

بالوثائق: أدلة حكومة الانقلاب حول "تيران وصنافير" تثبت مصريتهما



السبت 23 أبريل 2016 01:04 م

أثبت الصحفي أحمد الشيخ بالأوراق الرسمية أن ما نشرته رئاسة وزراء الانقلاب كأدلة لملكية السعودية للجزيرتي تيران وصنافير مخالف لحقيقة مضمون هذه الاستنادات

وأوضح الشيخ من خلال الوثائق التي نشرها على صفحة برنامجه 30 فبراير كما بثها في فيديو، اقتطاع ما ورد فيها من سياقه وأن بعضها تم عرضه بصورة مجتزأة، وأن الوثائق الكاملة لما تم نشره تؤكد تبعية تيران وصنافير لمصر وأنه لا يوجد دليل واحد يثبت تبعية هذه الجزر للسعودية وأنها لم تكن يوماً أبداً تحت سيطرتها

ورداً على ما قاله إعلاميون مصريون حول الجزيرتين بينهم لميس الحديدي وأحمد موسى وخالد صلاح، رد الشيخ في الفيديو مقداً كلمة للدكتور مفيد شهاب الذي اعتبرته الحكومة أحد المرجعيات الرئيسية في القضية

وأكد شهاب في الفيديو أنه لا يوجد ما يسمى بمفهوم الملكية في القانون الدولي وأن السيادة هي مرادف الملكية، وأشار الشيخ إلى أن رأي مفيد شهاب يأتي ليؤكد على أن الجزيرتين تابعتان لمصر، مشيراً إلى أن تيران وصنافير، لم تكونا أبداً تابعتين للسعودية منذ إعلان المملكة بل وقبلها وأن السيطرة عليهما كانت دائماً لمصر .

يذكر أن أحمد الشيخ صحفي وباحث في الإعلام مقيم في بريطانيا، عمل في مؤسسات عالمية مثل رويترز وبي بي سي، وحاصل على درجة الماجستير من جامعة ويستمنستر في مجال الإعلام التنموي، والذي كانت رسالته عن نشر الشائعات على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي ومخاطرها على العملية السياسية في مصر

الرد على أدلة حكومة الانقلاب
برقية سرية للسفير الأمريكي بالقاهرة، في 1 يناير 1950، كانت أول ما نشرت رئاسة الوزراء في بيانها كدليل على أن جزيرتي تيران وصنافير سعوديتان، وقد جاء نصها، وفق بيان رئاسة الوزراء: "حيث أكدت البرقية التي تم إرسالها لوزير الخارجية الأمريكي بأن مصر سيطرت على الجزيرتين لحمايتهما من العدوان الإسرائيلي، وذلك بالتنسيق مع المملكة العربية السعودية، التي قبلت بمساعدة الشقيقة مصر لصد أي محاولة هجوم خارجي عليهما".

وكشف الشيخ أن هذه القراءة غير دقيقة، ونشر النص الكامل للوثيقة والذي جاء فيه: "أبلغتنا مصر أنها سيطرت على الجزيرتين باتفاق كامل مع السعودية، هذا التحرك يستند إلى حقوق مصر والسعودية، خاصة وأن الجزيرتين تبعدان عن ساحل سيناء أقل من ثلاثة أميال، وحوالي أربعة أميال من السعودية وأن ذلك يستند إلى حقوق البلدين حيث إن الجزيرتين أقرب إلى مصر".

كما استند الشيخ إلى محضر لمجلس الأمن في فبراير 1954، والذي يقول فيه مندوب إسرائيل: "مصر سيطرت بشكل مفاجئ على الجزيرتين التي كانتا مهجورتين من قبل"، مشدداً على ما قاله المندوب الإسرائيلي الذي قال بأن الجزيرتين كانتا مهجورتين، ولم يقل بأنهما كانتا تحت السيطرة السعودية

وفي غضون ذلك، نشر الصحفي رد المندوب المصري في نفس الجلسة، والذي قال، وفق محضر الجلسة الموجود بمجلس الأمن: "لم تسيطر مصر على الجزيرتين بشكل مفاجئ عام 1950، وإنما سيطرت عليهما عام 1906، بعد اتفاقية ترسيم الحدود بين الدولة الخديوية والإمبراطورية العثمانية، وكانت الجزيرتان موضوع مناقشات ومراسلات بينهما"، وأضاف في جزء آخر: "وثائق الحرب العالمية الثانية تثبت أن وحدات عسكرية مصرية كانت تستخدم الجزيرتين"، ما علق الشيخ عليه بأن العالمية الثانية انتهت قبل الاتفاق مع السعودية بحوالي خمس سنوات

