. Il a également déclaré qu'il n'y avait aucune preuve que l'Egypte veuille lier la question de l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la compagnie au déblocage des avoirs égyptiens en Grande-Bretagne et aux Etats-Unis ou aux revendications égyptiennes à la suite de l'action militaire franco-britannique à Suez, il y a un an.

M. Eugène Black

(président de la Banque mondiale)

médiateur entre Le Caire et les actionnaires de la Compagnie de Suez

VENANT du Caire via Genève, M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque mondiale pour la reconstruction et le développement, est arrivé hier soir à Orly.

M. Black, qui vient d'être reconnu par le gouvernement égyptien comme intermédiaire entre le Caire et les actionnaires de l'ancienne Compagnie universelle du canal de Suez, a fait, à sa descente d'avion, une déclaration dans laquelle, après avoir rappelé les résultats de ses conversations avec le colonel Nasser et le ministre des Finances égyptien, il a précisé :

— Mon rôle durant les pourparlers qui auront lieu entre les représentants du gouvernement égyptien et ceux de la compagnie du canal sera uniquement celui d'un conciliateur et d'un médiateur et non d'un arbitre.

Aucun délai n'a été fixé pour l'ouverture de cette négociation, a ajouté M. Black qui a précisé que la Banque mondiale n'interviendrait pas dans la question de savoir qui représenterait les actionnaires.

Les déclarations de M. Black, qui doit se rendre aujourd'hui en Grande-Bretagne, ont provoqué au Stock Exchange de Londres une hausse de deux livres sur les actions capital de la Compagnie du canal de Suez dont la cotation est passée à 42 livres et demie.

En souhaitant une " médiation Black " (directeur de la B.I.R.D.) pour régler l'affaire de Suez
NASSER AMORCE UN VIRAGE A L'OUEST

Le gouvernement égyptien semble amorcer un virage vers l'Occident. Le journal « Al Chaab » et l'agence du Moyen-Orient, tous deux étroitement contrôlés par les services de propagande du Caire, souhaitent que M. Eugène Black, directeur de la Banque Internationale, qui doit se rendre en Egypte la semaine prochaine, joue un rôle de « médiateur » pour faciliter les négociations avec la Compagnie Universelle du Canal maritime de Suez relatives à l'indemnisation des actionnaires.

Marasme économique

Selon une dépêche de l'agence France-Presse, datée de Londres, ce serait, « après s'être vu refuser un prêt par la Banque Internationale, et parce que les gouvernements français et britannique lui ont laissé entendre que tout accord avec lui serait exclu tant que la question de l'indemnisation des actionnaires ne serait pas réglée, que le gouvernement du Caire a décidé de négocier sous l'égide de la B.I.R.D. ».

Quelles que soient les raisons profondes de la tendance égyptienne à la conciliation dans l'affaire de Suez, la « médiation Black » indique une évolution certaine de la politique du Bikbachi. Nasser pourra prendre officiellement des « positions dures », dictées par des impératifs d'ordre intérieur et des nécessités de caractère strictement arabe. Il n'en reste pas moins qu'il veut, maintenant, tendre à l'Ouest la perche de la coopération.

Economiquement, en effet, la situation de l'Egypte est rien moins que brillante. L'« égyptianisation » du commerce et de l'industrie risque de mener le pays à la ruine. Nasser réalise à présent combien il a eu tort d'expulser les ressortissants français et britanniques, de s'emparer de leurs entreprises et de liquider tout ce qu'il considérait comme un « re-

liquat de l'impérialisme économique ».

Soif de devises et volonté d'indépendance

Le bilan de cette opération traduit une faillite qui commence à la réserve de devises étrangères. Aussi bien, le gouvernement du Caire veut-il obtenir sans retard le déblocage de ses avoirs aux Etats-Unis (près de 50 millions de dollars) et en Grande-Bretagne (125 millions de livres sterling environ), sinon un prêt de la Banque Internationale pour mettre en œuvre les travaux d'amélioration déjà projetés par l'« ancienne compagnie » et, éventuellement, commencer la construction du haut barrage d'Assouan.

Or, depuis la « nationalisation » du 26 juillet 1956, la ligne de Washington et Londres n'a pas varié. Le déblocage des comptes de dollars et sterling de l'Egypte est subordonné au règlement du problème posé par l'indemnisation de la Compagnie de Suez.

Politiquement, la tutelle russe pèse au Bikbachi. L'exemple syrien ne lui dit rien qui vaille. Il lui déplairait, quelle que puisse être la montée du prestige moscovite depuis le lancement de ses satellites artificiels, d'avoir « libéré » le canal du contrôle occidental au profit d'une emprise autrement gênante. D'ailleurs, le leadership arabe commande, à celui qui le revendique, une indépendance totale. Pour être en mesure de poser au champion véritable du « neutralisme positif », Nasser doit se dégager de toute étreinte. Cette volonté d'indépendance explique, pour une large part, le recours à la « médiation » Black.

Maurice FERRO.

Au Caire, entretiens Nasser-Black (président de la Banque Mondiale) sur l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la C^e de Suez (DE NOTRE BUREAU DU CAIRE)

LE CAIRE, 10 novembre. — Le président Nasser a reçu aujourd'hui pour la deuxième fois M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque mondiale, qui est venu au Caire pour discuter avec le chef du gouvernement égyptien les modalités d'une indemnisation des actionnaires de la compagnie de Suez.

A l'issue de ces entretiens, M. Black a déclaré :

« Les conversations que j'ai eues au Caire ont été couronnées de succès, et je poursuivrai mes efforts avec les autres parties intéressées. Il a ajouté qu'il continuera sa médiation à Paris et à Londres. Il doit quitter Le Caire demain. Selon le journal « Al Massaa », M. Black a déclaré que l'Egypte n'a pas encore accepté que soit organisée une conférence de la Table Ronde avec les actionnaires. « Nous n'avons procédé qu'à un échange de vues, a-t-il dit. Mes entretiens sont à présent terminés. »

Le président de la Banque mondiale a indiqué, d'autre part, qu'il n'a pas entrepris de négociations pour le compte des actionnaires. « Nous ne pouvions le faire, a-t-il dit, car la Banque mondiale cherche à se mettre en position de fière partie, cherchant à promouvoir un accord entre l'Egypte et les actionnaires. »

On estime, dans les milieux bien informés que, si un accord intervient entre le gouvernement du Caire et la Banque mondiale, les U.S.A. accepteront de déblocquer les fonds égyptiens qu'ils détiennent.

Du même coup, les négociations franco-égyptiennes et anglo-égyptiennes seraient appelées à une évolution beaucoup plus rapide. La voie serait ouverte à une reprise des relations économiques, commerciales et culturelles entre l'Egypte et les pays occidentaux.

En même temps qu'elle s'adresse à l'Ouest l'Egypte négocie à Moscou

Ces contacts entre l'Egypte et le monde occidental ont lieu au moment même où le général Hakim Amer, ministre de la Défense, se trouve à Moscou pour des entretiens dont l'objet n'a pas été précisé. La visite du général Amer prend tout son relief quand on sait qu'elle est calquée sur celle qu'effectuait à Moscou, au mois d'août dernier, le ministre syrien Khaled El Azem. C'est cette visite, rappellons-le, qui donna lieu à la conclusion de l'accord d'aide militaire et économique qui plaça la Syrie dans l'orbite de la « doctrine Khrouchchev ».

Des observateurs bien informés déclarent que Nasser ne saurait guère compter sur une aide substantielle de la part de l'U.R.S.S. qui, obligée de subventionner la Chine et les pays satellites de l'Europe, peut bien encore se permettre de financer le programme de développement d'un petit pays comme la Syrie, mais ne saurait se charger de l'énorme tâche que représente l'équipement industriel de l'Egypte, dont la « pièce de résistance » serait la construction du barrage d'Assouan.

Le principe de l'accord est acquis

Il est encore trop tôt pour prédire l'issue des pourparlers avec les Russes, d'une part, et avec les Occidentaux de l'autre. Ce dont on est assuré, c'est que l'Egypte a elle-même demandé officiellement à la Banque Mondiale de jouer un rôle d'intermédiaire dans le litige opposant Le Caire et la Compagnie du Canal de Suez.

Le principe de l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la compagnie semble acquis. Reste à déterminer l'étendue de la compensation : en cas d'indemnisation à 100 %, l'Egypte serait en droit de réclamer les avoirs de la compagnie situés en dehors de l'Egypte. Elle a effectivement formulé cette revendication, mais sans doute seulement pour limiter le montant de la compensation. Selon un journal new yorkais, une correspondance aurait été

échangée entre M. Dulles et M. Ben Gourion (premier ministre d'Israël) niens.

REPRISE A GENEVE DES POURPARLERS FRANCO-EGYPTIENS

LE CAIRE, 10 novembre. — M. Atafi Sombol, accompagné d'autres membres de la délégation égyptienne aux négociations économiques avec la France, quittera Le Caire demain après-midi pour Genève, où les pourparlers franco-égyptiens reprendront mardi prochain, annonce Radio-Le Caire.

Selon cette radio, un accord de principe serait intervenu sur l'ordre du jour des prochaines réunions.

La Presse Française 11/7/57

La Presse Française 11/8/57

M. BLACK IRA AU CAIRE

Contrairement à ce qu'on affirmait encore mardi soir dans les milieux financiers londoniens, M. Eugène Black, président de la B.I.R.D., a annoncé hier après-midi à Londres qu'il a accepté une invitation du Gouvernement égyptien de se rendre au Caire. M. Black sera au Caire le 8 novembre. Le but de la visite est d'offrir les services de la Banque dans le litige qui oppose le gouvernement égyptien à la Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez, en ce qui concerne l'indemnisation de cette dernière à la suite de la nationalisation du Canal. La Banque n'interviendra que lorsque les parties en présence seront prêtes à entamer les négociations, a précisé M. Black.

« La Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez ne voit aucun inconvénient à ce qu'une personnalité de la qualité de M. Eugène Black facilite les négociations entre Le Caire et la Compagnie », a déclaré à l'agence France-Presse M. Jacques Georges-Picot, directeur général de la Compagnie de Suez.

Interrogé sur l'importance du rôle de médiateur dévolu à M. Black, M. Georges-Picot a déclaré que la « Cie Universelle du Canal de Suez avait la plus grande considération pour la personne du président de la B.I.R.D. et pour l'organisme qu'il représente. »

AGEFI 11/7/57

té

LA MISSION DE M. BLACK

On apprend de source bien informée que les raisons pour lesquelles l'Egypte a pris l'initiative des négociations avec la Compagnie du Canal de Suez, sous l'égide de la B.I.R.D., sont les suivantes : Le gouvernement du Caire avait essayé à plusieurs reprises, ces derniers temps, d'obtenir un emprunt auprès de la Banque Internationale, mais conformément aux règles de conduite de cette dernière, il a obtenu invariablement la même réponse : pas d'emprunt tant que sa dette extérieure ne sera pas en règle.

Aux négociations franco-égyptiennes à Genève et aux négociations anglo-égyptiennes de Rome, Paris et Londres ont clairement indiqué à l'Egypte que tout accord est exclu tant que la question de l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez ne serait pas réglée.

On apprend d'autre part que les conversations anglo-égyptiennes sont entrées dans une phase active, et, déclare-t-on du côté anglais, fructueuse. Après un certain nombre de concessions mutuelles qui furent, croit-on savoir, faites au cours d'entretiens entre les chefs des délégations, une première réunion plénière s'est tenue hier au cours de laquelle la négociation a pu, pour la première fois, porter sur des faits et sur des chiffres précis.

PROJET DE MEDIATION DE M. EUGENE BLACK ENTRE L'EGYPTE ET LA CIE UNIVERSELLE DU CANAL DE SUEZ

Le Caire, 7 novembre. — Le docteur El Kaissuny, ministre des Finances, et M. Zaki Saad, directeur administratif égyptien du Fonds Monétaire International, se sont entretenus hier au Caire et auraient discuté de l'offre de la Banque Mondiale d'apporter sa médiation dans l'affaire des indemnités du canal de Suez.

Le ministère des Finances a annoncé hier que M. Eugène Black, président de la banque, se rendra en Egypte au cours du week-end. Il doit discuter de l'utilisation des services de la banque afin de résoudre le problème de la compensation par la nationalisation du canal par l'Egypte.

On croit savoir que MM. Saad et El Kaissuny ont discuté de la possibilité d'un prêt de la banque à l'administration égyptienne du canal. Dans les milieux financiers du Caire, on se félicite de la visite de M. Black — élément favorable en ce qui concerne une future solution des difficultés de l'Egypte avec l'Occident. (Reuter.)

[On précise à Londres que M. Eugène Black se rendra au Caire demain vendredi.]

LA BANQUE MONDIALE ne financera pas le barrage d'Assouan

NEW YORK, 14 novembre. — M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque mondiale, a réaffirmé aujourd'hui à New York qu'il n'a été question sous aucune forme du barrage d'Assouan pendant ses conversations du Caire. « Personne n'a parlé de prêt éventuel, ni pour en demander ni pour en proposer », a-t-il précisé.

M. Black, après avoir une nouvelle fois défini le rôle de médiateur que la Banque mondiale a accepté de jouer entre la Compagnie du Canal de Suez et les autorités égyptiennes, a annoncé qu'il rencontrera M. Hammarskjöld.

"France Soir", dated November 14,
published November 13

M. Black optimiste sur les chances d'un compromis Nasser- Compagnie de Suez

« **N**ASSER est décidé à faire de larges concessions pour renouer avec l'Occident », dira aujourd'hui M. Black, président de la B.I.R.D. (Banque Internationale pour la Reconstruction et le Développement), aux dirigeants britanniques. M. Black, qui rentre du Caire via Paris, est optimiste sur les chances d'un compromis entre le gouvernement égyptien et la compagnie du Canal de Suez.

Voici pourquoi :

● Nasser cherche un rapprochement avec l'Occident pour échapper au duo dangereux avec Moscou.

Le 7 novembre, le Président de la République égyptienne devait prononcer un discours. La presse du Caire l'annonçait depuis deux semaines comme « le plus important depuis le discours du 26 juillet 1956 à Alexandrie ».

Le 7 novembre, Nasser est resté silencieux. Le lendemain, M. Black arrivait au Caire. Mais, en même temps, le général Hakim Amer, commandant en chef de l'armée égyptienne et homme de confiance de Nasser, commençait à Moscou d'importants entretiens avec les dirigeants du Kremlin après avoir assisté aux fêtes du 40^e anniversaire de la Révolution d'octobre.

En effet, Nasser, inquiet devant le glissement accéléré de la Syrie dans l'orbite soviétique, mais tenté par les avantages de la collaboration économique avec Moscou, hésite encore.

L'Egypte pourrait construire le barrage d'Assouan

● Nasser reste le seul vrai neutriste au Moyen-Orient.

Si les Russes, qui veulent faire de la Syrie une vitrine soviétique au Moyen-Orient, lui accordaient une aide économique analogue à celle offerte à Damas le 28 octobre dernier, ils pourraient enfin construire le barrage d'Assouan. Mais, plus lucide ou moins crédule que les dirigeants syriens, il redoute les conséquences politiques de l'alliance russe. L'Egypte avec ses 18 millions de fellahs misérables est, en effet, beaucoup plus perméable au communisme que la Syrie pourtant déjà menacée elle-même. Mais si Nasser donne des gages de bonne volonté, la B.I.R.D. (qui le lui a refusé en 1956 sur les conseils de M. Dulles) acceptera peut-être cette fois de contribuer au financement d'un barrage d'Assouan, indispensable au développement économique de l'Egypte.

Optimisme à Londres après les entretiens de M. Black

Londres, 14 novembre (A.P.). — M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque internationale, s'est entretenu mercredi avec les hauts fonctionnaires de la trésorerie britannique et de la Banque d'Angleterre des résultats de ses entretiens du Caire, avant de partir pour Washington.

Dans les milieux informés de Londres on estime que des négociations directes entre le gouvernement égyptien et les représentants des actionnaires de la Compagnie du canal de Suez pourront s'ouvrir prochainement dans un lieu qui reste à fixer.

D'ores et déjà, le fait que l'Egypte ait accepté la médiation de la Banque internationale de reconstruction et de développement a produit un effet favorable sur les négociations anglo-égyptiennes en cours à Rome. Selon des sources égyptiennes, un accord de principe serait déjà intervenu sur la libération du compte égyptien n° 1.

D'autre part, bien que la question d'un prêt de la Banque internationale à l'Egypte n'ait pas été soulevée au cours de la récente visite de M. Black au Caire, il ne fait pas de doute, estime-t-on à Londres, que toute demande égyptienne sera favorablement examinée par la Banque internationale si un accord venait à se réaliser sur l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie de Suez.

**Prochaines négociations directes
entre le Caire et les actionnaires
de Suez ?**

LONDRES, 13 novembre. — M. Eugen Black, président de la Banque Internationale, s'entretient ce mercredi avec les hauts fonctionnaires de la Trésorerie britannique et de la Banque d'Angleterre des résultats de ses entretiens du Caire, avant de partir dans la soirée pour Washington.

Dans les milieux informés de Londres on estime que les négociations directes entre le gouvernement égyptien et les représentants des actionnaires de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez pourront s'ouvrir prochainement dans un lieu qui reste à fixer (A.F.P.).

Selon le « New York Times »

**M. BLACK AURAIT PROPOSÉ
DE FINANCER
LE BARRAGE D'ASSOUAN**

M. Black, qui a conféré quelques heures à Paris sur les résultats de son voyage au Caire, est reparti pour Londres en fin de matinée. Selon le correspondant du *New York Times* au Caire, le président de la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement aurait fait savoir aux Egyptiens que la banque pourrait envisager de contribuer au financement de la construction du barrage d'Assouan si le gouvernement égyptien réglait son conflit avec la Compagnie du canal de Suez.

Le correspondant déclare tenir cette information de source égyptienne autorisée à la suite de l'entretien de trois heures que M. Black a eu dimanche avec le président Nasser.

Les Egyptiens, ajoute le *New York Times*, précisent que M. Black a fait tout d'abord sa proposition au Dr Mahmoud Fawzi, ministre égyptien des affaires étrangères, à l'occasion d'une rencontre aux Nations unies, et ajoutent que le président de la B.I.R.D. ne serait pas allé au Caire s'il n'avait pas reçu une réponse favorable.

Selon les informateurs égyptiens du correspondant du *New York Times*, M. Black a dit au président Nasser que le problème d'un emprunt pour le projet du barrage serait beaucoup plus simple maintenant que l'Egypte dispose des quelque 100 millions de dollars de bénéfices annuels que lui valent les péages du canal. Une partie de ce bénéfice pourrait être consacrée au remboursement d'un emprunt.

Les Egyptiens ne seraient guère enclins à entrer en négociations directes avec M. Jacques Georges-Picot, directeur de l'ancienne compagnie, mais M. Hamarskjöld aurait suggéré un moyen de tourner cette difficulté. Les actionnaires de la Compagnie seraient invités à désigner un comité chargé des négociations. Le *New York Times* déclare que ce comité comprendrait des représentants officiels des gouvernements français et anglais.

[M. Black a démenti au cours de son passage à Paris l'information selon laquelle il aurait offert à l'Egypte de financer la construction du barrage d'Assouan en échange de l'indemnisation par l'Egypte des porteurs de titres de Suez.]

Nasser demande officiellement les bons offices de la Banque Mondiale

LE CAIRE, 10 novembre. — Après deux jours d'entretiens avec le président Nasser, M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque mondiale (organismes jumeau du Fonds monétaire), a été officiellement invité par le gouvernement égyptien à prêter ses bons offices à la négociation d'un accord en vue de l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie de Suez, nationalisée en juillet 1956.

M. Black quittera l'Egypte demain matin et se rendra directement à Paris pour continuer ses pourparlers avec les hautes personnalités de la Compagnie de Suez. Au Caire, on prévoit qu'il se rendra également à Londres. On sait que le principal actionnaire de la Compagnie de Suez est le gouvernement britannique.

Négociations accélérées avec Paris et Londres

Dans les milieux diplomatiques du Caire on a la certitude qu'un accord sur l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie de Suez aura pour suite le déblocage des fonds égyptiens séquestrés aux Etats-Unis. Les entretiens anglo-égyptiens et franco-égyptiens pourraient également prendre, dans ce cas, une tournure plus rapide. On prévoit ainsi le rétablissement des relations commerciales et culturelles entre l'Egypte et les pays occidentaux pourrait alors avoir lieu dans un proche avenir.

Le gouvernement égyptien avait réclamé, en cas d'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie de Suez la remise des biens de celle-ci situés en dehors de l'Egypte. Cette demande ne saurait évidemment jouer qu'en cas d'indemnisation à 100 %.

M. Black a précisé que le gouvernement égyptien n'a pas sollicité de prêt de la Banque mondiale. Il aurait été évidemment prématuré de formuler une telle demande, qui ne saurait être retenue qu'après un accord sur la

compensation à verser à la Compagnie de Suez.

Entre l'Est et l'Ouest

La reprise des contacts entre les Occidentaux et le gouvernement égyptien, par l'entremise du président de la Banque mondiale, est d'autant plus significative qu'elle coïncide avec le séjour du général Hakim Amer, ministre égyptien de la Défense, à Moscou. On prêterait au général Amer l'intention de sonder le gouvernement soviétique sur l'éventualité d'une aide économique et militaire à l'Egypte.

Dans les milieux occidentaux du Caire on désire éviter que l'Egypte suive ainsi l'exemple de la Syrie : on sait que celle-ci est entrée dans l'orbite de la « doctrine Khrouchtchev » à la suite par le ministre de la Défense, d'un accord négocié également M. Khaled El Azem.

★ Vers l'indemnisation des actionnaires de Suez

Le gouvernement égyptien a décidé de reconnaître M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque Internationale pour la Reconstruction et le Développement, comme intermédiaire entre l'Egypte et les actionnaires de l'ancienne Compagnie Universelle du Canal de Suez. M. Black s'est déclaré « très satisfait » de ce « premier pas » vers l'indemnisation des actionnaires lésés par la nationalisation du canal.

Le Figaro Nov. 11, 1957

NASSER A M. BLACK:

BONS OFFICES DE LA BANQUE MONDIALE pour l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie de Suez

Le Caire, 10 novembre (U.P.). — Après deux jours d'entretiens avec le président Nasser, M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque mondiale (organisme jumeau du Fonds monétaire), a été officiellement invité par le gouvernement égyptien à prêter ses bons offices à la négociation d'un accord en vue de l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la compagnie de Suez, nationalisée en juillet 1956.

« Je ne sais pas si l'accord se fera, a dit M. Black, mais je puis dire que, de part et d'autre, on est très désireux d'en trouver un. »

M. Black quittera l'Egypte demain matin et se rendra directement à Paris pour continuer ses pourparlers avec les hautes personnalités de la compagnie de Suez.

Au Caire on prévoit qu'il se rendra également à Londres. On sait que le principal actionnaire de la compagnie de Suez est le gouvernement britannique.

**Nasser reconnaît M. Black
(président de la B.I.R.D.)
comme intermédiaire avec
la Compagnie du canal**

LE CAIRE, 11 novembre (A.F.P.). — « Le gouvernement égyptien a décidé de reconnaître M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque Internationale pour la Reconstruction et le Développement, comme intermédiaire entre l'Égypte et les actionnaires de l'ancienne Compagnie universelle du canal de Suez pour discuter de la question des compensations que nous avons promises », a déclaré, hier soir, à l'issue d'une réunion du cabinet égyptien, M. Abdel Moneim el Kaissouni, ministre des Finances, annonce Radio-Le Caire.

« Un organisme spécial sera créé, a ajouté le ministre, afin d'assurer un contact permanent avec la B.I.R.D. »

FRANCE SOIR - 11/11

Le Journal du Dimanche
November 10

**La Banque mondiale
pourrait participer
aux négociations
sur l'indemnisation
des actionnaires de Suez
déclare son président
M. Black**

LE CAIRE, 10 novembre (A.P.).

M. EUGENE BLACK, président de la Banque mondiale, a discuté pendant trois heures hier avec M. Abdel Moneim Kaissouny, ministre égyptien des Finances, de l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie universelle du canal de Suez.

La discussion a porté sur l'aide que la Banque mondiale pourra apporter à la solution de ce problème.

A l'issue de l'entretien, M. Black a déclaré : « A supposer que l'Égypte et la Compagnie du canal de Suez ouvrent des négociations dans un mois, la participation à ces négociations de la Banque mondiale, à titre de tiers désintéressé, pourrait avoir son utilité. »

[L'Égypte avait accepté le principe de l'indemnisation des actionnaires sur la base des cours cotés en bourse à la date du 25 juillet 1956, veille de la nationalisation du canal de Suez. De leur côté, les actionnaires se souvenant que les cours étaient à cette date exceptionnellement bas, en raison de l'attitude de l'Égypte.]

Un an après l'affaire de Suez : OU EN EST L'EGYPTE ?

M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque mondiale, est arrivé au Caire par avion de Londres, peu après minuit. On déclare cependant de source diplomatique que le voyage de M. Black pourrait présager une détente dans les relations entre l'Égypte et les puissances occidentales, les entretiens devant porter notamment sur la question des compensations à accorder aux détenteurs de titres de la Compagnie du canal de Suez dépossédés par la nationalisation.

Si M. Black parvenait à faire sortir de l'impasse cette délicate question, on pense qu'il en résulterait rapidement le déblocage des avoirs égyptiens gelés dans les pays occidentaux. C'est en effet à l'invitation du président Nasser que le directeur de la Banque mondiale s'est rendu au Caire, ce qui indique que l'Égypte serait disposée à un arrangement. Un prêt de la Banque pourrait être lié au règlement de la question des compensations. Il n'est pas sans intérêt, à cette occasion, d'examiner la situation actuelle de l'Égypte.

Il y a eu un an fin juillet que la nationalisation du canal de Suez entraînait le boycottage économique de l'Égypte par la France et l'Angleterre, le blocage de ses avoirs dans ces deux pays et aux États-Unis et des mesures de rétorsion à l'égard de leurs ressortissants. Il y a eu un an ces jours derniers que l'expédition de Port-Saïd se déclençait, entraînant pour l'Égypte des pertes et des destructions importantes.

Contrairement aux prévisions de certains, cependant, l'économie égyptienne ne s'est pas effondrée. La « pression » pacifique n'a pas eu plus de résultats immédiats apparemment que la pression militaire. Comme l'expérience du blocus de l'Italie lors de l'affaire d'Éthiopie l'avait déjà montré, il n'est pas facile de mettre à genoux un régime dictatorial uniquement par des moyens économiques. Outre que celui-ci trouve toujours — et c'est le cas de l'Égypte — soit des complices, soit des pays prêts à prendre la place des fournisseurs et des clients habituels, la misère d'un peuple, quand elle atteint un degré aussi effroyable que celle des fellahs, peut encore faire place à une misère plus grande sans entraîner de révolte. Quant aux classes moyennes, beaucoup plus sensibles à un abaissement de leur niveau de vie, leur faible effectif numérique les condamne à l'impuissance.

On constate il est vrai à l'heure actuelle des tentatives de l'Égypte de renouer avec les Occidentaux « ennemis ». L'atmosphère cordiale des entretiens commerciaux avec la France et l'Angleterre, les appels du pied du président Nasser à l'Amérique, les déclarations conciliantes des ministres égyptiens en plusieurs occasions, en portent témoignage. Faut-il y voir le simple souci politique de balancer l'influence de l'U.R.S.S. au Proche-Orient par une reprise des relations avec l'Occident ? Est-ce au contraire la nécessité de desserrer une pression qui commence à faire sentir ses effets sur l'économie ? On ne saurait rien affirmer.

Ce que l'on arrive à savoir de la situation en Égypte ne permet pas en tout cas de confirmer que l'économie de ce pays soit au bord de la faillite. On pourra objecter, il est vrai, qu'une dictature ne publie que ce qu'elle veut bien publier, qu'elle peut truquer des statistiques, produire des documents faux... Les conseillers nazis du Caire ont été pour cela à bonne école. Rien cependant ne permet de prouver qu'il en soit ainsi, si ce n'est certaines discordances de chiffres (réserves monétaires, balance commerciale) difficiles à expliquer.

Le fait le plus étonnant, au premier abord, est que la balance commerciale, traditionnellement déficitaire, serait maintenant à peu près équilibrée. Pour les cinq premiers mois de 1957 les importations (80 millions de livres égyptiennes) n'ont dépassé les exportations que de 5 millions de livres. La raison de cette amélioration doit être cherchée dans une diminution très sensible des importations, à la suite des mesures de restriction auxquelles elles sont assujetties, alors que les exportations se sont maintenues au même niveau.

Si l'on admet pour vrai ce redressement de la balance commerciale, celle des paiements doit être largement bénéficiaire puisque, depuis la réouverture du canal, l'Égypte encaisse en devises toutes les recettes d'exploitation, et qu'en dépit d'affirmations fré-

quemment renouvelées elle ne semble pas s'empresser d'en dépenser beaucoup pour l'entretien de la voie d'eau.

Toutefois, comme on pouvait s'y attendre, les courants du commerce extérieur se sont profondément modifiés. Seule des pays occidentaux l'Allemagne a accru ses exportations en Égypte ; l'U.R.S.S. et ses satellites ont occupé les places vacantes de la France et de l'Angleterre, et en partie celle des États-Unis, tant pour les achats que pour les ventes : coton égyptien (le coton représente 85 % des exportations) contre produits industriels, armes et nourriture.

En dépit des quelques accords qui ont pu être conclus avec certains autres pays : Japon, Inde, Italie, entre autres, le commerce extérieur égyptien est donc à l'heure actuelle soumis au bon vouloir de Moscou. C'est une situation qui peut mener rapidement à la vassalisation. Si l'Égypte, comme elle n'a cessé de l'affirmer, se refuse au rôle de satellite, on comprend qu'elle tente de se donner de l'air. Mais à cet égard rien ne presse, ce qui explique que les négociations de Rome avec l'Angleterre traînent depuis le mois de mai.

En revanche, selon certaines informations, la situation économique intérieure ne serait pas sans donner quelques inquiétudes aux dirigeants du Caire. La réduction des importations, décidée au début de l'année dernière et accentuée depuis, excluait les achats d'armement. C'est dire qu'elle a porté d'autant plus sévèrement sur les produits indispensables à l'existence : alimentation, textiles, médicaments.

Le coût de la vie, selon les indices officiels, a augmenté de 6 % de juillet 1956 à avril 1957, et cette hausse se serait accentuée depuis lors. En outre il existerait un florissant marché noir.

Comme l'arrêt des importations a également touché le matériel d'équipement, le plan d'industrialisation du pays ne se réalise que très lentement. Le haut barrage d'Assouan est toujours au point mort. C'est donc non seulement le présent qui peut donner des inquiétudes, mais surtout l'avenir. Il ne faut pas perdre de vue que le revenu national par tête d'habitant est de l'ordre de 35 à 40 livres égyptiennes par an, soit 25 000 à 28 000 francs en pouvoir d'achat international (la livre vaut environ 7 francs suisses). L'Égypte est un des pays les plus sous-développés du monde. La situation actuelle, en se prolongeant, voire en aggravant, compromet donc son évolution, non vers une prospérité inévitablement lointaine, mais vers un moindre degré de misère.

Il y a là un évident sujet de préoccupation pour les responsables de la politique égyptienne. Que survienne une mauvaise récolte de coton, ou une baisse des cours mondiaux de cette fibre, et l'équilibre de la balance commerciale risque d'être rompu. S'il s'y ajoute une calamité quelconque sur les cultures vivrières de la vallée du Nil, c'est la famine. Et celle-ci est mauvaise conseillère.

En mettant les choses au mieux, c'est la stagnation économique, au milieu d'un monde où le progrès avance à pas redoublés dans la plupart des pays.

Aussi la relative stabilité actuelle ne doit-elle pas tromper. Le fait que la dégradation n'ait pas été brutale depuis un an ne signifie pas que, économiquement, la partie soit gagnée pour l'Égypte. Le futur a été sacrifié au présent pour parer au plus pressé. Pour rétablir la situation d'une façon durable il faudrait maintenant préparer l'avenir, c'est-à-dire industrialiser, donc investir, à l'exemple de l'Inde. Dans cette voie l'Égypte peut difficilement se passer de l'Occident.

J. LUC.

**LE PRÉSIDENT
DE LA BANQUE INTERNATIONALE
tentera de résoudre le conflit
entre l'Égypte
et la Compagnie du canal de Suez**

Londres, 7 novembre (A.F.P.). — M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement, a annoncé hier à Londres qu'il avait accepté une invitation du gouvernement égyptien de se rendre au Caire.

Le but de la visite, qui débute demain vendredi, est d'offrir les services de la Banque dans le litige qui oppose le gouvernement égyptien à la Compagnie universelle du canal maritime de Suez en ce qui concerne l'indemnisation de cette dernière à la suite de la nationalisation du canal. La Banque n'interviendra que lorsque les parties en présence seront prêtes à entamer les négociations, a précisé M. Black.

Selon une source sûre, il ne sera pas question de projets tels que le financement éventuel par la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement d'un agrandissement du canal de Suez. En effet, M. Black a eu tout récemment à Paris et à Londres des entretiens avec les dirigeants de la compagnie. Ceux-ci n'ont soulevé aucune objection contre la mission proposée, à condition que l'Égypte ne puisse pas exploiter à des fins politiques la médiation de M. Black.

On apprend enfin que l'initiative de cette médiation avait été prise par l'Égypte elle-même au cours d'un récent entretien à Washington entre le Dr Mahmoud Farouk, ministre égyptien des affaires étrangères, et M. Black.

PARIS-PLAQUE
NOV. 8

Président de la Banque internationale pour
la Reconstruction et le Développement

M. Black va tenter une médiation entre Le Caire et les actionnaires de l'ancienne Compagnie de Suez

LE CAIRE, 7 novembre.

M. EUGENE BLACK, président de la Banque Internationale pour la Reconstruction et le Développement (B.I.R.D.), est attendu demain au Caire. Il vient, à la suite d'un récent entretien avec le Dr Mahmoud Fawzi, ministre des Affaires étrangères d'Egypte, en tant que médiateur entre le gouvernement du colonel Nasser et la Compagnie universelle du canal de Suez.

Ainsi, pour la première fois depuis la nationalisation du Canal, il n'est pas exclu que les représentants du gouvernement égyptien et ceux de la Compagnie se réunissent pour discuter des indemnités réclamées à l'Egypte par les actionnaires de la Compagnie.

Cette médiation est-elle la seule raison du départ de M. Black pour Le Caire ? Lui-même l'a affirmé hier, précisant qu'il ne serait pas question, lors de son séjour en Egypte, d'un fi-

nancement éventuel par la Banque Internationale pour entreprendre dans le canal des travaux, notamment des travaux d'agrandissement comme il en a parfois été question.

Mais, au même moment, le Dr El Kaissuny, ministre égyptien des Finances, et M. Zaki Saad, directeur administratif égyptien du Canal, préparant au Caire les entretiens qu'ils vont avoir avec M. Black, auraient très précisément envisagé, dit-on, de lui demander d'intervenir auprès des dirigeants de la Banque pour que celle-ci accorde un prêt à l'administration égyptienne du Canal.

Une éventuelle visite au Caire de M. Eugen Black

LONDRES, 6 novembre. — M. Eugen Black, président de la Banque Internationale pour la Reconstruction et le Développement, qui se trouve actuellement à Londres, pourrait être chargé d'une mission de médiation entre l'Égypte et la Compagnie du Canal de Suez, apprend-on de source bien informée.

Mais contrairement aux informations d'un journal du Caire, M. Black ne se rendra pas en Égypte le 8 novembre. Il retournera en effet à la fin de cette semaine à Washington.

La médiation du président de la B.I.R.D. portera essentiellement sur la question de l'indemnisation des actionnaires de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez.

L'Information Nov. 8th

La reprise des négociations anglo-égyptiennes pourrait amorcer une détente au Moyen-Orient

LONDRES, 7 novembre
(par téléphone, de notre correspondant permanent)

La reprise prudente et réservée des négociations anglo-égyptiennes sur le sort des biens britanniques placés sous séquestre, la prochaine visite au Caire de M. Eugen Black, président de la Banque Internationale, la venue à Londres du prince héritier du Yémen samedi prochain, sont autant d'indices que les contacts sont repris à tous les échelons pour amener une détente dans le Moyen-Orient.

Ce commentaire empreint de circonspection que l'on pouvait entendre ce matin encore de la bouche du porte-parole du Foreign Office, témoigne en tout cas que la diplomatie britannique ne demeure pas inactive. Elle procède par sa méthode coutumière qui consiste à circonscrire les zones de friction sans vouloir tout régler d'un coup.

Pour le Yémen, on se montre d'ailleurs plus explicite. Si ce pays renonce à ses ambitions sur le territoire d'Aden qui est une colonie de la Couronne, la voie serait aussitôt ouverte à une reprise des relations amicales. On a des raisons de penser que l'oligarchie yéménite, bien qu'elle ait sollicité des armes de l'Union soviétique et qu'elle en ait reçues, voudrait se détacher de la tutelle de l'Égypte. L'Irak, d'ailleurs, s'emploie activement à provoquer pareil revirement. Après la Jordanie, le Yémen rentrerait ainsi dans l'orbite de l'influence occidentale.

M. Eugen BLACK au Caire : mission d'exploration

En ce qui concerne d'autre part les relations anglo-égyptiennes, on estime qu'il serait peu sage de s'attendre à des développements immédiats ou de grande portée. Contrairement à la thèse de certains hauts fonctionnaires du Foreign Office, il apparaît que Le Caire est moins pressé de faire ce minimum de concessions que le gouvernement britannique estime indispensable avant de procéder lui-même au dégel, même partiel, des avoirs égyptiens bloqués à Londres. De sorte que le jeu d'attente, si l'on en croit de nombreux rapports diplomatiques des pays neutres, n'est pas près de cesser. C'est dans son contexte d'ailleurs que l'on place la démarche de

M. Eugen Black. Il irait d'ailleurs, d'après certaines versions officieuses, en médiateur dans l'affaire des dédommagements que le gouvernement du Caire serait disposé à verser aux actionnaires de la Compagnie de Suez.

Comme cette proposition s'accompagne de divers pourparlers, la mission de M. Black n'aurait en réalité que le caractère d'une mission de reconnaissance, d'une mission d'exploration.

Les perspectives de contacts Est-Ouest

On met en doute d'ailleurs qu'il soit possible d'envisager une solution durable des difficultés du Moyen-Orient sans que l'Union soviétique y soit associée. Si une conférence à l'échelon le plus élevé, ainsi que M. Khrouchtchev l'a proposé hier, et qui traiterait à la fois de tous les litiges qui séparent le monde occidental du bloc communiste, ne saurait sous cette forme donner de résultats utiles, on n'exclut pas pour autant à Downing Street des contacts moins ambitieux.

Le premier ministre, M. Harold Macmillan, ne fera en ce qui le concerne, aucun geste qui puisse être interprété par le Kremlin comme une fin de non-recevoir. Il se réserve de soulever la question même de la reprise du dialogue lors du prochain Conseil de l'OTAN.

J. C.

Vendredi 8 novembre 1957

Vers des conversations entre Le Caire et la Cie du Canal de Suez ?

M. Eugen BLACK
directeur de la B. I. R. D.
se rend au Caire
en médiateur

LONDRES. — M. Eugen Black, directeur de la Banque Mondiale (B.I.R.D.) doit quitter Londres demain vendredi pour Le Caire où, pendant deux jours, il aura des entretiens avec les dirigeants égyptiens en vue de l'utilisation éventuelle des services de la banque pour aboutir à un accord sur les indemnités consécutives à la nationalisation de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez si les parties intéressées ouvrent des discussions à cette fin.

Cette nouvelle s'est immédiatement traduite, au Stock Exchange de Londres, par une hausse des actions SUEZ de £ 37 à £ 39 1/4.

Il semble en effet que pour la première fois depuis la nationalisation du canal, les représentants du gouvernement égyptien et ceux de la compagnie vont se réunir prochainement pour discuter des indemnités dues par l'Égypte aux actionnaires de la compagnie.

On précise que l'initiative de cette médiation a été prise par l'Égypte elle-même.

Le docteur El Kalsuny, ministre égyptien des Finances, et M. Zaki Saad, directeur administratif égyptien du F.M.I., auraient discuté, hier, de la possibilité d'un prêt de la Banque Mondiale à l'administration égyptienne du canal de Suez. En tout cas, dans les milieux financiers du Caire, on se félicite de la visite de M. Black, considérée comme un élément favorable pour une solution des difficultés de l'Égypte avec l'Occident.

Accueil favorable de la Cie du Canal de Suez

De son côté, M. Jacques Georges-Picot, directeur général de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez, a déclaré qu'il ne voit aucun inconvénient à ce qu'une personnalité de la qualité de M. Eugen Black facilite les négociations entre Le Caire et la Compagnie.

...isme.
M. BLACK AU CAIRE

LONDRES, 6 novembre. — M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement, a annoncé cet après-midi à Londres qu'il avait accepté une invitation du gouvernement égyptien de se rendre au Caire.

Le but de la visite de M. Black est d'offrir les services de la banque dans le litige qui oppose le gouvernement égyptien à la Compagnie universelle du Canal de Suez.