وتابع الشيخ ونشر تفاصيل مهمة قالها المندوب المصري في جلسة مجلس الأمن، حول الاتفاق المبرم بين مصر والسعودية، والتي لم

يصرح أحد حتى هذه اللحظة بينوده، حيث قال مندوب مصر: "تم التوصل إلى اتفاق مع السعودية يؤكد السيطرة على الجزيرتين، والاعتراف أنهما جزء لا يتجزأ من مصر".

وتطرقت وثائق الشيخ إلى موقف وثقته وزارة الخارجية الأمريكية عام 1957، حينما سئل وزير الخارجية الأمريكي ما إذا كانت واشنطن ناقشت مع الملك سعود من سيسطر على الجزيرتين بعد انسحاب إسرائيل في نهاية العدوان الثلاثي، فجاء رده، وفق الوثائق: "السعودية وافقت على سيطرة مصر على الجزيرتين 1950، ولا يوجد سبب للاعتقاد أن هذا الاتفاق سيتغير، وبالتالي لم نبحث ذلك مع الملك سعود".

ورفض الشيخ ترجمة رئاسة وزراء الانقلاب وبعض وسائل الإعلام الموالية للسياسي لجزء من مقال للدكتور محمد البرادعي، المنشور في المجلة الأمريكية للقانون الدولي عام 1982، تحت عنوان "معاهدة السلام المصرية الإسرائيلية والملاحه في خليج العقبة"، بصفته محامياً دولياً، والذي استندت عليه رئاسة الوزراء في محاولة إثبات ملكية السعودية للجزر، وقيامهم بتعريف كلمة occupation بانها احتلال، رغم أنها تستخدم في الإنجليزية بمعنى "سيطرة".

وفي الجزء الذي قال فيه البرادعي: "جزر تيران وصنافير تقع تحت "السيطرة" المصرية منذ عام 1950 بينما تدعى السعودية ملكيتهما مؤكدة أنهما يقعان داخل المياه الإقليمية السعودية، في حين أن مضيق تيران والذي يقع بين الجزيرة وشاطئ سيناء هو واقع داخل المياه الإقليمية المصرية وهو الممر الحيوي الذي يستخدم في الملاحة".

كما نشر تعليق الدكتور البرادعي على الموضوع، والذي نشره عبر حسابه على تويتر: occupation تعني الحيازة والسيطرة وليس الاحتلال، ولم أتعرض لمسألة الملكية □

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES 1950 VOLUME V, THE NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA, AND AFRICA [DOCUMENT 337]

774.54/1-3050: Telegram

[Document 337]

The Ambassador in Egypt (Caffery) to the Secretary of State

CONFIDENTIAL

CAIRO, January 30, 1950—4 p. m.

102. Foreign Office informed Embassy by *aide-mémoire* this morning that because of certain pretensions (*Velléités*) manifested by Israel authorities recently toward Tiran and Senafir Islands in Red Sea at the entrance of Gulf of Akaba, the Egyptian Government, in perfect accord with SAG, had occupied the islands.

Aide-mémoire states that while action was taken as prevention against any eventual attacks or violations it was also based on Egyptian rights as well as those of Saudi Arabia since islands are less than three miles from Egyptian coast of Sinai and about four miles from that of SAG. *Aide-mémoire* also states that action was not taken to prevent innocent travel between islands and Egyptian coast of Sinai. The passage, which is the only practicable one, will remain free, as in past, in conformity with international practices and principles.

Sent Department 102; repeated Jidda 4, pouched Arab capitals. Department pass Tel Aviv 17.