■ La Jordanie a demandé une réunion du Conseil de Sécurité pour reprendre la discussion sur la situation dans le *no man's land* de Jérusalem, à la frontière israélo-jordanienne.

■ L'armée syrienne a reçu l'ordre de tirer à vue sur tout avion ou tout détachement étrangers violant l'espace aérien ou le territoire de la Syrie. D'autre part, les autorités de Damas assurent, dans une note à M. Hammarskjöld, que les troupes turques ont violé les frontières syriennes.

'Le Figaro' 7 novembre 1957

M. BLACK
président de la Banque mondiale
attendu vendredi au Caire

Londres, 6 novembre (A. F. P.). — M. Eugène Black, président de la Banque internationale pour la reconstruction et le développement, a annoncé cet après-midi à Londres qu'il avait accepté une invitation du gouvernement égyptien de se rendre au Caire en visite officielle le 8 novembre.

L'objet de la visite est d'offrir les services de la banque dans le litige qui oppose le gouvernement égyptien à la Compagnie universelle du canal maritime de Suez en ce qui concerne l'indemnisation de cette dernière à la suite de la nationalisation du canal. La banque n'interviendra que lorsque les parties en présence seront prêtes à entamer les négociations, a précisé M. Black.

Le président de la Banque Internationale vient discuter le remboursement des frais de Suez

Président de la Banque Internationale M. Eugène Black, arrivé hier à Paris, et qui repartira dimanche pour Londres, aura des entretiens avec de nombreuses personnalités françaises, notamment M. Baumgartner gouverneur de la Banque de France, M. Joxe, secrétaire général du Quai d'Orsay, M. Pinay et M. Pflimlin.

● Le principal objet du voyage de M. Black est le déblaiement du canal de Suez : la Banque Internationale a avancé douze millions de dollars (5 milliards de francs) pour ce déblaiement, elle entend être remboursée, d'où l'objet de la visite.

● Autre question en discussion : la possibilité du retrait par la France de son apport au Fonds monétaire international (262,5 millions de dollars soit 110 milliards de francs) ; cette intention étant prêtée à M. Félix Gaillard.

● Dernier problème à étudier : la construction d'un chemin de fer reliant les mines de Tiaday (Sahara français) à la mer par le Sahara espagnol (Rio de Oro).

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INTERNATIONAL
SECRETARY LEVEL

NOV 14 9 32 AM 1957

SECRETARY LEVEL



DAYTON (O.) NEWS

Circ.: e. 154,532
S. 182,238

Front Page Edit Page Other Page
NOV 10 1957

Date:



EUGENE BLACK
Plans to Listen

World Bank Head to Talk With Nasser

Plan to Discuss Mediation Of Canal Claims

CAIRO, Nov. 9—(UP)—World Bank President Eugene Black today opened financial talks with Egyptian officials that could help melt the icy relations between Egypt and the West.

Black indicated on his arrival from London early today that the bank might be willing to act as mediator in the settling of claims on the Egyptianized Suez Canal Co. by the old international Suez Canal Co.

But he killed any speculation that the bank would give Egypt a loan solely to end the dispute.

HE SAID it was not the World Bank's role to make loans "purely to liquidate financial claims in such problems. We make loans for productive purposes."

ALSO CARRIED BY THE FOLLOWING:

New York World-Telegram and Sun
Dayton (O.) Journal Herald
Terre Haute (Ind.) Tribune
Seattle Times
Chicago Sun-Times
Sacramento (Calif.) Union
Austin (Tex.) American
Beaumont (Tex.) Enterprise
Miami (Florida) Herald
Indianapolis Times

He came here on Egypt's invitation and said he planned "to listen" rather than to present any suggestions of his own to help the Egyptian economy.

Nevertheless, he conferred with United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold before leaving New York. Hammarskjold has been active in trying to solve the canal compensation problem.

Settlement of the claims of shareholders in the old Suez Canal Co. by Egypt would eliminate one of the major stumbling blocks obstructing better relations between Egypt and the West.

IT MIGHT trigger a whole series of improvements in those relations.

At the present, trade talks are under way between Egypt and Britain in Rome and similar talks between Egypt and France are scheduled to resume shortly in Geneva.

Black's schedule included talks with Finance Minister Abdel Moneim el Kaisouni today and with President Gamal Abdel Nasser tomorrow. He planned to leave for New York Monday.

One result of the talks, if successful, could be the unfreezing of Egyptian assets in the United States.

Press Intelligence, Inc.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

PUEBLO (Colo.) CHIEFTAIN

Circ.: m. 17,339

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date:

NOV 11 1956

ALSO CARRIED BY THE FOLLOWING :

Little Rock Arkansas Gazette

Egypt Asks World Bank To Mediate Settlement For Suez Canal Seizure

CAIRO (AP)—Egypt formally asked the World Bank Sunday to act as mediator in working out an agreement on Egyptian compensation payments for nationalizing the Suez Canal. that some sort of compromise might be near after 15 months of dispute. A settlement could lead to improved relations between nations in a wide range of matters.

The request was revealed by World Bank President Eugene Black of the United States after a two-hour meeting with Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Black will fly to Paris Monday to get approval of his role as mediator from the old Suez Canal Co.

Black told newsmen here that both Nasser and the old canal company are "anxious for settlement." He stressed that his role would be that of "a mediator and not an arbitrator" with neither side bound to accept his recommendations.

Compensation for Egypt's nationalization of the canal last year would be paid to stockholders of the old company. But the channel through which such compensation would be paid was left to further discussion. Egypt in the past has indicated its willingness to pay the stockholders but balked at dealing through the Suez company unless considerable assets of the firm outside Egypt were turned over to the Cairo government.

It appeared now, however

SALISBURY (N.C.) POST

Circ.: e. 17,230
S. 17,374

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Page

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Date: DEC 1

**World Bank Seeks
Suez Settlement**

CAIRO, Nov. 30 (AP)—The World Bank's Middle East governor, Mohammed Shohab, said today he is discussing with the Egyptians the possibility of sending a World Bank delegation to Cairo to gather information toward settling their dispute with shareholders of the old Suez Canal Co.

Shohab met today with Egypt's finance minister, Abdel Moneim Kaissouny. He told the minister of World Bank Chief Eugene Black's contacts in Geneva, London and Paris with representatives of shareholders of the old company.

One of the subjects discussed was sending a World Bank delegation to Egypt, but it would be premature to make any definite statement at this point, Shohab said. He plans to return to Washington Tuesday.

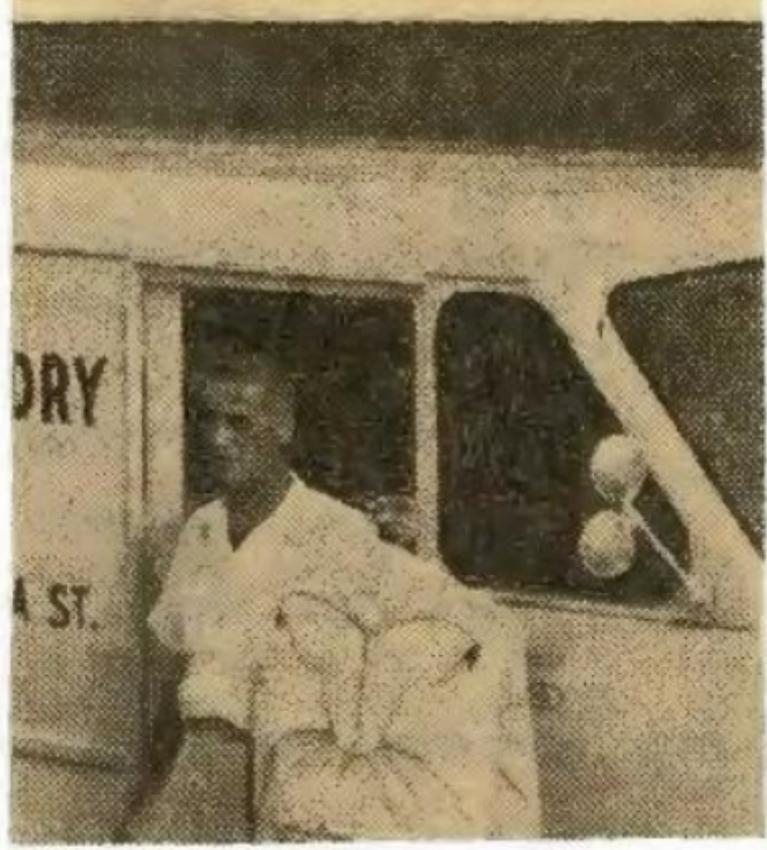
Black was in Egypt three weeks ago and saw Nasser and other Egyptian leaders. The World Bank has offered to act as mediator in the dispute, under way since Egypt nationalized the canal in 1956.

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PAGE 2

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et Minivan Has Big



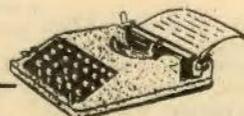
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Front Page
Edit Page
Other Page

NOV 30 1957

Date:

WASHINGTON LETTER



Washington News Bureau
1293 National Press Building

To the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor:

One of the most significant Washington reactions to President Eisenhower's illness was the lack of any appreciable dismay over those early prospects that Vice-President Nixon might have to be brought into larger White House responsibilities for a time.

Back in 1955 the Democrats were in full cry against the man they called "Tricky Dick" Nixon, holding that he had accused Democratic candidates of conduct bordering on treason - in the 1954 campaign. Now their attitude has greatly softened; almost everyone in Washington admits that Mr. Nixon has "matured," has grown with experience, has put aside sharp political practice.



NOT ALL TALK

No one doubts that Mr. Nixon is energetic, has a very broad grasp of foreign and domestic problems, and is a hard-working, realistic "Eisenhower-type" Republican. There are even those who say he would make a more effective President than General Eisenhower.

To the question whether Mr. Nixon is an "opportunist" or a "man of principle," his close associates argue that he is a man of conviction but his convictions are neither doctrinaire nor stereotyped. Thus on some issues he may appear conservative; on others, liberal.

Added responsibilities for Mr. Nixon, due to the President's illness, are expected to increase his lead as a presidential prospect over California's Senator Knowland.

WHOM TO CONSULT FOR DETACHED ADVICE?

One of the difficulties during Mr. Eisenhower's recovery is to whom he may go for detached advice if the question of delegating authority or even relinquishing presidential power should arise. Mr. Eisenhower has said frankly and repeatedly he would quit if he couldn't give the presidency all it requires. It is a decision that he, and he only, could make. But suppose he wanted advice? Mr. Nixon by his own delicate position either would decline to speak or would lean over backward to tell the President to stay on. Cabinet officials are appointees of the President as is the White House staff, including Sherman Adams and James Hagerty. They would have a direct interest. As for Democrats, the last thing most of them want is to be presented to the country as taking an un-sporting attitude toward a beloved and convalescing President.

By a process of elimination the spokesman or adviser at such a time probably would be a detached but sympathetic congressional leader in Mr. Eisenhower's own party - somebody like Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, or a group of Republicans like him.

WASHINGTON 'NOD' DRAWS SPUTNIK GAG

Here's the latest sputnik story circling around Washington:

It seems a monument was erected at the site of the launching of the first Soviet earth satellite. And on the monument is affixed a tablet which reads:

"Washington slept here."

CIA REPORT ON SOVIET MISSILES STARTLING

The intelligence estimates on Soviet military capabilities continue to be gloomy. The Central Intelligence Agency director, Allen Dulles, briefed the Johnson subcommittee on preparedness, leaving several senators with their mouths open.

A top-secret report on the Soviets has been deposited now at the White House by the so-called Gaither committee, which was headed at first by H. Rowan Gaither, Jr., former president of the Ford Foundation. The committee of outstanding military, scientific, and industrial men conducted a wide-ranging set of interviews and investigations. There have been several leaks of information from the report.

One disclosed that a massive, very costly shelter program to protect the populace from atomic radiation was recommended. Another said that the report emphasized that the Soviets are so far ahead of the United States in missile development that it will take three or four years to catch up.

The interval between was said to be full of danger for the free world. If the Soviets produced quantities of intermediate-range and intercontinental ballistic missiles, they could threaten SAC bases. The free world is relying on SAC as a war deterrent until the United States can accumulate an arsenal of long-range missile weapons.

U.S. SET TO EXTEND WARM HAND TO NASSER

There is talk here that Washington is ready to patch up its quarrel with Egypt's President Nasser. Colonel Nasser's Foreign Minister is coming

2

to Washington, officially to talk with the head of the World Bank, but to discuss business with the United States Government on the side.

Washington doesn't want Colonel Nasser stirring up trouble in Algeria and Tunisia, and thinks he has burned his fingers in the Syrian-Jordanian affair by antagonizing Saudi Arabia's powerful King Saud. Also Washington hopes that Colonel Nasser is awakening to the danger of getting too chummy with the Soviets.

So the groundwork is laid for some easing of United States-Egyptian tension. But if Colonel Nasser unleashes his press and radio on King Hussein again, he is going to find the welcome mat for his Foreign Minister speedily withdrawn.

ANKARA UNSHAKEN BY SOVIET PRESSURE

The Soviets have stepped up their pressure on Turkey; but the Turks don't scare easily. Ankara can be as sharp and firm as the Soviets, and is ready to throw back this latest thunder with interest.

GOP QUARTERS INDICATE BENSON EXIT

Secretary of Agriculture Benson has not been requested yet to resign, but the political wisdom of such a move is strongly suggested in high GOP quarters. Despite an improved farm picture, party leaders still see the secretary's unpopularity as a dangerous handicap in the 1958 election.

Change for the sake of change is a sacrifice often made to political expediency. That Secretary Benson will be under pressure to make such sacrifice there seems little doubt.

Josephine Ripley

Richard Stout

Courtney Sheldon Neal Stanford William H. Stranges

600 vehicles were counted entering the grounds on each night of the festival, a number which is large in a small country where automobile travel is not usual for the entire population.

Art and photography exhibitions and lectures were featured, as well as music, drama, and dance programs. The greatest number of spectators—more than 10,000—were attracted to the ruins of the Church of Santa

Some businessmen and government officials are interested in increasing tourist traffic in Guatemala and visualize a festival with emphasis on Guatemalan arts and artists as an important tourist attraction. Other officials say that the prime intent of the festival must be to acquaint the native population with artistic works, regardless of the country of their origin, and that therefore the best that is available from all countries should be chosen. If this attracts foreign visitors and furnishes inspiration to local artists it would serve a double purpose.

To Make U.S. Debut

Aase Nordmo Loevberg, Norwegian soprano, will make her U.S. debut in a Beethoven-Wagner program which Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra will present in Philadelphia Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Dec. 6 and 7. The program will be repeated at Carnegie Hall, New York, on Dec. 9 and 10.

By Charles Poore

Mexico City

In the final week of the opera season, productions of "Trovatore" and "Tosca" delighted a filled auditorium. In the former work, in the part of the gypsy, Azucena, the Portuguese-Brazilian contralto, Jean Madeira, displayed excellent vocal gifts, her sustained high notes eliciting applause and loud cries, Mexican style. The Count di Luna was impersonated by Gian Giacomo Guelfi, a baritone of rich and well-schooled voice. The bass role of Fernando fell to Giuseppe Modesti.

In "Tosca," Giuseppe di Stefano took the part of Mario, the painter, against Irma González in the title role. She won much applause for her singing of the Vissi d'arte meditation in the second act, though it was Gian Giacomo Guelfi as Baron Scarpia who dominated the stage. In the final act, diStefano had to sing a second time his aria E lucevan le stelle, in response to applause. With the fall of the curtain on "Tosca," the 1957 opera season ended, everything promising well for next year.

Chamber Music

Aurelio Fuentes, violinist, presented in Sala Chopin his third and last concert of chamber music. His program included the Buxtehude Trio Op. 1, No. 3; the Trio Romantico of Manuel Ponce; and the Ernest Chausson Quartet in A major for Piano, Violin, Viola, and Cello. It is hard to realize that the Buxtehude music was written so long ago, for it is fresh and sparkling, as of today. The instrumental ensemble was made up of Concepcion Garcia Leyva, Aurelio Fuentes, and Ana Isabel Berlin.

The same musicians presented

the Ponce piece, which, coming after the Buxtehude Trio, seemed a little thin. Ponce had undoubted talent, but he had little concept of chamber music. The Chausson Quartet was magnificently played, for all its technical difficulties.

Earlier Programs

The first concert included the Grieg Sonata in G major, Op. 13, for Violin and Piano, presented by Fuentes and de Fridman; and the Khachaturian Trio for Piano, Violin, and Clarinet, with Anastasio Flores as clarinetist. The Trio is an exotic work, written by a native of the wild and mountainous Caucasus. It moves with a certain impetuosity and it has strange harmonies. In contrast, the final number was the Brahms Quintet, Op. 115, with clarinet, which moves placidly and melodiously. The program of the second concert contained Bach's Concerto in E for Violin and Strings, Concerto in D for Piano and Strings, and the Double Concerto for Violin and Oboe and String Orchestra.

Hermann von Beckerath, cellist from Germany, gave a pair of concerts in Bellas Artes, his programs containing the Schubert Sonata in A minor, the Richard Strauss Sonata in F major, and the Brahms Sonata in F major, besides Beethoven's Variations on a Mozart Theme from the "Magic Flute" and Sonata in A major. The second concert closed with a set of short pieces in which Senor Beckerath displayed a marvelous technique, showing complete mastery of the bow. If the melodies he revealed a good tone and sensitive phrasing.

Miguel Garcia Mora was the pianist in these works. The concerts were given under the auspices of the German Cultural Institute.

The Institute of Bellas Artes has started another cultural project in the province—this time in Cuernavaca, where it has been enthusiastically welcomed. Leading the inaugural ceremony was Gen. Rodolfo López de Nava, Governor of the State, and assisting him was Alfonso Roqueni, Rector of the University of Morelos. The director of the project in Cuernavaca is Mayo Antonio Sánchez. From Mexico City came Miquel Alvarez Acosta, Director of the Institute of Bellas Artes, together with José Antonio Malo and Jorge Ramón Juárez. The American Embassy was represented by Mrs. Owen Kuhn and Horace Edwards, cultural officers.

Outdoor Recital

The following day the Mexican pianist, José Kahan, delighted people with a recital in the open air theater. On one night the main attraction was an exhibition of modern paintings by Cuernavaca artists. On another night the ballet group of Bellas Artes presented the Zapata Ballet in the outdoor theater.

Cuernavaca, though near Mexico City, is too far away for people to attend evening performances in the metropolis. Hence the value of their own cultural project.

Philharmonic to Tour

The New York Philharmonic will tour South America for four to six weeks at the close of its CBS Radio season in May, 1958. The orchestra expects to give concerts in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and possibly in Central America and the Caribbean islands.

House, the production has been transferred to the playhouse, where it has been drawing large audiences.

Permanent Setting

Teo Otto's permanent set overlaps the stage and seems to embrace the front stalls. The theater, which is rather ugly and angular—and only a temporary playhouse for the resident company of the Frankfurt City Theater (Städtische Bühnen)—thus seems much more intimate than usual. But when leaving the auditorium one has to be careful not to walk into Hell Mouth by mistake, for Hades in this production is approached through what is normally an exit from the stalls to the left of the proscenium. It is in accord with the playwright's instructions in the script that no curtain is to be used, and the effect is to transport one to ancient Thessaly even as one is feeling in one's pocket for pennings to pay for the program.

The production by Heinrich Koch follows the author's instructions closely in most respects, and both playwright and producer are particularly fortunate in having Gisela von Collande to interpret the role of Alcestis. Hans Dieter Zeidler is the boisterous wine-bibbing Heracles enjoying a hero's holiday. His change of mood when he is told of the demise of Alcestis and realizes he must bring someone back from the realms of Pluto—a task he has always dreaded—is well prepared by Wilder and well acted here.

New Playhouse Site

With the rest of the audience I greatly enjoyed Wolfgang Schirlitz's portrayal of the muddle-headed old Teiresias. The satire of the Topsy Sisters which follows is amusing in its way, but the main purpose of this

The new season of opera London lumbered into act with two cycles of the "Ring" though, to be fair, it rolls briskly than usual under Rudolf Kempe's balanced direction. Hardly had this annual rite accomplished than, in a series of press conferences and photographs, Margherita Warren from Vienna arrived to direct a new "Aida," with sumptuous scenery and costumes by Salvatore Fiume. As it turned out, the production was a failure.

Covent Garden has redeemed itself since then by presenting an excellent "Tales of Hoffmann," and an enjoyable "Carmen" with a splendid heroine, Regina Resnik.

But it has been left to the junior house at Sadler's Wells to cheer us all up. The start of their season was unpromising, for the chorus went on strike. To this the management briskly riposted by mounting as many operas as possible which need no chorus. Perhaps the director did the chorus good, for when they returned, in Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah," they seemed in excellent fettle.

Work by Bartók

Somehow Saint-Saëns' music remains obstinately salon-bound; and an Anglo-Saxon niceness robbed Patricia Johnson's gestures of the urgency a Latin might have given them. Still, her heart softly awoke as appealingly as ever; and the pagan dances in the temple of Dagon, a somber spot in Ralph Koltai's ingenious design (the stage of Sadler's Wells is sadly small), went with a swing which far outshone the Egyptian celebrations of opera tradition.

The mark of the season, however, has been the first full per-

hind each with different colored shafts of light. Their efforts were hardly necessary, for although, as the saying goes, nothing happens in this piece, the music is marvelous dramatic. It is built up, in effect of sequences of rich, diverse chords decorated, or linked, in all manner of glissandi, arpeggios and trills on brass, woodwind, and harp.

Blazing Harmonies

Blazing harmonies, buttressed by all the unction of the organ display the splendor of Bluebeard's possessions, and merge into mounting discord as the climax of Bluebeard's agony approaches. For he is not the villain but the broken hero of the version of the story, a man condemned to eternal loneliness.

Victoria Elliott as Judith, the fourth wife to attempt to lighten his weight of solitude, brings strong, fervent passion to the dark castle; David Ward, immensely tall, superbly dressed, sang the bass dirge of Bluebeard's sorrow with a warmth and feeling which disguise what is really rather monotonous vocal writing. Bartók, indeed never showed much feeling in the voice. Between them, the two singers and the orchestra make "Bluebeard's Castle" a magnificent lament for the isolation which sometimes afflicts the human spirit, and a remarkable opera experience.

MAURICE KORANIEVSKY

Paintings Dec. 2-16

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S. 404,550

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date:

NOV 29 1954

Egypt Seeks U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON — (INS.) — Western diplomats said today that Egypt, after a year of close ties with Soviet Russia, is suddenly making new overtures of friendship toward the U. S.

Reports to the State Department indicate that President Nasser's government has abruptly ceased a long-standing campaign of anti-American propaganda.

Coupled with this, Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi has come to the U. S. to seek economic and fiscal aid through such agencies as the International Bank.

Washington officials said that Fawzi, who is visiting the U. S. ostensibly to head Egypt's delegation at the United Nations for the current Algerian debate, actually plans to come here to confer with Eugene Black, head of the International Bank.

It was reported that the foreign minister also hopes to confer with some top officials of the Eisenhower administration, possibly including Secretary of State Dulles.

the strike started to Sept. 1, when the contract expired. Another seven cents would be applicable as of Oct. 14. This provides for an immediate 12-cent increase when work is resumed.

Three cents additional would be effective next March 1 and five cents more next Sept. 1. Another six cents would be granted Sept. 1, 1959. The proposal also provides for a quar-

(Turn to Page 8, Col. 1.)

Sicily Volcano Erupting Again

CATANIA, Sicily — (AP.) — Etna, Sicily's on-again, off-again volcano, is on again. Europe's most active volcano is erupting with an explosion about every ten minutes.

Vulcanologists emphasized that there is no immediate danger from this newest eruption. They said ashes from the explosion were falling back into the crater but that a tongue of lava had moved 1,000 feet down the

**CORPUS CHRISTI
(Tex.) CALLER**

Circ.: m. 55,578
S. 68,142

Front Edit Other
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Date: NOV 27 1951

British May Free Egyptian Assets

ROME, Nov. 26 (AP) — The first phase of British-Egyptian talks on a financial settlement after the Suez crisis are very near an end with agreement in sight, an Egyptian diplomatic source said today.

This source said the British "are finally meeting our requests for release of most of Egypt's frozen assets in Britain."

A British source close to the negotiations, which have been going on here since May, declined to confirm or deny the report.

The report coincided with an unconfirmed story in a Cairo newspaper that British Prime Minister Macmillan is considering making a trip to Cairo to see President Nasser in an effort to improve relations.

The Egyptians demanded an agreement on releasing the assets, which Britain froze at the start of the Suez crisis, as a precondition to resumption of economic relations.

When the talks began, the total of frozen Egyptian assets in Britain was placed at about 27 million

pounds.

The Egyptian source said outside intervention by World Bank President Eugene Black had been instrumental in getting the negotiations going again.

According to the Egyptian source Egypt would agree that part of the remaining frozen assets in Britain — perhaps amounting to about 3,500,000 pounds — be paid to the old Suez Canal Co. shareholders as indemnification for their stock.

Indepe Imports

AUSTIN — Independent oil producers of a four-state area yesterday attacked the exemption of the West Coast from the administration's oil imports-cutting program and called for construction of a crude pipeline to connect the oil-short West Coast with areas of oversupply in the Southwest.

In a documented statement accompanied by oral testimony before the President's Cabinet Com-

missi-
dailys, and refineries have not bought all available domestic crude before using imports, it was stated.

"Texas alone, with excess producing capacity of more than one million barrels a day, has more than four times enough unused production to make up the West Coast deficit," the producers testified.

The producers pointed out that a 30-inch crude pipeline to California from the surplus area would be approximately 1200 miles long, would deliver 200,000 barrels per day to the West Coast, would cost about \$100 million, and could be built in 90 days. Some West Coast refineries refuse to commit themselves to buy oil from such a line, the independents charged, because they want unlimited imports.

Shortage of crude in District 5 would be "more than 200,000 barrels a day if war came now, and by 1967 would be almost one

Pen...
CORPUS CHRISTI
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Chc. No. 88,578
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Date

**WILMINGTON (Del.)
JOURNAL-
EVERY EVENING**

Circ.: e. 70,278

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date: NOV 22 1957

**New Industry
Aim of Egypt**

**Russian Loan to Aid
In Five-Year Plan
Of Industrialization**

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 22 (AP).—Aziz Sidky, minister of industry, said in a newspaper interview today that Soviet aid would help Egypt raise the national income by 365 million dollars and find work for half a million people.

Egyptian reports say the promised Soviet economic and technical aid will consist of a 175 million dollar loan bearing 2½ per cent interest repayable over a 12 to 15 year period. Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin announced the aid program in Moscow Tuesday night at a banquet for the Egyptian defense minister, Maj. Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer.

Sidky, who is preparing to leave for Moscow with a party of economic experts soon to work a detailed slate of projects, told the newspaper Al Shaab that the loan would help realize Egypt's 5-year industrialization program.

He said Egypt needs 700 million dollars to carry out the 5-year plan, in addition to 462 million dollars in foreign currency.

Egypt is getting only 175 million dollars in foreign currency from the Soviet Union, he said, because each new industry would produce things formerly imported, thus cutting down on needed foreign exchange.

He told newsmen last night the Egyptian government is especially interested in building a naval shipyard, an automobile industry, a building equipment industry, mining and oil projects.

The amount of the Soviet loan, as reported here, would be only about 100 million dollars short of the British, U. S. and World Bank assistance offered short of the British, U. S. and World Bank assistance offered for Egypt's billion dollar Aswan Dam project last year and then withdrawn.

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WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

ALBUQUERQUE (N.M.) JOURNAL

Circ.: m. 40,776

S. 53,623

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Date: NOV 15 1957

World Bank Boss Back From Canal Dicker

NEW YORK (AP)—World Bank President Eugene R. Black has returned from foreign talks aimed at launching negotiations between Egypt and former owners of the Suez Canal over payment for the canal. The bank has agreed to act as mediator in the discussions, but Black said no time had been set for their start.

Black said he would leave for Washington to try to set up "a small group of our people to study the facts." He termed the matter of compensation for the canal "a very important and complicated question."

Press Intelligence, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALBUQUERQUE (N.M.)
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Page	10
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Date: 10/15/51

No. 30

CHICAGO NEWS

Circ.: e. 588,576

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date:

NOV 13 1957

War Fever Slackens in Middle East

*Israel Helps by Easing
Friction at 2 Sore Spots*

BY GEORGE WELLER
Daily News Foreign Service

NICOSIA, Cyprus — Despite occasional flareups, the high fever of international tensions over the weary Middle East is showing long range signs of slackening.

Israel has contributed heavily to the easing by halting work on two fronts of disputed no-man's land.

With its statesmen still mending from the bomb outrage in its Parliament, Israel ordered workmen withdrawn temporarily from both the Jerusalem corridor facing Jordan and the Syrian frontier at Lake Huleh.

* * *

EGYPTIAN President Gamal Abdel Nasser, despite Cairo radio's continuing shrill propaganda, joined the amity chorus by sending Eugene Black, president of the World Bank, back to Washington with the pledge that mediation with Suez bondholders could be undertaken with Black as the honest broker.

This move augurs for thawing of Egypt's \$30 million in blocked accounts held by the United States as security for possible lawsuits by British and French bondholders.

Washington's freeze has blocked Egyptian-American trade.

With British bondholders satisfied, it is hoped that the British-Egyptian talks about blocked Egyptian credits and sequestered private assets in Egypt can be pushed faster and the year-old Suez invasion buried in settlements.

JORDAN'S propaganda feud with Egypt still flares occasionally. King Hussein castigated Egypt's "Communist leadership" in a letter to the friendly Iraqis who had urged him to summon an Arab summit conference, and Cairo radio replied with charges that Hussein is "selling out" the Arab refugees.

Meantime, however, Jordan's political boss, Foreign Minister Samir Rifai, was trying to reach an agreement with Egypt's charge d'affaires in Amman about restoring fractured diplomatic relations.

Observers believe that Nasser, troubled by Syria's closing ties with the Soviets, is bending his neutralism slightly westward.

In Moscow, Egypt's commander-in-chief, Maj. Gen. Abdul Hakim Amer, is a feted guest as Russia seeks to hold its small gains after the Syrian fiasco in the United Nations.

Syria this week renewed its campaign against Turkey with the claim that two Turkish planes flew over its borders. But Syria's press failed to flay the visit of the United States 6th Fleet flagship Salem to Peirut, Lebanon, in terms of "menace" used for the last two months.

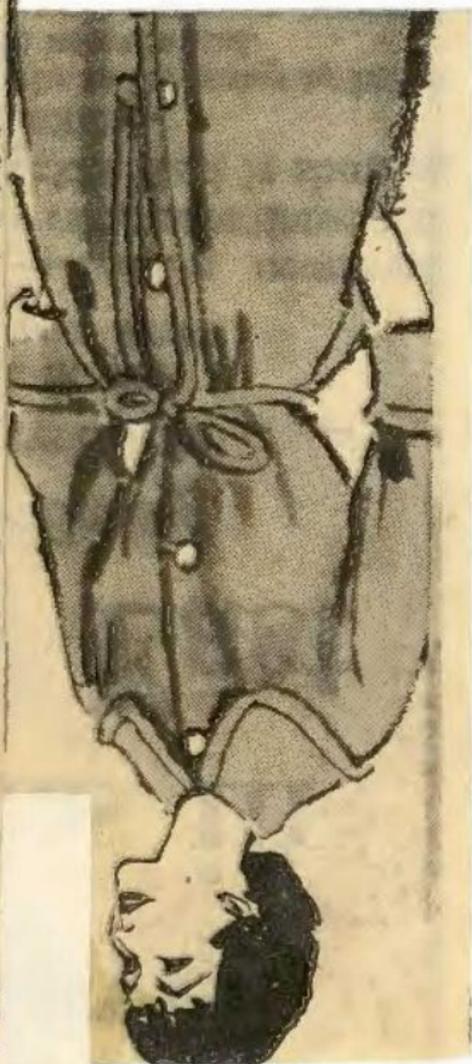
GREECE CAME up in the pacifist chorus with a rebuke to ~~Cyprus~~ terrorists for their leaflets demanding conflict between Turkey and Greece regardless of NATO ties.

The Greek government chilled the guerrillas' new wave of murder this week by saying "EOKA has no right to speak of a possible Greek-Turkish war."

LITTLE Lebanon, tired of being the cockpit of Arab family quarrels, made a huge housecleaning of assassins, gun smugglers and lame ducks who have been settling their feuds with gunply in its alleys.

Some 500 Syrians, Palestinians and anti-Hussein Jordanians were suddenly rounded up and pushed across the borders eastward.

Last week's murder of a newspaper editor was the straw which snapped the patience of Lebanon's pro-Western Premier Sami Sohl.



EST. BY [illegible]
CHRYSD HENR

HOUSTON CHRONICLE

Circ.: e. 202,888
S. 226,287

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NOV 12 1957

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Egypt Ready to Negotiate Over Canal Compensation

Reuters

Paris—World Bank president Eugene Black said here Tuesday Egypt will negotiate for compensation with the company that once ran the nationalized Suez Canal.

Black arrived by air from Cairo where he conferred with Egyptian officials, including President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Black said he would attend negotiations between Egyptian authorities and the Suez Canal Co. over compensation for the canal which Egypt nationalized in July, 1956. He described his job as mediator, rather than an umpire, adding that he did not know when or where the first discussion would be held.

As a result of Black's mission, the Paris independent newspaper Le Monde said trade, cultural and diplomatic

relations between Egypt and France and Britain would be resumed soon. The paper noted that the British government owns 44 per cent of the canal company's stock and that any settlement meant London is ready to renew relations with Cairo.

(Before leaving Cairo Monday Black said the Egyptian government and the canal company were "anxious to reach an agreement" and that he would continue mediation in Paris and London.

(Black described as "successful" a 90-minute talk with President Nasser and Finance Minister Abdul Moneim el Kaissuny. He added that a World Bank mission was due to arrive in Cairo to assess the canal company's assets).

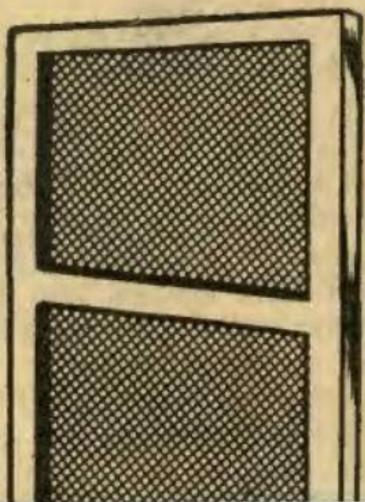
Black will fly to London for further negotiations on the canal issue.

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Front Page Edit NOV 12 1956 Other Page

World Bank To Mediate In Suez Talks

© New York Times News Service

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

— The World Bank has agreed to act as mediator in future negotiations on compensation of Suez Canal stockholders, World Bank President Eugene R. Black confirmed Monday.

After two days of talks in Cairo with Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Black revealed that the bank's mediation would deal only with the financial aspects of compensation, not with deciding who is to negotiate on behalf of the Suez Canal stockholders.

"Will Be There"

"It was decided that if and when the Egyptian government and the Suez stockholders get together, the bank will be there to mediate between them," Black said at the airport here while en route from Cairo to Paris, France. He is expected to fly Thursday to New York, N. Y.

In no circumstances would the bank take part in a decision on who should represent the stockholders, Black affirmed.

Egypt has refused to negotiate with the old Suez Canal Co. on the grounds that it ceased to exist when the Egyptian government nationalized the canal in July, 1956.

Black described as "absolutely ridiculous" a Cairo report he had discussed a World Bank loan to Egypt for financing construction of the Aswan Dam, provided that Cairo settled its dispute with the Suez Canal Co.

"There was no discussion of a loan or anything of the sort," Black said.

Moves by Dag

Black went to Cairo after preliminary conversations in New York last month with top Egyptian representatives and with Dag Hammarskjold, secretary-general of the United Nations.

Hammarskjold has been working quietly behind the scenes in an effort to bring about a quick settlement of the problem.

The main issue is a question of compensation to shareholders of the old company, most of whom are British and French, to liquidate their interests in the Suez Canal.

When the canal was nationalized, leading to a major world crisis, Egypt said she was ready to pay the shareholders the value of their stocks as quoted on the Paris market on the day of nationalization.

The old company's original stand was that nationalization was illegal and a violation of Egypt's international commitments.

No Contest

There seems little likelihood now that any effort will be made to contest Nasser's

nationalization. But the old company probably will demand greater compensation than a mere payoff to stockholders.

Up to now Egypt has thrown up a number of barriers to direct negotiation with the old company.

But it is becoming apparent that Egypt is interested in getting all outstanding disputes over the canal settled — as much on her own terms as possible, of course.

For one thing, officials think settlement of the canal dispute would clear the way for settlement of differences with Britain, France and the United States.

Preliminary Talks

Egypt now is in process of preliminary talks with the British and French in the hope of getting them to release Egyptian balances frozen when the canal was nationalized.

The U. S. also has frozen Egyptian dollar holdings in American banks and has said they will not be released until the canal dispute is settled.

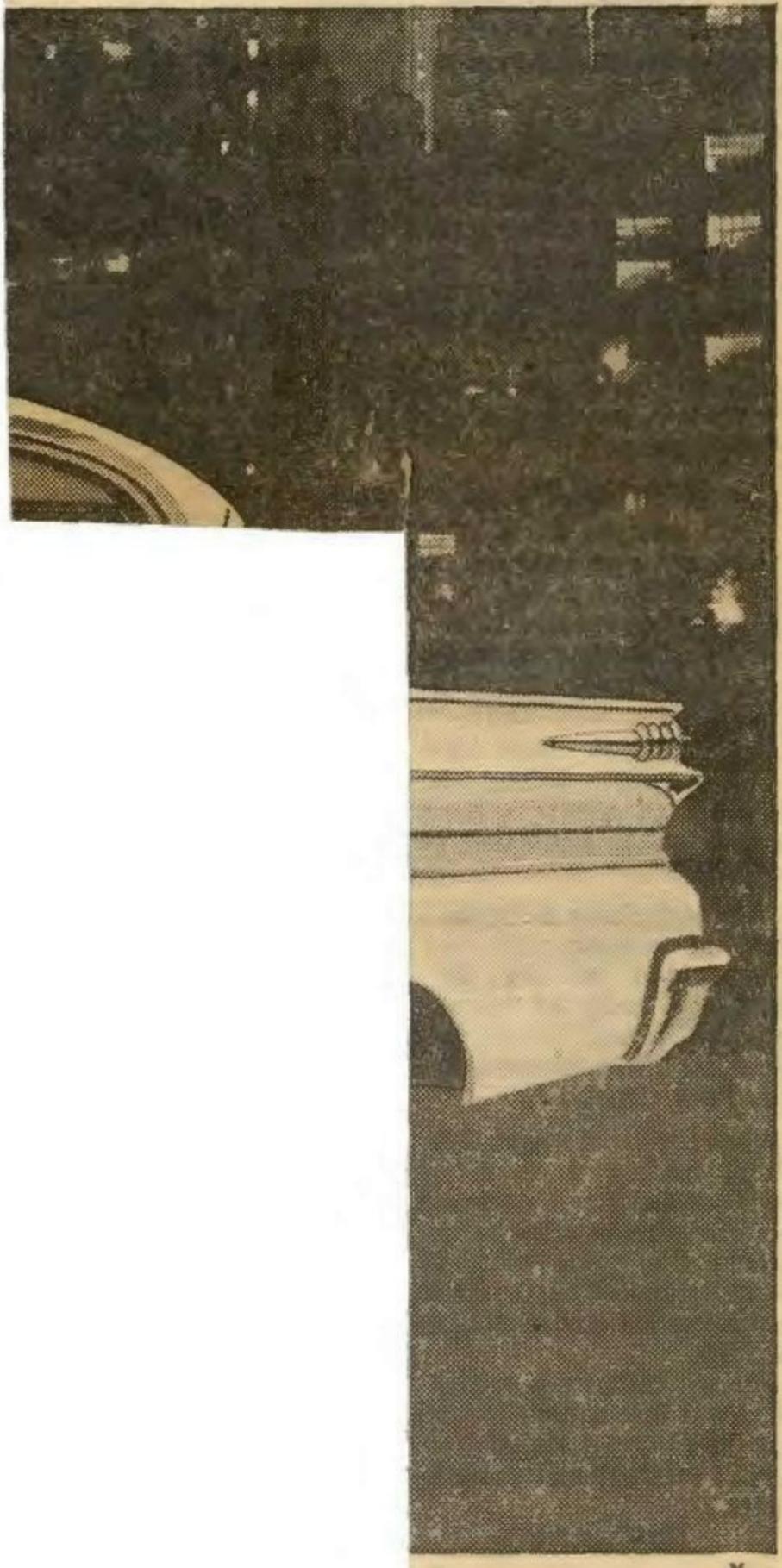
Egypt is suffering a serious shortage of hard currencies, and unfreezing of her dollar, sterling and franc accounts would help her resume some of her trade with the west.

Despite Egypt's political affinity to the Soviet line, there are growing signs that she has reached the limit of her barter deals with the East and would like to get back into the Western market again.

Handwritten notes and stamps at the top of the page, including a date stamp that reads "DEC 1934".