نسخة رسمية من برقية السفير الأمريكي في القاهرة إلى واشنطن يوم 30 يناير 1950 ويقول فيها إن مصر سيطرت على الجزيرتين باتفاق تام مع السعودية وإن ذلك يستند إلى حقوق البلدين حيث إن الجزيرتين أقرب إلى مصر □



**SECURITY COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS**

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659th MEETING 15 FEBRUARY 1954
659^{ème} SEANCE: 15 FEVRIER 1954

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**CONSEIL DE SECURITE
PROCES-VERBAUX OFFICIELS**

NEW YORK

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<p>is inherent in any country from the viewpoint of holding up free maritime traffic.</p> <p>101. What is new in the situation today is to find that the Government of Egypt doubts that truth concerning the legitimacy of commerce with Israel through the Gulf of Elath, because this matter has a history. When the islands of Tiran and Sinafir were occupied, the Government of Israel was naturally concerned to attempt to elicit the reasons for this sudden occupation by Egypt of two islands, previously uninhabited, which bisected an already narrow maritime channel</p>	<p>raineté basé sur la doctrine des eaux territoriales, car il rendrait ainsi toute navigation impossible.</p> <p>101. L'élément nouveau qui caractérise la situation aujourd'hui est de voir le Gouvernement égyptien mettre en doute le caractère légitime du commerce qui se fait avec Israël par la voie du golfe d'Elath, car cette affaire a une histoire. Lorsque les îles de Tiran et de Sinafir ont été occupées, le Gouvernement israélien s'est tout naturellement préoccupé de déterminer les raisons qui avaient conduit l'Égypte à occuper brusquement ces deux îles jusque-là inha-</p>
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صورة من محضر جلسة مجلس الأمن يوم 15 فبراير 1954: المندوب الإسرائيلي يقول إن مصر سيطرت على الجزيرتين بشكل مفاجئ وإنيهما كانتا مهجورتين من قبل □

<p>He alleged that these islands had been suddenly occupied by Egypt. He read out a declaration of the Egyptian Government transmitted in a letter addressed to the United States Embassy at Cairo. <u>Those islands were not suddenly occupied; they were occupied, may I point out, in 1906.</u> At that time it had been found necessary to delimit the frontiers between Egypt and the Ottoman Empire. With a view to this delimitation, Egypt, for technical reasons, proceeded to occupy the two islands. The occupation was the subject of discussions, exchanges of views and even letters between the Ottoman Empire and the Khedivial Government of Egypt. Consequently, there was no surprise. The islands have in fact been occupied since 1906, and it is an established fact that from that time on they have been under Egyptian administration.</p> <p>133. While it is true that after relations between Egypt and the Ottoman Empire were broken off these islands became exclusively Egyptian, and that another State was able to initiate discussions concerning the occupation of the two islands; the fact is that that State was Saudi Arabia. An agreement was concluded between Egypt and Saudi Arabia, confirming what I would call, not the annexation, but the occupation of these islands and what is more important, the</p>	<p>ces îles avaient été occupées soudainement par l'Égypte. Il nous a lu, par le truchement d'une lettre adressée à l'Ambassade des États-Unis au Caire, une déclaration du Gouvernement égyptien. Ces îles n'ont pas été occupées soudainement. Je voudrais rappeler qu'elles ont été occupées en 1906. Il s'agissait de définir les frontières entre l'Égypte et l'Empire ottoman à cette époque. En vue de cette délimitation, l'Égypte a eu recours, pour des raisons techniques, à l'occupation de ces deux îles. Cette occupation a fait l'objet de discussions, d'échanges de vues et même de lettres entre l'Empire ottoman et le Gouvernement khédivial d'Égypte. Il n'y a donc eu aucune surprise. Ces îles ont été en effet occupées depuis 1906, et c'est un fait déterminé qu'à partir de cette époque elles ont été placées sous l'administration égyptienne.</p> <p>133. Si, après la rupture des relations entre l'Égypte et l'Empire ottoman, ces îles sont devenues purement égyptiennes, et si un autre État a pu entamer des discussions concernant l'occupation de ces deux îles, ce fut certainement l'Arabie saoudite. Or un accord a été conclu entre l'Égypte et l'Arabie saoudite confirmant je ne dirai pas l'annexion de ces îles, mais leur occupation et, qui plus est, la considération que celles-</p>
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من داخل محضر جلسة مجلس الأمن يوم 15 فبراير 1954: المندوب المصري يقول إن سيطرة مصر على الجزيرتين لم تكن مفاجئة في عام 1950 وإنما السيطرة منذ عام 1906

60. A disparaging reference has been made in this Council to Egyptians being on the two islands of Tiran and Sinafir on the Red Sea, islands which had been occupied by Egyptians long before the Israel armed forces advanced to the Gulf of Aqaba a few days after the signature of the Egyptian-Israel General Armistice Agreement. Here I feel bound to state that the records of the Second World War contain official evidence that Egyptian units had been using these two islands as part of the Egyptian defensive system during that war. Egyptian detachments on these two islands cooperated with the Egyptian air force and the naval units entrusted at the time with the task of protecting Allied shipping in the Red Sea against submarine attack. While Egyptian air force units were covering the coast for Allied shipping in the Mediterranean, a force of 8,000 Egyptian troops undertook the defence of the entire length of the Suez Canal and its ports against continuous, hostile air attacks throughout the Second World War.