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NEW YORK NEWS

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Front Page Edit Page Other Page

48

Date: **NOV 10 1957**

Black in Cairo Expects Pact On Suez Price

Cairo, Egypt, Nov. 9 (UP).—World Bank President Eugene Black said today he believed Egypt and the West would reach an understanding on compensation for Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal last year.

The move would open the way for resumption of trade between



Eugene Black

Egypt and Western nations. It also would lessen Egypt's trade dependence on Russia, its biggest customer and supplier since the Suez crisis.

Black arrived today and immediately had a three-hour conference with Finance Minister Abdel Moneim el Kaisouni.

The World Bank chief will confer with President Nasser tomorrow before returning to New York Monday to confer with UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

Settlement of the canal question would open the way for the release of Egypt's blocked funds in the United States and boost chances for agreement at the Anglo-Egyptian economic talks in Rome and the Franco-Egyptian talks which will be resumed in Geneva Wednesday.

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SCIENCE MONITOR

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Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date: NOV 9 1957

Egypt Seen Ready To Untangle Suez

By Geoffrey Godsell

Mediterranean Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo

Eugene Black, World Bank president, is in Cairo for talks over the weekend with Egyptian Finance Minister Abdel Moneim el-Kaissouny and possibly with President Nasser. Before his arrival, the World Bank announced that Mr. Black was coming to Egypt at the invitation of the Egyptian Government.

Purpose of the visit, it was stated, was to discuss the possibility that the World Bank's services might be useful in connection with the problem of agreeing on compensation for nationalization of the Suez Canal Company, whenever parties to the controversy begin discussions looking toward a settlement.

Black in Mediator Role?

The Egyptian press has reported that Mr. Black is in Cairo in the role of mediator between the Egyptian Government and claimants for compensation for nationalization of the canal company. Mr. Black is quoted as saying he would not be discussing the question of the bank making any loan to Egypt to enable the latter to pay compensation. Loans, he is reported to have said, could be offered only for productive purposes.

The Egyptian press has suggested, however, that Mr. Black might discuss the question of a World Bank loan to Egypt to help widen and deepen the canal.

At the time of nationalization of the Suez Canal Company in July of 1956, Mr. Nasser promised compensation to shareholders in the company. He said they would be indemnified on the basis of prices quoted for the company's shares on the Paris Stock Exchange immediately prior to announcement of the nationalization decree. One of the principal shareholders in the company was the British Government, and many private French citizens held shares.

Egyptian press now links Mr. Black's current visit to Cairo with Anglo-Egyptian talks now under way in Rome, and with French-Egyptian talks due to be resumed in Geneva in a few days' time. Purpose of these talks is to consider resumption of normal trade and financial relations which were broken off at the time of Suez hostilities just over one year ago.

The usually well-informed Cairo daily Al-Ahram writes: "Mr. Black believes that if he succeeds in using his good offices between the Egyptian authorities and the shareholders of the former Suez Canal Company . . . this will give a boost to the talks now under way in Rome between Egyptian and British delegations and the Egyptian-French talks which will be resumed in Geneva on Nov. 12."

'Key to Normalization'

The same newspaper's New York correspondent quotes "a leading Democratic Senator" as saying that settlement of the question of compensation to the Suez Canal Company shareholders was a key to normalization of Egyptian-American relations.

The senator is reported to have said, "as soon as this question is settled, relations with Egypt will improve, Egyptian funds blocked by the United States will be released, and the way will be open for settlement of other questions of great importance."

The newspaper Al Gomhouriya reports that "American circles" believe that if compensation for the Suez Canal Company nationalization can be set-

led, it might pave the way for release of Egypt's blocked funds and the granting of loans to the Egyptian Government.

Most observers here agree that President Nasser is anxious to improve his relations—particularly trade relations—with the West to ease an increasingly tight economic situation within Egypt and to avoid becoming irretrievably dependent in the economic field on the Soviet bloc. But he is unlikely to agree to any compromise or concession which could be interpreted as surrender or which is incompatible with his self-esteem. He believes that Egypt has right on its side, and that in the situation which has developed between him and the West as an aftermath of the Suez crisis, Egypt remains the aggrieved party.

This is reflected in an editorial in Al-Ahram commenting on Mr. Black's current talks in Cairo and on Egypt's negotiations with Britain and France in Rome and Geneva. "In all these talks," the newspaper says, "Egypt knows how to present her viewpoint and how to stick to her indisputable rights. . . . Egypt was within her own borders when she was treacherously attacked. . . . All that she did was to defend herself and ensure her safety."

'Positive Neutralism'

Al-Ahram continues, "Egypt believes in positive neutralism. She wants to live on friendly terms with all nations of both East and West with their different systems of government and their ideologies."

"When Egypt agrees to hold talks with the French delegation in Geneva and the British delegation in Rome," the paper says, "she is actuated by a sincere desire to reestablish relations with these states on a basis of equity and equality, determined not to yield any of her rights or transgress on any of the rights of others. She is perfectly aware of what is due to her and what is due by her to others. It is within these limits that she is holding talks with Britain and France today."

Dixon -

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

There's an unreal Alice Wonderland quality in the latest stage of the ill-fated Dixon-Yates contract.

All the roles seem reversed, as though seen in a looking glass.

Now the private power companies which set up the Dixon-Yates group in 1954 at the request of the government are suing the government, which used to be their best friend.

Words of witnesses which formerly were offered to show the contract right, now are being offered in court to show the contract all wrong.

The confusion comes right down from the top of the administration.

Only two weeks before canceling the contract, July 11, 1955, President Eisenhower declared that there had been no violation of conflict-of-interest laws. Now the government's defense is based on the allegation of such conflict.

Government Sued

The Middle South Utilities (Dixon-Yates), headed by Edgar H. Dixon, is suing the government for \$1,893,586 for canceling the contract, which was to have set up a 107-million-dollar 600,000-kilowatt power plant at West Memphis, Ark., to supplement power from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The damage case began Sept. 25 in New York and switched for the past two weeks to the moldering old red-brick Court of Claims building, across from the White House, which used to be an art gallery before the Civil War.

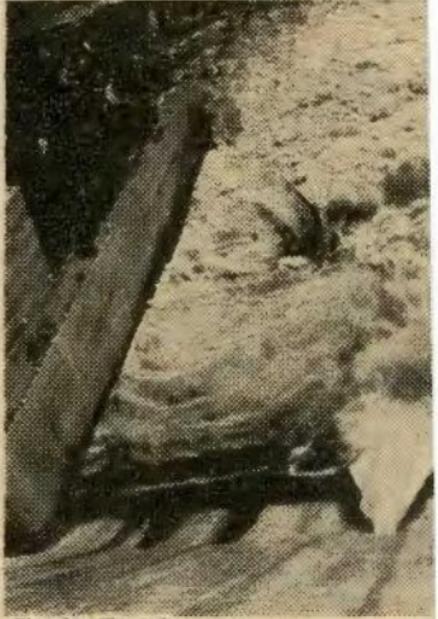
Wilson Cowen, Commissioner of the Court of Claims, has finished hearing testimony. He will make his decision in a couple of months. Almost certainly that won't be the end—the loser will appeal.

Dixon-Yates, which began in the imagination of the new Eisenhower team way back in 1953, is likely to be with us for a long time.

Validity Debated

The hearing before Commissioner Cowen has brought out a lot of new facts—cleared up some mysteries. But many mysteries in the tangled web still remain.

HONG KONG



Charles Krutch

NORRIS DAM: Releasing water to navigable depths on the Tennessee during the rainy season.

The present suit seems to boil down to two points. The government calls the contract invalid because it declares it did not know of the dual role of Adolphe H. Wenzell (who served private employers and the Budget Bureau at the same time) and that this dual role was improper. Dixon-Yates, on the other hand, declares the government did know of Mr. Wenzell's dual role, and that it was perfectly proper.

Going over the month's testimony here are significant questions and witnesses' replies.

Who dreamed up Dixon-Yates?

Witness Walter J. Williams, former Deputy General Manager of the Atomic Energy Commission, testified that the principal motive was in the desire of Joseph M. Dodge, Detroit banker and former United

New Strides For Rural Schools

By Roscoe

Special Correspondent of The

Denver

American country schools have made great strides, but must make more if they are to provide adequate education for the satellite age.

This was the consensus of speakers and participants in two conventions held here dealing with rural schools—the Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association, and the National Conference of County and Rural Area Superintendents.

The conferees unanimously resolved that direct federal aid to rural education must come. They

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**LOUISVILLE (Ky.)
TIMES**

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NOV 7

7

Date:



Associated Press Wirephoto

Invited to Cairo

Eugene R. Black, director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development said in London he would go to Cairo soon on invitation of the Egyptian Government to discuss financial aid to Egypt in connection "with the problem of compensation for nationalization of the Suez Canal Co."

The Indian Government took a hand—when Rossellini sought an extension of his visa in order to finish his pictures.

Friends of the husband opposed the extension, hoping the affair would end and that Sonali would return to her family when Rossellini was out of the country.

The Indian Home Ministry gave Rossellini his extension despite the furor.

The dark-eyed and classical-featured Sonali would never discuss her reasons for leaving her husband and home. She arrived in Paris last October 6 where Miss Bergman was still appearing on the stage. It was reported she had gone there in an effort to get the actress to give up Rossellini.

Miss Bergman angrily denied she had seen the Indian woman.

On October 21 Miss Bergman and Rossellini were united with hugs and kisses at Orly Airport near Paris.

"Oh, I'm so happy," she cried as she kissed her husband. "Now maybe you will believe me when I tell you there is no truth to those stories that have bothered

**BUFFALO COURIER-
EXPRESS**

Circ.: m. 168,672
S. 308,605

Front Edit Other
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Date: NOV 11 1957

Also carried by following:

Providence (R.I.) Journal

World Bank Deal Reported With Nasser

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS

Courier-Express-New York Times Service

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 10—Eugene Black was reported today to have told President Gamal Abdel Nasser the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development might help finance the Aswan High Dam project if Egypt would settle her dispute with the old Suez Canal Co. over nationalization of that waterway.

This was reported by authoritative Egyptian informants after Black, who is president of the International (World) Bank, met for more than three hours with Nasser.

Black, who came to Cairo yesterday to try to mediate settlement of Egyptian compensation to shareholders of the old foreign-operated canal company, could not be located for comment on the report. It was apparent, however, that even if such a direct proposal had not been made it was a development for which the Egyptians held highest hopes.

Informants who usually have close contact with top authorities insisted Black had made this proposal first to Dr. Mahmoud Fawzy, Egyptian foreign minister, at the United Nations in New York and that he would not have come to Cairo had he not received an encouraging reply from Nasser's representative.

According to Egyptian informants, Black has told Nasser that the problem of granting a loan for the high dam would be a much simpler matter now that Egypt has predictable collateral in the form of net profit of about \$100-million a year from Suez Canal tolls. Black was said to have proposed that part of those profits be earmarked for repayment of the loan.

PHOENIX (Ariz.)
GAZETTE

Circ.: e. 60,194

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NOV 21 1957

Russia Seeks Footholds In New African Republics

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Staff Correspondent

Soviet Russia is developing its attempt to penetrate Africa by seeking trade agreements with two more of the continent's new republics.

Egypt already has tied its economy dangerously close to Russia.

Now Russia is trying to establish footholds in Ghana, on the west coast of Africa, and the Su-

dan, Egypt's neighbor on the south.

A SOVIET MISSION arrived in Accra, the capital of Ghana, on Tuesday to bid for an economic agreement and possibly for the establishment also of formal diplomatic relations.

For several weeks, the Soviet embassy in Khartoum, the capital of the Sudan, has been angling for a similar agreement.

Ghana, the former British col-

ony of the Gold Coast, attained its independence on March 6 last. The Sudan, formerly ruled jointly by Britain and Egypt, became independent on Jan. 1, 1956. Britain has close economic ties with both countries.

RUSSIA HAS PROMISED to "aid Egypt in building up its national economy." This commitment was made in Moscow, where Maj. Gen. Abdel Hakin Amer, Egyptian war minister, was given red-carpet treatment when he went there as President Gamal Abdel Nasser's envoy.

Nasser is represented as worried over Russia's tightening hold on his country's economy. Egyptian delegations are negotiating with Britain and France in an attempt to restore normal trade relations with those countries.

At Nasser's request Eugene Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—the so-called World Bank—has undertaken to act as mediator in negotiations for payment by Egypt of compensation to stockholders of the Suez Canal which Nasser seized.

HENCE IT MAY be that Nasser will use the Russian promise as a bargaining point in an attempt to reach favorable economic agreements with the United States, Britain and France.

Just what success Russia will have in its bids to Ghana and the Sudan remains to be seen.

There seems good reason to believe that as regards the Sudan, Russia's new attempt at penetration may fail, Prime Minister Abdullah Bey Khalil is quite friendly toward the United States.

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Las Vegas (Nev.) Review-Journal
Erie (Pa.) Times

SANTA ROSA (Calif.)
PRESS-DEMOCRAT

Circ.: e. 27,133
S. 28,075

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date:

Egypt Trying To Shake Off Russian Yoke

By CHARLES M. MCCANN
United Press Staff Correspondent

President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt appears to be making a serious attempt to lessen his country's economic dependence on Soviet Russia.

To do this, Nasser seeks to restore normal trade and financial relations with the United States, Great Britain and France.

He has just asked Eugene Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to act as mediator in negotiations under which Egypt would pay compensation for the seizure of the Suez Canal. Black said Monday he had accepted.

Egyptian delegations also are negotiating with Great Britain, in Rome, and France, in Geneva, to restore normal economic and fi-

nancial relations with those countries.

It has been reported off and on for several months that Nasser is somewhat anxious over Egypt's increasing dependence on Russia.

Egypt's trade with Russia and other countries of the Communist bloc now totals about 50 per cent of its total foreign trade. Three years ago the total was but 14 per cent.

It is too early to tell whether the various negotiations will succeed. Everything depends on whether Nasser really wants to reach a fair settlement with the western countries. He has shown no such desire in the past.

The situation is somewhat puzzling because of Nasser's activities as an Arab leader.

Egyptian radios and newspapers have started a vicious campaign against King Hussein of Jordan, who last April threw out his country's leftist government and broke up a plot to overthrow him.

The Egyptian government denies responsibility for the attacks. But there is no doubt that unless the government approved them they would not be made.

When Nasser seized the canal in July, 1956, he said he was willing to pay stockholders compensation on the basis of Suez Canal stock quotations on the Paris Exchange at that time. The canal company rejected this offer. It said that the quotations had been forced down previously by uncertainty over Egypt's policies.

The separate negotiations Egypt is conducting with Britain and France concern compensation for British and French interests which Nasser seized at the time of the Suez Canal seizure, and the release of Egyptian funds which Britain and France seized in retaliation.

ALSO CARRIED BY THE FOLLOWING:

Baton Rouge (La.) State Times
Altoona (Pa.) Mirror
Natchez (Miss.) Times
Portland Oregon Journal

COLUMBUS (O.)
DISPATCH

Circ.: e. 173,930
S. 240,520

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date: **NOV 28 1957**

Anti-U.S. Talk Calms In Egypt

Editorials Focus On Benefits Of Soviet Agreement

By ANGELO NATALE

CAIRO, EGYPT, NOV. 28—

(AP)—Egypt's anti-American campaign has toned down sharply in the last few days on the heels of the announcement of a Soviet-Egyptian economic assistance agreement.

Newspaper editorials, which had blasted the United States and its foreign policy, now focus on probable benefits from the agreement with the Soviet Union or from federation with Syria.

But there is a noticeable absence of attacks on the United States in the press, although some biting anti-American cartoons still appear.

THE SLOWDOWN in attacks may be an effort on Egypt's part to demonstrate she is sticking to her policy of nonalignment.

Severe attacks on the United States, coupled with the Soviet-Egyptian agreement, would give the appearance of an Egyptian swing toward Moscow, and Egypt seeks to avoid a pro-Soviet label being put on her foreign policy.

When the initial announcement of the agreement with Russia was made, one newspaper editorial said the West would now brand Egypt as having fallen into the Soviet orbit, as was the case in Syria's aid agreement with Russia.

But there was no strong reaction from the United States on the Egyptian-Soviet agreement. Some Egyptians are wondering why.

At any rate there is a definite slowdown in the anti-American campaign here and the only question is how long it will last.

WHEN A GROUP of American congressmen visited Cairo last weekend on a Middle East swing, Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D, Ohio) said differences between Egypt and the United States were "definitely surmountable." He said after meeting with President Nasser that both Egypt and the United States desired to improve their relations.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzy's return to the United States this week is considered in some circles to be particularly significant towards resumption of friendly relations.

The official reason given for his trip is that he will attend U.N. sessions, but Fawzy is expected to contact world bank director Eugene Black and leading American officials.

ALSO CARRIED BY THE FOLLOWING NEWSPAPERS:

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Mobile (Ala.) Register
Worcester (Mass.) Telegram
Baltimore Sun
Sacramento (Calif.) Union

**FORT WORTH STAR-
TELEGRAM**

Circ.: m. 115,253
S. 227,179

Front Edit Other
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Date:

Turning Point In U. S.-Egypt Relations Seen

CAIRO (UP)—The next two weeks may provide a critical turning point, for better or for worse, in relations between Egypt and the United States, western diplomatic sources said today.

The sources, not Americans, said the United States may be able to turn the tide of its relations with all the "neutral" Arab nations despite the latest psychological victory the Soviet Union scored with Sputnik II.

The key lies in an agreement on compensation by Egypt to shareholders of the private company that ran the Suez Canal before Egypt nationalized it last year.

Talks on this are known to be going on through U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

And there are strong reports here that World Bank President Eugene Black is coming to Cairo soon to talk to President Gamal Abdel Nasser, presumably about the settlement of that issue and the future development of the canal.

Agreement on canal compensation would clear the way for the unblocking of Egyptian government funds in the United States, now about \$2,600,000.

Western diplomatic sources believe it would clear the atmosphere of some of the present bitterness and offer both sides a new chance to patch up hard feelings.

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Baton Rouge (La.) State Times
Galveston (Tex.) Tribune
Elyria (O.) Chronicle-Telegram
Brownsville (Tex.) Herald

DAYTON (O.) NEWS

Circ.: e. 154,532
S. 182,238

Front Edit Other
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Date: NOV 14 1957

World Bank To Mediate Suez Row

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—(UP)—Eugene R. Black, president of the World bank, said today the bank has agreed to mediate a financial settlement between the Egyptian government and the stockholders of the old Suez Canal Co.

He flatly denied a published report that the bank had also

agreed to make Egypt a loan for the Aswan dam if a canal compensation agreement is reached.

"There was no discussion of loans at all, either for the Aswan dam or for any other purpose," Black said on his return from his Cairo trip today. "There were no loans discussed and no loans asked."

Black said Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser had asked the bank to mediate the financial talks and that the manager of the old Suez Canal Co., Jacques Marie Charles Georges-Picot, "made a statement in Paris that he wel-

comed the bank coming in there."

The bank will have no part in setting up the time or place of meetings or in deciding who the participants will be, Black said. It will simply attend as

a third party and as "a mediator, not an arbitrator."

Black said the main problem will be "to try to work out what the figure will be" to compensate stockholders for Egypt's seizure of the canal.

ALSO CARRIED BY THE FOLLOWING:

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Buffalo (N.Y.) News
Camden (N.J.) Courier-Post

SALISBURY (Md.) TIMES

Circ.: e. 21,732

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Black Hopeful For Agreement On Suez Stock

CAIRO (AP)—World Bank President Eugene Black said yesterday he is hopeful Egypt and the old Suez Canal Co. will soon agree on compensation for stockholders of the company.

Black left by plane for Paris and London after two days of talks with Egyptian officials. He said he had "found out both sides have a sincere wish to reach agreement."

He denied that the bank is preparing a compensation plan, saying he is only a mediator trying to get negotiations started and to help them along once they start.

He Denies Reports

Black also denied reports that he told Nasser the bank would consider helping finance the Aswan high dam if Egypt settled with the canal company. He told the paper Al Ahran the talks did not deal in any way with loans to Egypt for either the dam or canal development.

The New York Times reported from Cairo that Black told Egyptian President Nasser the bank will consider helping finance the Aswan high dam if Egypt settles its dispute with the old Suez Canal Co.

The Times dispatch said "authoritative Egyptian informants" told of Black's offer after the bank head conferred for more than three hours yesterday with Nasser. They said the President agreed to start negotiations with the canal company.

Will Pay Stockholders

Egypt previously has said she would pay stockholders the closing value of their shares on the Paris exchange the day before the canal was nationalized in July 1956.

Nasser seized the canal in retaliation for the abrupt withdrawal by the United States and Britain of their offer to supply 70 million dollars for the initial phase of Nasser's pet project to build the big dam on the Upper Nile River. As a result of the U.S.-British pullback, the World Bank also withdrew its offer to lend Egypt about 250 million dollars for the project.

ALSO CARRIED BY THE FOLLOWING:

Jamestown (N.Y.) Post-Journal
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Winona (Minn.) Daily News
Bismarck (N.D.) Tribune
Everett (Wash.) Herald
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Oklahoma City Times
San Angelo (Tex.) Standard
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San Bernardino (Calif.) Telegram
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WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

VICKSBURG (Miss.) POST
& HERALD

Circ.: e. 9,345
S. 9,240

Front Edit Other
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ALSO CARRIED IN THE FOLLOWING:

Shreveport (La.) Journal
Tyler (Tex.) Telegraph
Vicksburg (Miss.) Post & Herald
Norwalk (Conn.) Hour
Florence (S.C.) News

Eisenhower Doctrine Is Neutralized In Middle East

The Middle East continues to be the world's most explosive tinder box, despite the Eisenhower Doctrine and the hundreds of millions of dollars in aid it dispensed. The doctrine has been neutralized by misrepresentation and anti-American propaganda. Even little Lebanon, the only Middle East country that accepted the doctrine in full, is having second thoughts about it, so fierce has been the opposition. (Other beneficiaries of the doctrine are Arab countries of North Africa.)

The puzzle of the Middle East is complicated by apparent contradictions that keep the area in ferment. President Nasser of Egypt talks at length with Eugene Black, president of the world bank, about a settlement with the stockholders of the old Suez Canal company as a necessary step to mend his relations with Britain, France and the United States. At the same time, Nasser loses a propaganda campaign

of lies and calumny, calling for the downfall and assassination of King Hussein of Jordan, the erstwhile ward of Britain, and now of the United States.

Lebanon and Jordan are under attack for siding with the United States. Both are small and vulnerable. Jordan especially is an artificial country with few resources. It is what remains of Palestine after Israel was carved out of the coastal area. It shares Jerusalem, a divided city. East of the Jordan, it is largely desert. King Hussein's grandfather was assassinated because he sought a way to live peaceably with Israel. Now the propaganda of assassination accuses Hussein of the same desire. Should he fall, Jordan would be prey to Syria and Egypt, with Saudi Arabia forced to join in any dismemberment for her own protection. She has a common border with all three.

DETROIT (Mich.)
FREE PRESS

Circ.: m. 456,768
S. 490,174

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Date: NOV 12

As We See It . . .

*Egyptian Wheel
Makes Full Turn*

EUGENE R. BLACK, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, is in Cairo, reportedly negotiating with President Nasser on the possibility of international funds being made available to Egypt to construct the Aswan High Dam.

The price Egypt would have to pay, it is stated, would be agreement to settle the dispute over compensation of former owners of the Suez Canal.

The sequence of events involving the Aswan Dam and the Suez seizure are still remembered. Egypt's bid for American and British aid to build the dam was rejected suddenly because Nasser was buying arms from Soviet Russia. In retaliation for turning down the dam bid, Nasser grabbed the Canal. He declared his intention of earmarking its revenues for construction of the dam, but obviously they have been inadequate for that purpose.

Now we are moving back to the same position which all parties occupied prior to 1955. That, we might guess, has been made possible by Nasser's disenchantment with Russia which he played off against the West.

That was the whole issue originally, anyway. If Nasser is now willing to forsake Russian aid and resume friendly and reliable relations with the West, his reward well may be the dam money which he once forfeited by his reckless policies.

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NEWARK (N. J.) NEWS

Circ.: e. 275,829
S. 321,395

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NOV 18 1957

A Softer Nasser?

EUGENE R. BLACK, president of the World Bank, has concluded a "successful" conference with President Nasser. This is an achievement that was denied a top level meeting in London and the Security Council of the United Nations shortly after the Egyptian dictator seized the Suez Canal in July 1956.

Mr. Black had been invited by the Egyptian government to discuss the possibility of the World Bank acting as mediator in the settlement of compensation claimed by shareholders of the old Suez Canal Company.

He left Cairo with the government's authorization to use his "good offices to solve the question of payment." Hitherto Mr. Nasser had refused to deal with the corporation's stockholders on the theory that when he nationalized the canal the company ceased to exist.

His apparent willingness now to pay out to foreigners from the West some of the canal profits he had intended using to build the dam is a complete reversal of Mr. Nasser's characteristic unreasonableness.

What makes this latest development even more puzzling is the fact that he is now able to argue from a level of political strength, in sharp contrast to his much weaker position in 1956.

Either Mr. Black has exceptional persuasive ability or Egypt's ruler, who opened his country's door to Soviet penetration, is taking a kinder view of the West. The former is much easier to accept.

From Intelligence Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEWARK (N. J.) NEWS

Circulation 275,829
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Recovers Jewels After Bag Switch

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SARASOTA, Fla. (AP) — Mrs. Martin Fleischman got a scare last night when she discovered her bag containing \$50,000 worth of jewelry had been switched with someone else's luggage in a train station mixup.

She hurried back here from Punta Gordo to check with the station at which she had arrived earlier from New York.

She found that her bag was in the possession of Hulbert Bisselle, president of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, whose suitcase she had received.

Far from being pleased at finding himself with a small fortune in jewels, Bisselle said he was annoyed because he didn't have his pajamas.

Helping Norway

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Color Extremist

NORTH LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—It isn't that police lack an appreciation of beauty, but in Arkansas you just can't pair your auto license tag to match the color of your car.

George Pfifer of North Little Rock painted his tag purple so it would harmonize. He appeared in Municipal Court yesterday on a charge of defacing

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**BEAUMONT (Tex.)
ENTERPRISE**

**Circ.: m. 61,899
S. 74,559**

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date: NOV 18 1957

Canal Compensation

WE hope World Bank President Eugene Black is not suffering from an overdose of wishful thinking when he gets all optimistic about Egypt and the old Suez Canal Co. coming to an early agreement on compensation for stockholders of the company.

Could be the spell of the East. Mr. Black has just been in Cairo.

The World Bank head, after two days of talks with Egyptian officials, said he had "found out both sides have a sincere wish to reach agreement."

We're glad somebody found some sincerity in Col. Nasser's stronghold. That, of course, is what makes this whole thing so jolting.

Mr. Black emphatically denied that his organization is preparing a compensation plan, making it clear that he is only a mediator trying to get negotiations started and to help them along once they got under way.

He also hastened to deny that at present the Bank is dabbling in dams—that is, the Aswan high dam on the Nile river. There is nothing to reports, he said, that he told President Nasser his institution would consider helping finance Aswan if Egypt settled with the canal company.

The canal was seized by Nasser in July of 1956 in retaliation for the withdrawal by the United States and Britain of their offer to supply 70 million dollars for the project sought for the upper Nile.

After the American-British action, the World Bank also withdrew its offer to lend the Egyptians about 250 million dollars for the project.

Black said his talks in Cairo did not deal in any way with loans to the African nation for anything.

Col. Nasser has his canal, but not his dam. Although we have no reason to doubt the World Bank president's word, there is an area between these two facts that would seem to be fertile for a lot of negotiating—by somebody.

Mrs. J. J. [unclear]
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PATERSON (N. J.) NEWS

Circ.: e. 45,889

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NOV 12 1957

Date:

Is Nasser Learning? ✓

Could it be that President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt appears at long last is making a serious attempt to lessen his country's economic dependence on Soviet Russia?

Seemingly aware of a dangerous ensnarement by the Soviet, Nasser seeks to restore normal trade and financial relations with the United States, Great Britain and France. He has just asked Eugene Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to act as mediator in negotiations under which Egypt would pay compensation for the seizure of the Suez Canal.

Egyptian delegations at the same time are negotiating with Great Britain, in Rome, and France, in Geneva, to restore normal economic and financial relations with those countries.

It has been reported off and on for several months that Nasser is somewhat anxious over Egypt's increasing dependence on Russia.

Egypt's trade with Russia and other countries of the Communist bloc now totals about 50 per cent of its total foreign trade. Three years ago the total was but 14 per cent.

It is too early to tell whether the various negotiations will succeed. Everything depends on whether Nasser really wants to reach a fair settlement with the Western countries, for which he has shown little desire in the past.

The situation is somewhat puzzling because of Nasser's activities as an Arab leader.

Egyptian radios and newspapers have started a vicious campaign against King Hussein of Jordan, who last April threw out his country's leftist government and broke up a plot to overthrow him.

In this campaign, Egyptian organs subject to government control not only have urged Jordanians to overthrow Hussein, but broadcasts and editorials have almost directly invited Jordanians to assassinate Hussein, as his grandfather King Abdullah was assassinated in 1951.

The Egyptian government denies responsibility for the attacks. But there is no doubt that unless the government approved them they would not be made.

On the peaceful side, the separate negotiations Egypt is conducting with Britain and France concern compensation for British and French interests which Nasser seized at the time of the Suez Canal seizure, and the release of Egyptian funds which Britain and France seized in retaliation.

These negotiations have been going on sporadically since last May. They have been recessed several times so that delegates could consult their home governments.

Overall, the big question is whether Nasser is worried enough over Egypt's dependence on Russia to be reasonable.

If he isn't, then he hasn't learned a lesson yet, and the longer it goes, the more serious will be the involvement.

PATERSON (N. J.) NEWS
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FAIR LAWN

Center Players List Casting Dates

FAIR LAWN — The Center Players of the Jewish Center have announced casting dates for their production of "All My Sons."

The dates are Monday and Tuesday night, Dec. 2 and 3 at 8 p.m. All those interested are invited to attend the try-outs.

SOIL CONTENT

Potassium salts are found in most of the fertile soils.

PARTY FOUNDING

The Republican Party dates back to its organization sometime in 1814.

Newest shoes for small girls are those which can go from classroom to party by the change of a strap or buckle. Some slippers come with straps which can be worn around the instep or slipped behind the heels. Others come with detachable T - straps. The Leather Industries of America said some slippers are sold with rhinestone buckles, and matching rhinestone brooches.

News.

NORTHERN JERSEY'S

of East

JOSEPH PERA, SW. 6-4329 or AR. 4-200

Contests General Election

fore, devote its energies toward the goal of complete divorcement of the local elections from those of the nation, state and county; that is we must follow in the footsteps of Fair Lawn and other progressive Bergen County municipalities, in having non-partisan elections for local offices held in May of each year instead of November."

Orlovsky said, "This does not mean that we are interested at this time, in changing our present form of government; although the obnoxious events of the past few years lead us to believe that if we had a manager government, these events might not have happened.

"We are fully aware that the professional politicians, Nicosia, Gemza, et. al.; will be violently

Hornets Te Dance on M

EAST PATERSON — The Hornets football team will dance Friday, November 2, at the independent Social Club, Main Ave. Tickets are \$1.00 at the weekly Social Club, or from the door, or from the Social Club. The team is the Passaic County League.

Woman H Bathroom

EAST PATERSON — Carolyn Wolsky, 125 St., suffered a fracture of the nose when she fell in the bathroom against the radiator at 3. She also suffered a fracture of the forehead. She was taken to the

Press Intelligence, Inc.

WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

**MINNEAPOLIS (Minn.)
TRIBUNE**

Circ.: e. 209,861
s. 625,483

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

NOV 12

Aswan Dream Dies Hard

MANY DREAMS die hard. One is that of an immense dam on the Nile at Aswan to generate vast amounts of power and provide the waters that could make the desert bloom.

The Aswan dam is in the news again because of the Cairo conferences between Egypt's President Nasser and Eugene Black, president of the World bank. Black says his Cairo visit was concerned only with helping to bring a settlement between Egypt and the old Suez canal company for compensating its stockholders.

It was inevitable, however, that the Cairo talks would stir reports that the World bank might help Egypt finance the Aswan dam if Nasser would make a satisfactory settlement with the Suez firm. This is so because in December 1955, Black announced readiness to extend to Egypt a 200 million dollar initial loan—largest of the bank's 11-year history—to help build the high dam. This was contingent on Egypt obtaining other financing from the United States and Britain.

Secretary Dulles killed the whole transaction July 19, 1956, by withdrawing the American offer of an initial 56 million dollar grant. Nasser nationalized the Suez canal a week later.

The Aswan dream will not die, however, because it fired imaginations both in Egypt and elsewhere. For poverty-stricken Egyptians it represented a hope for a better existence at least for their children. For the United States and the West it represented an opportunity to help turn the energies represented by Arab nationalism into constructive and vital social and economic reforms. It thus represented a chance to help the Arabs rid themselves of a chronic inferiority complex in relation to Israel and take a step toward a more peaceful Middle East.

Whatever the practical obstacles in the way, the Aswan dream thus was a worthy one. Its durability is attested to by the way in which it was revived in connection with Eugene Black's visit to Cairo.

LOS ANGELES TIMES

Circ.: m. 439,472
S. 822,852

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date: NOV 23 1957

Soviets in New Gains in Mideast

Reds Register Successes in Yemen and Egypt

BY POLYZOIDES

While the western world is busy organizing its defenses against an ever-present threat of Soviet aggression, the politicians of Moscow, working more or less quietly, have just added two new major successes to their long string of victories.

One is the recently confirmed alliance between Syria and Egypt. The other is the further development of Soviet-Egyptian relations, thanks to a new Russian grant of \$175,000,000 to President Nasser, who once again is reported at odds with Jordan.

SOVIET SUCCESS

To this one may also add the Soviet success in preventing an agreement between Great Britain and Yemen regarding settlement of a long-standing Anglo-Yemeni dispute over the Aden Protectorate.

In the Soviet-Egyptian case Moscow's accomplishment proved all the more striking, since it came on the heels of a report from the president of the World Bank. He was reported to have examined the Nasser claim for long-term credit from that organization and also some new Egyptian proposals for the building of the Aswan Dam.

MORE DISCUSSIONS

Irrespective of the conclusions reached between the bank and Nasser, it is a fact that any final decision will have to depend on further discussions with the other members of that banking institution. That takes time. In the Soviet case, once Khrushchev gave the green light, the matter was settled then and there.

The Anglo-Yemeni problem started with a request by Yemen for a slice of territory belonging to the British-owned Aden Protectorate.

In the last two or three years Yemeni troops have often clashed with the British-supported military forces of the protectorate, and these hostilities eventually evolved into a Yemeni demand for a larger part of the region

CLOSER RELATIONS

While these clashes were going on the Soviet Union expressed a desire for closer relations with Yemen, whereupon the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, Prince Mohammed Badry, went to Moscow where he received the red carpet treatment and was given all sorts of military and economic aid.

It was following this exchange of Soviet-Yemeni courtesies that Britain expressed a desire to reach a settlement of the dispute with Yemen. The result was the recent visit of Prince Mohammed to London where he was received in audience by Queen Elizabeth and treated royally by the government.

However, when it came down to settling the issue, the Yemeni Prince stood his ground and the negotiations ended in failure.

NATO DIVIDED

That all this has taken place while the NATO allies are sharply divided among themselves and when West European defense is being revised from the group up is a good indication of the sharp contrast dividing the Communist from the free world.

To make matters worse Soviet political activity, coupled with a judicious expenditure of relatively small sums of money in places where such expenditure will do the most good, still manages to appear benevolent and peaceful.

We, on the other side, are surrounded by the suspicions and criticism of our closest friends and allies, after having expended some 80 billion dollars in the process, with more to be added to the total before long.

SAVANNAH NEWS

Circ.: m. 53,178
S. 63,621

Front Page Edit Page Other Page
Date: NOV 3 1957

World Bank . . . On Dangerous Ground

THE announcement from Cairo that the World Bank has once more offered to finance the Aswan High Dam project if Egypt settles its dispute with the Suez Canal Company quite frankly leaves us cold.

The very idea that the World Bank could be seriously considering such a course of action seems to be not only poor business but worse political strategy.

There can be no argument that the High Dam would be a good investment of capital if one could view the project solely from the standpoint of the physical facility and the great prospect of prosperity it could bring to a vast area of Egypt. The project would do for Egypt what irrigation has done for the desert lands of California, Arizona and New Mexico.

• • •

SUCH IS not the case, however. We

are faced in Egypt by a political system which has to a large degree alienated itself from the West. President Gamal Nasser has proven himself to be a dictator who gets what he wants, or refuses to play ball. His switchover from a neutralist to pro-Soviet foreign policy has caused enumerable headaches for the United States and her allies in the Arab world. The man simply cannot be trusted.

Presuming the World Bank agrees to advance funds for the dam, does that mean that Egypt will follow through on a commitment to compensate the owners of the old canal company, or to use the funds for development of the dam instead of the purchase of new arms to wage war on the Israelis or the Arabs who have come to realize that Nasser is not the new sword of Islam? The Egyptians have sold themselves to the Reds. It is to be hoped the World Bank doesn't make the same error

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

Circ.: m. 115,253
S 227,179

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Date: NOV 23 1957

Nasser Turns West

Egypt's President Nasser, apparently disillusioned after a brief whirl at playing comrades with the Kremlin, now seems ready to give the West another try. The force turning him about is the same one that drew him toward the Soviet orbit in the first place—hope for his pet project, the Aswan high dam.

Miffed because the United States and Britain withdrew their support of the proposal, Nasser was taken in by an implied Russian promise to finance the dam. In retaliation against the two Western powers, Nasser seized the internationally owned Suez Canal and touched off one of the strangest wars in history.

Now it is reported by World Bank President Eugene Black that the Nasser government will negotiate for compensation with the company that once operated the canal. Mr. Black, who had just returned from Cairo after conferring with Nasser and Egypt's finance minister, said he would attend the negotiations as a mediator. It was he who set the stage for the talks by telling Nasser the World Bank might help finance the dam if Egypt settled its dispute with the old canal company.

If the settlement is reached, it would go a long way toward swinging Egypt back toward the West. France already has indicated that, as a result of Mr. Black's report alone, it will renew cultural and diplomatic relations with Egypt, and Britain probably would do so as soon as an agreement was reached. The British government owns 44 per cent of the canal company's stock.

A settlement would remove one of the biggest legal barriers to Nasser's uncontested control of the Suez Canal. A large part of the revenues collected from the canal could be used for repayment of a loan from the World Bank for construction of the billion dollar dam. Mr. Black has said this would be collateral enough. Nasser has pledged to set aside 25 per cent of toll profits for maintenance and expansion of the canal, but since operation of the waterway is expected to net \$100 million yearly, this still would leave a large amount to be applied to the loan.

While Nasser's opportunism may be hard to forget, the West will be cheered by this chance to re-establish ties with one who has had his fingers burned by the Communist hot air. An Egypt firmly in the fold could be a valuable asset to the West in the strategic Middle East.

HARTFORD TIMES

Circ.: e. 116,012

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Date:

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Nasser Sparring for Funds

On the same day that word came out of Washington that our State Department has released \$10 million of the \$40 million of Egyptian assets frozen here since President Nasser's seizure of control of the Suez Canal, Cairo announced that Moscow had made a new offer of economic aid to Egypt.

Nasser badly needs funds for the Aswan high dam and other public projects. He is now apparently reaching the point where both the United States and Russia are deeming it desirable to come to his aid. It is manifest evidence of global strategy with special reference to the Middle East where Nasser plays a top role in the Arab League.

Cairo is also engaged in negotiations with the British and French in an effort to reach a settlement over claims and counter-claims arising out of the Suez Canal crisis. Also, the World Bank is in touch with the Nasser government and may offer a loan to help him pay off the British and French stockholders in the old Suez Canal Company.

He stated at the time of the seizure that Egypt would pay stockholders the market price of the shares as of that date. The owners have not been willing to accept that offer, hoping that the Nasser regime would be ousted.

He is showing no signs of eclipse. The permanence of the new nationalized Suez Company is being more and more taken for granted by all interested nations. Hence, it seems only reasonable to deal with Nasser on a realistic basis and try to stabilize the operations of the Canal.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.)
COURIER-JOURNAL

Circ.: m 215,483
S 313,598

Front Edit Other
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Date: NOV 10 1957

A Chip on the Shoulder Makes Trouble

PEACE IN THE WORLD is like a fabric into which go so many threads that sometimes it is hard to identify them all. With eyes now on competitive forces and instruments of destruction, there is danger of overlooking fragile items like good will—the simple need of removing a point of conflict here, the use of reason there to dissolve a natural impulse of revenge.

This is not wholly fanciful. The situation in Egypt is a clear case. For a time last year the world was close to embroilment in a war of annihilation when President NASSER seized the Suez Canal, which was operated under treaty agreement by an international stock company. NASSER did this in what he proclaimed to be reprisal—in the name of Egypt's national survival—for abrupt action by the United States and Great Britain in withdrawing offers to help finance the great Aswan Dam on the Nile River. A little later, the World Bank likewise held up a loan for the same purpose.

For practical purposes it is not important to point out that the action was NASSER's way of launching an adventure that would enhance his glory and rally his people. The loans were indeed withdrawn. The construction of the dam is indeed necessary if Egypt is to build up her place in the modern world as a self-sufficient nation and improve the lot of her wretched people.

In nationalizing the canal, however, NASSER flouted the rights of shareholders, largely thousands of individuals in France and the government of Great Britain. He promised compensation, but nothing has come of the promise. A wound was inflicted on people as well as on nations that has remained raw and irritated. The dam and its promise to lift Egypt out of its backward state remain blighted.

Now comes news that EUGENE BLACK, president of the World Bank (the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development), is in

Cairo, talking again with NASSER about renewing the agreement to help. A consideration would be NASSER's fulfilment of his pledge to pay off the Canal company's shareholders.

In a sense it is an unusual negotiation. Firm in the charter is a stipulation that "the bank and its officers shall not be influenced by the



political character of the member or members concerned." There must be no reference to a government's policies, no bargaining except on an economic basis. In this case, Mr. BLACK is reported stressing the point which makes Egypt a better risk for the loan than before—the tolls from the canal's use which now go to the Egyptian government, around \$100,000,000 a year for collateral. He hardly has to emphasize the other point, which is NASSER's promise of compensation. That would go without saying, as an accepted principle of the morality that concord among nations must stand on if there is to be peace in the world.

**WORCESTER (Mass.)
GAZETTE**

Circ.: e. 101,564

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10V 12 1957

Date:

**Deal for Nasser
On the Aswan Dam**

SOVIET RUSSIA apparently is stymied when it comes to helping Egypt build a billion dollar Aswan Dam on the Nile. And at the moment, President Nasser of Egypt appears to have a new hope that the World Bank will help him finance the huge dam which holds his dream for a better country.

The Cairo conference between Nasser and President Eugene Black of the World Bank may have important portents for the West's future in that area of the Middle East. Black is apparently dangling the Aswan Dam before Nasser's eyes to convince the Egyptian he should settle his financial dispute with the Suez Canal Co., and forget about Russian aid for the proposed dam.

Two years ago, the Soviet promised Nasser a good share of the 1.3 billion dollars necessary to build the Aswan. A few weeks later, the United States and Great Britain told the Egyptian president that they would cooperate with the World Bank to finance the

project on a long-term basis. This country was to have pledged 56 million, Great Britain 14 million, and the World Bank the remainder.

MEANWHILE, however, Nasser began trying to play both ends against the middle. This so irked Secretary of State Dulles that he finally told Nasser that this country did not intend to go through with the deal. Then came, in quick succession, Nasser's seizure of the Suez, the intervention of Great Britain and France in Egypt, and finally their withdrawal under United Nations pressure. The situation left Suez Canal stockholders holding the bag and gave Nasser several million dollars a year in toll revenue.

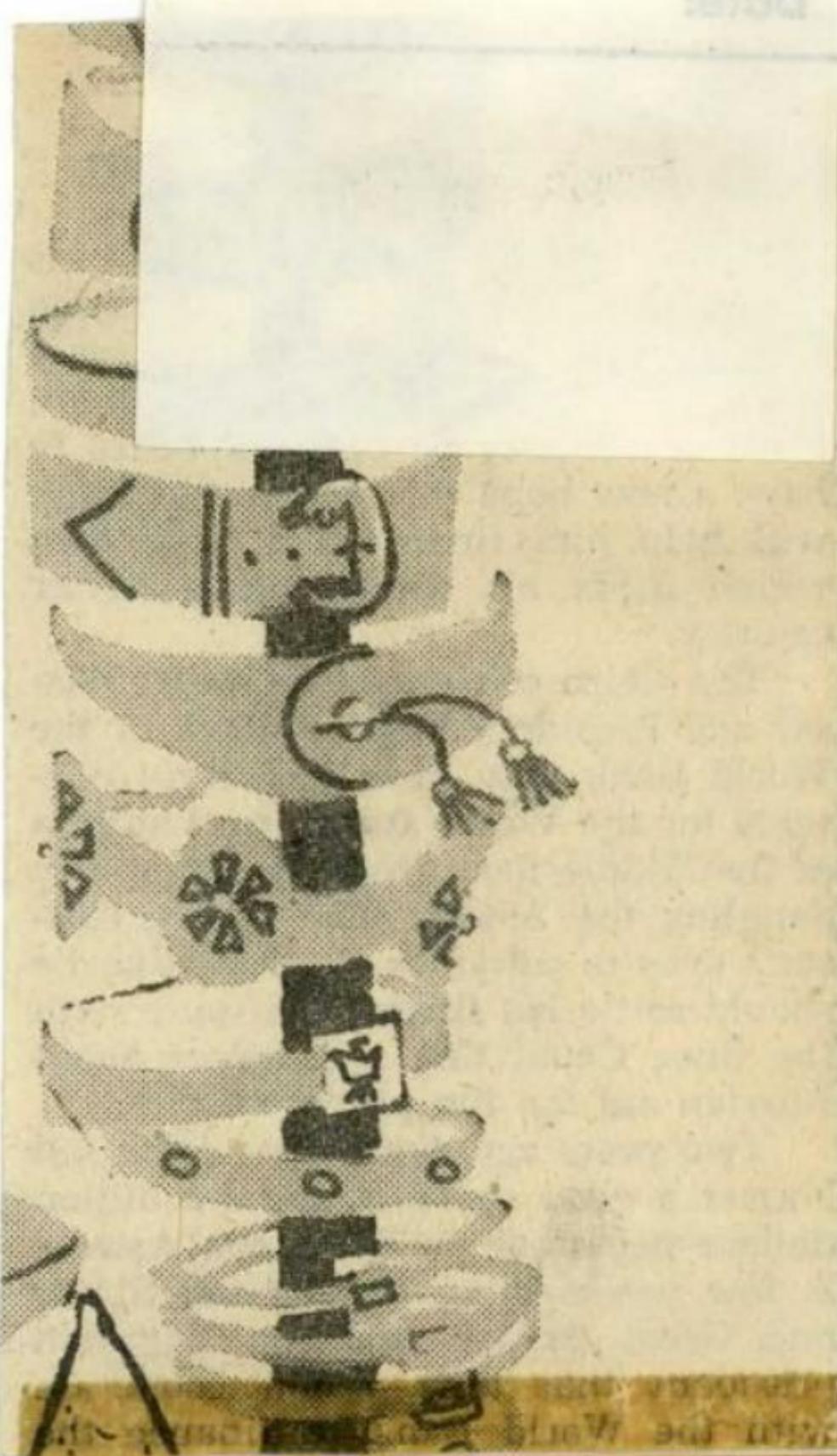
Black says this toll revenue should be ample to pay off an Aswan Dam loan, if Nasser is willing to come to terms with the Canal Co. owners. This is a big price for Nasser to pay, of course, but the Aswan Dam looms large in his thinking, too. From the West's standpoint, the deal would be useful if it kept Russian influence away from Cairo.

Press Intelligence, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WORCESTER (Mass.)
GAZETTE

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CHICAGO SUN-TIMES

Circ.: d. 586,137
S. 637,348

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date: NOV 13 1957

Meanwhile, Back In The Middle East . . .

The Russian threat to the free world now appears on four fronts. Two of these are discussed above: Russia's all-out effort to educate her young in science to master the world; and Russia's besting us in the race to space through rocketry.

A third Russian threat is more traditional: Russia's ability and willingness to touch off Korea-type aggression, or "limited" war. Sunday an advisory parliamentary group of NATO members warned that Soviet threats cannot be parried by nuclear bombs alone; ground forces still are needed. Many military men fear that since atomic warfare would be suicidal for nations that engage in it, Russia may well begin a "conventional" type of aggression. The free world should be ready for this, if it happens.

And, fourthly, there is the threat of Soviet aggression through subversion, as it has been doing in the Middle East. Clearly, the United States should be as agile in adjusting its policies there to the reality of Soviet success as Mr. Eisenhower promises it will do in the field of science.

Diplomacy must be the weapon in the

Middle East. And the diplomatic contest looks a little better for our side this week. The United States unbent and arranged a secret meeting in New York between Syrian Foreign Minister Salah El-Bitar and Asst. Sec. of State William Rountree Thursday. This was an "icebreaker" in which both men got some things off their chests.

Meanwhile, in Egypt President Nasser met with Eugene R. Black, of Atlanta, president of the World Bank. Black reportedly offered to consider favorably helping finance the Aswan High Dam project, if Nasser would settle Egypt's dispute with the Suez Canal Co.

It will be remembered that it was Sec. of State Dulles' withdrawal of an American offer to finance the dam that brought on the canal seizure and the Anglo-French attack on Egypt last year. If the World Bank, whose only Communist member is Yugoslavia, can resolve the Suez and Aswan problems, relations between Egypt and the West should be immeasurably improved and the

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.)
NEWS

Circ.: e. 93,908

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NOV 12 1957

Date:

The Price Is Steep

Although the focus of world interest has a way of shifting from one spot to another from one day to another, there is a particular area which always seems to be in a state of ferment. It is a condition that has existed for a great many years and long before contemporary communism was recognized as a major motivating force behind global unrest.

That area is the Middle East which is rich in two things—oil and hatred.

Both are exploitable by anyone who sees a chance to use them to his own advantage, and the Soviet leaders have been quick to capitalize upon the possibilities. First, they covet the oil, plus the territory it inhabits. Second, the continuing enmity between Arabs and Jews is made to order for the type of operation they love and understand so well.

Actually, the Communists care nothing at all for either the Arabs or the Jews, as people, except for exploitation purposes. They care no more for them as human entities than they care for the Poles, Czechs, Hungarians, and other members of their slave empire. In the Russian master plan, they are both maneuverable and expendable, to be sacrificed without a second thought, if necessary, in order to further the Red program for world conquest.

Those who are sufficiently unwary to accept their offers of assistance while still seeming to retain some semblance of independence find out sooner or later that they have allowed an iron collar to be placed around their necks, with a chain attached that leads directly to Moscow.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt provides a very good illustration of a man who tried to feather his own nest with Communist aid and then discovered that instead of being the leader he imagined himself he was actually a pawn being moved around by forces he was unable to control.

At the moment, he is trying to free himself of the trap he set and then walked into.

When Nasser seized the Suez Canal, he presumably knew what he was doing. It was strictly a power play, but he must have understood what would happen if the canal users refused to submit to his new conditions. It is possible that he thought the waterway was indispensable and that the shipping of the world could not get along without it. By now, he has learned his mistake.

During the interim, however, and while canal revenues were drying up, he had to bolster his economy from some source. The World Bank was one, and he might have come to a workable agreement there if he hadn't talked himself out of it. In effect, he told the bank's contributing members that if they didn't comply with his demands then he would get the help he needed elsewhere.

He must have been considerably dismayed to discover that the World Bank took him at his word and threw its consideration of his petition. After that, he had to fall back on Soviet Russia, and today he is mortgaged up to the hilt to the Russians, who most certainly are going to demand their pound of flesh.

Egypt's trade with Russia and other members of the Communist bloc now amounts to about 50 per cent of all her foreign trade compared with 14 per cent three years ago. Nasser is not very happy over this turn of events, for he has found that being dependent upon the Communists is not a healthy economic situation.

Recently, he has sought to restore normal trade and financial relations with the United States, Great Britain and France, and has even asked Eugene Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to act as mediator in negotiations under which Egypt would pay for the seizure of the Suez Canal.

This is a considerable change from the blustering Nasser of earlier days. We can get him off the hook, all right, but his motives are still very much open to question. When a man takes a gamble, he must consider the possibility of losing, and it is no wonder that Nasser is more than a little dismayed over the way things are turning out.

LYNN (Mass.)
TELEGRAM-NEWS

Circ.: e. 21,784
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Date NOV 14 1957

NASSER'S DILEMMA

President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt appears to be making a serious attempt to lessen his country's economic dependence on Soviet Russia.

To do this, Nasser seeks to restore normal trade and financial relations with the United States, Great Britain and France.

He has just asked Eugene Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to act as mediator in negotiations under which Egypt would pay compensation for the seizure of the Suez Canal.

Egyptian delegations also are negotiating with Great Britain in Rome, and France, in Geneva, to restore normal economic and financial relations with those countries.

It has been reported off and on for several months that Nasser is somewhat anxious over Egypt's increasing dependence on Russia.

Egypt's trade with Russia and other countries of the Communist bloc now totals about 50 per cent of its total foreign trade. Three years ago the total was but 14 per cent.

It is too early to tell whether the various negotiations will succeed. Everything depends on whether Nasser really wants to reach a fair settlement with the Western countries. He has shown no such desire in the past.

The situation is somewhat puzzling because of Nasser's activities as an Arab leader.

Egyptian radios and newspapers have started a vicious campaign against King Hussein of Jordan, who last April threw out his country's leftist government and broke up a plot to overthrow him.

In this campaign, Egyptian organs subject to government control not only have urged Jordanians to overthrow Hussein, but broadcasts and editorials have almost directly invited Jordanians to assassinate Hussein, as his grandfather King Abdullah was assassinated in 1951.

The Egyptian government denies responsibility for the attacks. But there is no doubt that unless the government approved them they would not be made.

When Nasser seized the canal in July, 1956, he said he was willing to pay stockholders compensation on the basis of Suez Canal stock quotations on the Paris exchange at that time. The Canal company rejected this offer. It said that the quotations had been forced down previously by uncertainty over Egypt's policies.

The separate negotiations Egypt is conducting with Britain and France concern compensation for British and French interests which Nasser seized at the time of the Suez Canal seizure, and the release of Egyptian funds which Britain and France seized in retaliation.

These negotiations have been going on sporadically since last May. They have been recessed several times so that delegates could consult their home governments.

Overall, the big question is whether Nasser is worried enough over Egypt's dependence on Russia to be reasonable.

WORCESTER (Mass.)
TELEGRAM

Circ.: m. 57,066
S. 106,047

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date NOV 12 1957

Soviet Education: Its Challenge

The World Bank, presumably with United States government approval, has gone back to President Nasser of Egypt with an offer to help out with the Aswan Dam.

About the time newspapers were printing this story, considerable space was being devoted to a new American government report on Soviet education.

The study of Soviet education shows that Russia is now beating us two-to-one in the training of college graduates for engineering or the sciences. Russia does it by starting youngsters early on such subjects as physics, chemistry, algebra and biology. Soviet primary and secondary schools are used 12 hours a day, six days a week. There is special emphasis on training teachers.

At the college level most Soviet students specialize in science. Most of them get free education. And the gifted ones are given handsome stipends to encourage higher attainments.

The short-range result of the Soviet achievement in education has been dramatized by Russian success in launching space satellites. That, indeed, is one reason for so much current attention in this country to Soviet schools and schooling—and now increasingly to our own.

But the long-range result of Russian educational attainments may, if we are not alert, embarrass the free world still more. Russia is going to be in a particularly good position to export technical missions to compete with our Point Four program in undeveloped areas like Egypt. The Reds are already doing so in many parts of Asia, as a matter of fact.

Quite apart from the weapons race, the cold war may soon turn into an all-out contest to win the respect of uncommitted, poverty-ridden countries where help in lifting living standards will tip the balance toward democracy or communism.

Egypt is very much a case in point. Nasser's politics notwithstanding, can we afford to leave that field wide open to the Russians? It seems foolish to take the chance.

In the time that is left for securing democracy's advantages in the emerging, neutralist sections of the underprivileged world, the West—as represented in the World Bank—must keep the initiative as friend and helper. If our side loses this initiative, Russia—with her abundant supply of technicians available to do the bidding of the Kremlin—can make it ever more difficult for us to re-establish confidence in our kind of economy and our kind of freedom.

LYNCHBURG (Va.)

NEWS

Circ.: m. 15,790

S. 24,493

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NOV 30 1956

Visitor From Egypt

The Associated Press and other news dispatches reports a considerable change in the propaganda atmosphere in the Egyptian capital. Since propaganda there is turned on and off by the government at will, this is taken to indicate some official purpose. The change this time is to restrain all hostile reference to the United States. Hitherto nothing was too bad to say about us. Speculation arises as to why Nasser has suddenly adopted a different tone. What does he want? One answer is that he wishes to avoid putting the Soviet label on Egypt's foreign policy. Another attributed by the New York Times correspondent Osgood Caruthers, to "observers," is that "President Nasser genuinely wants to improve trade and economic relations with the West. He and his advisers are reported to have come to the conclusion that this is the only way Egypt's badly shaken economy can be built on firmer ground." This same general point of view was taken in a recent article in the U. S. News and World Report, which, went even further and asserted that Nasser was gravely disappointed over the results of his Russian economic and trade relations. Since then, however, he has been assured of a large cash loan from Russia. The fact that in spite of this success in Moscow he seems more than ever concerned to improve relations with the United States is thought provoking.

The usual conclusion would be that he is again at the old game of playing off each side against the other. For various reasons this interpretation does not seem to fit the case. Egypt needs more money and more trade than the Soviet Union can supply. As an indication of the seriousness of Nasser's new determination to assert his policy of active neutrality, as he calls it, and to lay off on the wanton abuse of this country, is the sudden decision to send the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi. The official explanation is that he is here for United Nations sessions but he will also take up with the president of the International Bank for Reconstruction, Eugene R. Black, certain matters relative to the Suez Canal, and it is suspected that he also has other things in mind, perhaps even a conference with Mr. Dulles.

In the meantime, from our side, there have been a few conciliatory gestures, such as the release of the mere bagatelle of six hundred thousand dollars for Egypt under the technical assistance program, really a routine matter. Also, it is noted, our government looked on equably at the Egyptian loan in Moscow, whereas in Cairo an angry outburst had been expected. Where Nasser is concerned it is well not to count on anything, at least not on anything good.

WHEELING (W. Va.)
INTELLIGENCER

Circ.: m. 21,940

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NOV 13 1957

A Score for Nasser

IT IS BEGINNING to look like Premier Nasser's gamble in seizing the Suez Canal may pay off. He survived—with strong moral assistance from the United States—military invasion growing out of the incident and now it appears he may win on the political and economic fronts as well.

The seizure, it will be recalled, followed withdrawal of a British-American offer of a loan of 70 million dollars toward financing the giant Aswan dam, on the ground that Egypt's economy would not support the loan, especially in view of the fact that Nasser had committed a large part of the Country's cotton profits to the purchase of arms from the Soviet bloc. Following the British-American lead, the World Bank, which previously had indicated a willingness to loan 250 million dollars for the project, also withdrew.

In seizing the Canal, Nasser said that Egypt would use the profits from its operation to finance the dam. Now, it is reported from Cairo, the World Bank has indicated that it would consider undertaking the financing after all if Egypt made a satisfactory settlement with Suez Canal stockholders. The economic explanation is that with the Canal as a source of income, a loan to Egypt now appears sounder than it once did. Nasser, who heretofore has expressed a willingness to pay Canal shareholders only on the basis of the closing price quoted on the Paris Bourse on the day the Canal was nationalized, now is understood to favor negotiations with a stockholders' committee to be named by them for the purpose.

Such a settlement of the difficulty would appear desirable from every standpoint. Egypt would get an improvement which it seems unlikely she could finance without some such help. The shareholders would receive compensation for their property—not what they would like, perhaps, but more than now is in prospect. Egypt would have the Canal and a friction point in international relations presently menacing to the Western World would be removed.

It may be a bitter pill for England, France and the United States to swallow but it now appears that whatever the outcome of this affair, Nasser stands to gain in stature.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.)
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

Circ.: m. 124,081
S. 181,266

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date: NOV 17 1956

Aswan Comes Back

IN SPENDING American money overseas, high officials often pass up chances for the betterment of people's lives in the chase for elusive political advantage.

That is brought to mind by the news that Eugene R. Black has been in Egypt. He is president of the bank which two years ago made a tentative offer to lend \$250 million toward construction of a new dam at Aswan on the Nile. He heads the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, whose capital comes mainly from the United States Treasury. Egyptians report that he discussed the dam with Egypt's president, Abdel Gamal Nasser.

The dam would have merit if building it were promoted and undertaken simply for the benefits it would confer on the Egyptians, most of whom are miserable in disease and unemployment and undernourishment. According to the dusty old computations, the dam would make another 6 million acres of Egypt fertile. That would open up farming opportunities to 2 million Egyptians who now have nothing. The average holding in Egypt is small.

But the needs of those Egyptian people were slurred over by all parties to the discussion when the Aswan Dam was seriously being considered the last time. The bank showed the \$250 million in its till. The United States government tentatively offered \$70 million. The British government had some funds to lend. President Nasser was reaching for the money.

With more sincerity, the negotiation might have come off. The dam would be useful enough in itself, but the State Department was using the blueprints for it as a lever to lift Egypt free from its economic bond with the Soviet Union, and the Egyptian government was using the unbuilt dam to prove to the Egyptian people that it deserved their support. Blueprints are wobbly levers, and they did not have the correct effect.

An Aswan dam could still improve the way of living for several million Africans, but the fiasco that ended the last round of discussions on its financing showed that it cannot improve any nation's political position, internationally or at home. The United States and Britain and

Mr. Black's bank withdrew their loan offers 16 months ago, in the midst of worsening political relations.

If Mr. Black and President Nasser are now going to reopen the question, they can drop the hope in advance that their wisdom in building the dam would be rewarded by quick political returns.

MILWAUKEE (Wisc.)
JOURNAL

Circ.: e. 348,393
S. 484,956

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date: NOV 27 1957

Nasser Tires of the Bear Hug

Nasser of Egypt seems to be trying to cuddle up a little closer to the west.

His diplomats are negotiating with Great Britain and France in the effort to restore normal economic and financial relations. Attempts to settle claims of the old Suez Canal Co. stockholders are being made. Eugene Black, president of the World bank, has been asked to serve as mediator.

Nasser undoubtedly has mixed motives.

Only by making up with the west can he win release of \$75 million in blocked bank accounts in Britain and \$40 million of frozen assets in the United States. (Washington has just released \$600,000 to continue a rural improvement program launched in 1954.) The Egyptians hope to improve the canal and eventually enlarge it; shipping and oil companies won't lend money for such projects until the old canal company obligations are settled. If the Aswan dam project, which Nasser has promised his people, is ever to get under way it will need western financial backing.

The tightening hug of the Russian bear, and its widening range in the middle east should have Nasser worried. Fifty per cent of Egypt's trade is now with the Communist bloc; three years ago it was only 14%. No nationalistic leader like Nasser wants his nation so economically dependent on Moscow or on any single world capital.

Nasser also must be worried about Russia's increasing influence in Syria. During the recent "made in Moscow" crisis between Syria and Turkey the Russians called the tunes and Damascus danced. Nasser, who has big ideas about an Arab world headed by Egypt, has thought of Syria as his own little sputnik. He can't like the idea of its whirling in the Soviet orbit.

Betting on what Nasser will do is a risky business. He is no lover of the west; that he has proved. He has shown no sincere desire to reach fair settlements in the past. If he makes agreements at this time, it will be because he believes they are in his interest.

That's all right, if the agreements are also in the interests of the west. Helping Egypt get out of the Russian hug would be a victory for our side any time.

**BOSTON CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE MONITOR**

Circ.: e. 161,566

Front Page Edit Page / Other Page

Date: **NOV 13 1957**

Mideast Crosscurrents

It is gratifying to read that Salah el-Bitar, Foreign Minister of Syria, has had talks with two high-ranking American diplomats while at the United Nations. These are Henry Cabot Lodge, chief United States delegate to the UN, and William M. Rountree, Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs.

An improvement of relations between the two countries on the basis of genuine Syrian neutrality would be a great gain.

Meanwhile crosscurrents are moving in other parts of the Middle East which compel American attention. The government-controlled radio and press in Egypt have been openly calling for assassination of young King Hussein of Jordan, and the echo has been taken up by Palestinian refugees in Damascus.

Were Radio Cairo independent of President Nasser, his regime might disavow responsibility for such ac-

tivities, but even freedom of speech does not cover incitement to murder.

In another area, the Egyptian Government evidently is cultivating hopes that it may again negotiate an agreement with Eugene R. Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, whereby the World Bank would help build the Aswan High Dam.

According to some accounts, Egyptian officials have done a very competent job of operating the Suez Canal. If and if a settlement can be reached with the share owners of the dispossessed canal company, some revenue from that source should help the project.

If then Egypt should find an economic solution for some of its own most pressing problems, one would hope that its voice would become somewhat less strident for settlement of some other Middle Eastern problems by politics or violence.

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PHILADELPHIA
INQUIRER

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Front Edit Other
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Date: NOV 13 1957

New Start in Cairo?

The visit of Eugene R. Black to Egypt for talks concerned with the Suez Canal dispute raises some cautious hope that his discussions may have opened an avenue to the consideration of larger matters.

Mr. Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, was asked by Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations, to offer his services in mediating the dispute between Egypt and the shareholders in the Suez Canal Company. His visit to Cairo seems to indicate that Egypt was receptive to the idea.

It could indicate more than that. The World Bank at one time expressed willingness to lend Egypt as much as \$250 million for its cherished high-dam project at Aswan; an offer which was withdrawn after Egypt pledged a large part of its cotton profits for the purchase of Soviet arms. Obviously inspired reports in Cairo, that Mr. Black indicated to President Nasser his readiness to reconsider this decision if the Suez dispute could be settled, seem to indicate that Egypt is at least hopeful that this might be the outcome.

Mr. Black and the World Bank have established a notable record for solid, business-like judgment in their making of loans to underdeveloped countries. His long talks with President Nasser may provide interesting material for assessment of the strength of the ties between Nasser and Russia. A settlement of the dispute over payment for the Suez Canal shares would, at the least, remove one source of continuing irritation in the West's relations with this problem child.

HOUSTON POST

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S. 212,289

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NOV 21 1957

Date:

New Soviet Aid to Egypt Belies Talk of Nasser's Western Trend

9

The Soviet promise of Tuesday night to help Egypt build up its national economy was significant in view of recent reports that President Nasser of the Nile republic was trying to get off the Kremlin hook

In announcing the aid, Bulganin said it was being extended at the request of President Nasser and the Egyptian war minister. This indicates that Nasser may have decided after all that his best hope of getting urgently needed economic relief lies in Russia. Maybe he served notice on Khrushchev and Bulganin that if they do not keep their big promises, he will take his Middle East business to the West.

As a matter of fact, Nasser recently conferred with President Eugene Black of the World Bank and there has been new talk of a Suez settlement agreeable to the West.

Egypt is rife with unrest and dissatisfaction with her Soviet "benefactors." After a year or so of doing business with the Communists, Egyptian businessmen have been calling Nasser's deal with Moscow the "great disillusionment." They say the big programs of material aid promised by the Soviets have petered out. The country is short of nearly everything

it needs. There has been increased grumbling about Nasser and the "revolution" he promised when he made his deal with the Reds. The Soviet Union has halted its massive buying of Egyptian cotton, the basic cash crop of the land of the pharaohs. The much-heralded Soviet bargain has almost wrecked Egypt.

So in the last few weeks it was reported from Cairo that President Nasser was looking around for more business with the non-Communist world. Egyptian propaganda, formerly violently anti-American, was toned down and there was more talk of "neutrality." Evidently Egypt's global search for cotton markets and other business did not turn up any prospects brighter than that of going back to Moscow, hat in hand, for more aid of the Soviet brand.

Terms or particulars of the new aid agreement were not disclosed in Bulganin's announcement, nor was the incentive behind it explained. Not knowing these things, one cannot say what the effect will be until events reveal it. However, it is an odds-on bet that one result will be a renewal of anti-West spouting by Nasser or his minions. For an obvious consideration of the deal was a renewal of Moscow's lease on Nasser's soul.

CLEVELAND (O.) PRESS

Circ.: e. 313,244

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date: NOV 16 1956

History in the Making— Frederic Sterbenz

Paris Tried Hard to Block Arms Sale to Tunisia

British-American sale of arms to Tunisia brought angry reaction from France this week. Paris tried hard, failed to block the move.

Syria and Egypt opened violent propaganda attacks on Jordan's King Hussein in a drive to knock his kingdom out of Western alliance.

Cairo, meantime, was speeding negotiations with Britain and the World Bank to settle Suez Canal money issues, get help for its economy.

Nikita Khrushchev conferred with satellite Communist chiefs to unify their action in world politics.

Prime target is the Middle East and South Asian region. Communists will capitalize on Russia's success in missiles.

Washington and London had an eye on Moscow as they agreed to sell arms to Tunisia, which sought to protect its borders against Algeria.

President Habib Bourguiba had been seeking the arms for weeks as we held off under Paris pressure.

Moscow Hints Helped

Hints that Moscow might help pulled us off the fence. Bourguiba is considered our best friend in North Africa. We don't want to lose him.

Paris was sure Bourguiba had no innocent purpose in getting arms from us. They feared the guns would be speaking against French soldiers in Algeria.

Premier Gaillard called in our ambassador, Amory Houghton, to protest, sent Ambassador Herve Alphand to see Secretary Dulles.

But Washington and London felt that the French fears were groundless and the risks of alienating Tunisia too great.

Immediate result of their decision was a NATO walkout. Angry French delegates quit a NATO legislative committee session in Paris.

Ordinarily, that would mean little. But NATO is in a state of upheaval over strate-



gic-tactical arms problems. French anger doesn't help.

Premier Gaillard is trying to work out a new solution for Algeria, the issue on which his predecessor fell.

French legislators found Maurice Bourges-Maunoury's Algerian plan too generous. Algerians said it didn't offer enough. So Gaillard has a tough task, will be lucky to survive.

King Saud of Saudi Arabia and King Faisal of Iraq called upon Egypt and Syria this weekend to cease their attacks on King Hussein.

Both Cairo and Damascus rang with demands for assassination of the Hashemite ruler of Jordan.

Excuse for that was that he was reputed negotiating with Israel to dispose of the troublesome problem of Arab refugees.

That was "breaking the Arab front." But Presidents Nasser and Kuwatly were trying to force Jordan into the Egyptian-Syrian axis.

That would widen the present Arab split, increase the pressure on the Baghdad alliance, which protects the Middle East against Russia.

Asked UN to Continue

United Nations General Assembly this week asked the Disarmament Commission to continue its work.

Under the vote, Western proposals submitted to the five-nation subcommittee in London last August, which Russia rejected, have priority.

Russia quit the commission last week. Problem now is to get it back.

To meet Russian demand for a larger commission, the West offered to add five nations to the 11-nation body.

Those would be India, Tunisia, Brazil, Italy and Poland. India refused to go along in face of Russian objections.

But India, playing Russia's game at every turn, prodded Washington this week on its request for a five-million-dollar loan.

Chief reason for Washington coolness is the socialistic nature of India's development program. But a little less pro-Russian activity would be

onlookers, that had extra flavor. The happiest morning the year for football fans in this area was Thanksgiving. For it was an occasion, come rain, snow or crimson eyes. You got up early to go to this 10 o'clock game because it was ritual, even if Reserve did win nearly every time out.

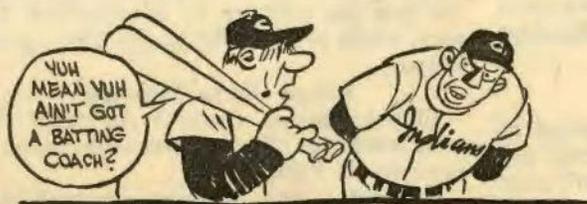
For days preceding these games, the newspapers heralded the event. Pictures of individuals concerned dotted the sports pages. It was common practice to print, at some stage in the week of the game, photographs of nearly all the participants.

But how crazily the type bounces! I just finished checking the Thursday editions of this week's dailies. Their publication was 48 hours ahead of the game that once was dutifully honored by the press. The two afternoon papers had stories about the game—but they were on the fourth sports page in each instance! The morning paper did better; its story appeared on the third sports page.

Why? Well, Case-Reserve football now is a 3000-person attraction, played on the campus with the performers reflecting fullest freedom from subsidization or alumni signatures.

I don't knock it; I merely prefer the other way.

Frank Lane's decision that the Indians did not need Louie Boudreau as a "batting coach" makes so much sense that even the vehement pro-Boudreau clans should not



find much fault with the new general manager. After all, Lane didn't make contact with Boudreau. Hank Greenberg did.

Lane doesn't believe in batting coaches as necessary adjuncts to major league teams and in this he's 100% right, of course. You don't teach ballplayers how to hit for high averages any more than you teach fighters how to develop knockout punches. You are born with these attributes.

Also, it was apparent that Boudreau's presence on the Cleveland team might prove embarrassing to Bobby Bragan, the incoming field manager. Never mind all the flowery statements made in Cuba by Bobby about his regard for Louie. Actually, Boudreau's hiring was a stroke to recapture for the Indians some of the fan favor that had been lost altogether.



MAD SCRAMBLE for hon schedule of five games. T the Giants meet the Eagle Detroit, the Bears take on

Boysaw Wins Garden Debut

Solomon Boysaw, unbeaten Cleveland lightweight, made an impressive debut in Madison Square Garden last night, when he scored

DETROIT NEWS

Circ.: e. 453,579
S. 566,471

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Date:

09

Week on Record . . . Ike Gives Defense Top Priority

By CLIFFORD EPSTEIN

In his second speech in a series designed to reassure the nation on its security, President Eisenhower last week proposed "a very considerable" increase in future defense spending to meet the challenge of recent scientific achievements by the Soviet Union.

Mr. Eisenhower did not say specifically how the cost of such increased spending was to be borne. His "clear conclusion" was that "entire categories" of present federal activities must be cut or deferred to give the nation's security needs priority.

The job of determining what expenditures should be eliminated would be up to the coming session of Congress and would, he said, be "one of the hardest and most distasteful tasks" the session must face.

ASKS REAPPRAISAL

"By whatever amount savings fail to equal the additional cost of security, our total expenditures will go up," the President said. "Our people will rightly demand it. They will not sacrifice security worshiping for a balanced budget."

The speech was, in effect, a call for a reappraisal of the nation's entire military position.

"We must once more," he said, "go over all military expenditures with redoubled determination to save every possible dime. We must make sure that we have no needless duplication or obsolete programs or facilities."

Defense Department spokesmen and other administration sources later sought to convey the impression that Mr. Eisenhower was still hopeful, despite his call for increased defense spending, of presenting a balanced budget for the next fiscal year.

Although Mr. Eisenhower

made no mention of possible tax increases, many Americans were wondering how such action could be avoided. One who was certain on the point was former President Harry S. Truman.

The Soviet Union's mounting challenge, said Mr. Truman, presented the United States with "a situation to meet and there is only one way to do it — there has to be a tax increase."

THE WORLD

RELATIONS between Washington and Paris suffered a serious chill last week when the United States announced it was joining Britain in sending small shipments of arms to Tunisia, former French protectorate.

The decision to sell 500 M-1 rifles and 50,000 rounds of ammunition to Tunisia was made by Secretary of State Dulles over bitter French objections and at the risk of imperiling the week-old government of Premier Felix Gaillard. The action was taken also in the face of its possible damaging effect on President Eisenhower's hopes of further unifying NATO when he attends a meeting of the Atlantic Alliance nations in Paris in mid-December.



CHRISTIAN PINEAU

France, fearing the arms might get into the hands of Algerian rebels, was so disturbed by the situation that it was decided in Paris to send Foreign Minister Christian Pineau to Washington to lay the French case before Dulles.

In Paris on Friday the French delegation to the NATO parliamentary assembly walked out in protest against the British-American arms deal.

A serious breach in Arab unity developed during the week as the Egyptian press and radio repeatedly urged the overthrow of King Hussein of Jordan, even suggesting that the young monarch be assassinated. Reports from Cairo, Moscow and the Syrian capital, Damascus, charged Hussein had been secretly negotiating for a peace treaty with Israel.

ASSAILS PACT

The attacks on Hussein became so virulent that he denounced his defense agreement with Egypt and Syria as "not worth the paper it is written on." Hussein declared, however, that he was not planning to break diplomatic relations with the two countries.

In response to an appeal from Jordan, King Saud, of Saudi Arabia, and King Faisal, of Iraq, called upon the Egyptians and Syrians to stop their campaign against Hussein, warning that "all causes of hatred among Arabs must be removed immediately."

Meanwhile, for the first time in more than two years, representatives of Israel and Syria sat down together to discuss "border incidents" and, after a six-hour meeting, agreed that there would be no more interference with "legitimate" civilian work in the demilitarized zones along their borders.

POLICEMAN KILLED

The meeting, held by the Syrian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission, was the outgrowth of an exchange of fire Nov. 6, when an Israeli border police-

man was killed and another wounded.

At Cairo last week, Eugene R. Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, met with President Gamal Abdel Nasser, of Egypt, in an effort to bring about a settlement of Egypt's dispute with the Suez Canal Co.

COMMENTS ON ZHUKOV

Black was reported to have told Nasser that the bank would "consider favorably" helping to finance the Aswan High Dam project if Egypt settled the dispute.

At Moscow last Wednesday night, Soviet Communist Party Chief Khrushchev attended a party at the Egyptian Embassy in honor of Gen. Abdel Hakim Amer, Egypt's minister of war.

Khrushchev, in one of his cocktail-induced expansive moods, praised the recently deposed Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov as a "remarkable" mili-

tary man who "did not turn out well as a political figure."

"It was Khrushchev's first public comment on Zhukov since the Soviets' top World War II hero was removed as defense minister and otherwise downgraded.

As for President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles, the Russian leader said they would be received in Moscow as "dear friends."

CHALLENGES U.S.

Later Khrushchev, in a lengthy interview with an American correspondent, declared the Soviet Union enjoyed superiority in the missiles field and challenged the United States to a rocket-range "shooting match" to prove it. At the same time he warned that any future war in the ballistic missile era would be "fought on the American continent."

Khrushchev said he was "convinced" the United States

does not have an intercontinental ballistic missile because "if she had, she would have launcher her own Sputnik."

(The following day the U.S. Air Force disclosed that its intercontinental guided missile, the Snark, recently carried a simulated hydrogen warhead to a target 5,000 miles away. The announcement termed the test flight "the world's first known demonstration of true intercontinental missile capability" and said the Snark hit with "unprecedented accuracy.")

THE NATION

AN UNEXPECTED U.S. reaction to Soviet sputnikery last week was the reactivation of Adlai E. Stevenson — in the role of "consultant" to the Eisenhower administration in mapping its program for the heads-of-state meeting of NATO nations at Paris next Dec. 16.

The White House announced Tuesday that the twice-defeated Democratic presidential nominee had accepted the assignment, but that he had turned down a suggestion that he work directly with a staff group drafting proposals for submission to Mr. Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles.

TRUMAN ROUSED

Stevenson, it was disclosed, will be kept informed of policy proposals as they are developed. He reserved for himself the privilege of commenting on them — and criticizing them — in public. Whether Stevenson will go to Paris remained a matter for speculation. It probably will be decided at a meeting scheduled for Monday between him and Dulles.

To former President Harry S.



ADLAI STEVENSON

Truman, the White House invitation to Stevenson was a belated attempt by the Eisenhower administration to adopt a bipartisan foreign policy. The administration, he said, "inherited a bipartisan foreign policy and threw it out the window."

Early in the week, following closely on the official Moscow disclosure that the dog riding in Sputnik II had died, the head of the American satellite program said the United States should begin planning to "put a man in space."

Dr. John P. Hagen estimated it would be "years" before a manned space vehicle was possible. He urged, however, that current experiments be worked into a co-ordinated program looking toward a satellite that could safely return its passenger to earth.

The Defense Department estimated that the Army, with its Jupiter-C ballistic test missile, will be ready to launch an earth satellite early next year, possibly in February.

11,000 MILE FLIGHT

In a "show the flag" demonstration — a traditional diplomatic technique — a heavy U.S. jet Stratotanker, with Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, Air Force vice chief of staff, at the controls part of the way, made a record round-trip flight last week to Buenos Aires.

LeMay and his crew flew nonstop from Westover Air

Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Mass., to Buenos Aires, a distance of 6,350 miles, in 13 hours, 2 minutes. The return flight, from Buenos Aires to the National Airport at Washington, 5,204 miles, was made in 11 hours and 5 minutes.

Also, as part of the demonstration, three tactical bombers flew 8,000 miles across the Pacific from George Air Force Base, Victorville, Calif., to Manila. The planes, B-66s, were refueled in the air over Hawaii.

BANK RATE CUT

Indicating its belief that the peak of inflationary danger had passed, the Federal Reserve Board last Thursday authorized four of the 12 regional Federal Reserve banks to lower their discount charge to 3 per cent from 3½ per cent. The other eight banks were expected to request similar authorization.

The cuts reversed an upward movement that began in April, 1955. Six successive increases since then lifted the rate from 1½ per cent to the peak of 3½ per cent last August.

On Friday, stocks opened sharply higher in response to the discount action. A buying rush developed and during the day an estimated \$4,590,000,000 was added to the quoted value of all issues on the New York Stock Exchange.

An intensive week-long search for survivors of a Pan American Stratocruiser that crashed in mid-Pacific was called off Saturday after 19 bodies and scattered debris from the plane had been found. The Stratocruiser disappeared Nov. 8 with 36 passengers and eight crewmen aboard.

At Brooklyn, N.Y., on Friday, Col. Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, convicted Soviet spy, was sentenced to 30 years in prison and fined \$5,000. Abel was convicted by a federal court jury on charges of conspiring to transmit defense and atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. He could have received the death penalty.