من محضر جلسة مجلس الأمن يوم 15 فبراير 1954: المندوب المصري يقول إن القوات المصرية كانت متمركزة في الجزيرتين خلال الحرب العالمية الثانية

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134. The third paragraph of the letter transmitted by the Egyptian Government to the United States Embassy at Cairo — the letter which the Israel representative read to us in support of his assertion that Egypt has changed its mind, that its present acts

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134. D'ailleurs, le troisième paragraphe de la lettre communiquée par le Gouvernement égyptien à l'Ambassade des États-Unis au Caire — lettre dont le représentant d'Israël nous a donné lecture comme un témoignage du fait que l'Égypte change d'idée, qu'elle avait

المندوب المصري يقول إن الاتفاق بين مصر والسعودية عام 1950 يؤكد سيطرة مصر على الجزيرتين واعتراف السعودية بأنهما جزء لا يتجزأ من الأراضي المصرية، وفقاً لمحضر جلسة مجلس الأمن يوم 15 فبراير 1954.

...ity Coun-
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problem as to whether or not it is possible to allow certain persons to go and other persons not to go. There are people who feel that their mission to go into all the world is just as commanding as that which impels the newspaper people. It's an extremely complicated subject.

Q. Mr. Secretary, news reports from Cairo say that President Nasser has stated he feels that Egypt is no longer bound by the six-point United Nations agreement because of the acts of France, Israel, and England. And that agreement says that the Suez would be open to ships of all nations. Would you care to comment on that?

A. Well, I think our comment on it is found in the communique which was issued here jointly with the French Prime Minister a few days ago, where we reaffirmed our belief in the six principles.

Q. Mr. Secretary, did you discuss with King Saud who was going to occupy the islands of the straits when the Israelis move out?

A. No. The occupancy was arranged between Saudi Arabia and Egypt back in 1950, when Saudi Arabia consented to their occupation by Egypt, and we have no reason to believe that that arrangement will be altered. We did not discuss it with King Saud.

Q. Mr. Secretary, would you be able to specify which large part in your discussion yesterday with Van Driest?

A. Well, we discussed the question of the satellites, Poland and Hungary and East Germany and so forth.

Q. Mr. Secretary, would you be able to specify what you meant when you said yesterday that the Suez Canal would be open to all?

A. There have been reports to suggest that Egypt did not want to make progress, in relation to the Suez Canal matter, until there was assurance that the Israeli troops would be withdrawn. That has not been an officially endorsed policy, but rather between the lines we could see that that was perhaps the actual position. There have been still two sunken ships, as you know, which still block the Suez Canal, which supposedly contain explosives which the Egyptian Government says it wants to take the responsibility of removing but which it has not yet removed. Various things of that sort lead us to believe that the Egyptians have not wanted to hurry on the matter of the canal until they are quite sure the Israelis would get out. We hope that that situation will now change.

Q. Mr. Secretary, Harold Connolly, the United States Olympic hammer-throw champion, is reported that way about a Czech lady whose brother he married. (Laughter) And he has appealed to the Czech Government for permission to get her out and marry her—bring her to this country. Is the United States Government making any appeals to back up his appeal?

A. Well, we believe in romance. (Laughter)

Q. Are you doing anything to implement this case?

A. I can't answer for that particular case, but our basic principle is as I stated it.

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وثيقة رسمية من الخارجية الأمريكية: سؤال لوزير الخارجية الأمريكي عام 1957 إذا ما كانت الولايات المتحدة تشاورت مع السعودية بشأن السيطرة على الجزيرتين في أعقاب انسحاب إسرائيل بعد العدوان الثلاثي

...that, if Egypt objected, they would
 ...from the Force. How long do you think
 ...can keep the United Nations Force in
 ...out another United Nations resolution?

I believe the matter is adequately
 the second resolution of the 3d of Feb-
 ...don't think another resolution is ne-
 ...f course, the United Nations cannot re-
 ...sion to keep their elements in the Un-
 ...ties to some extent Unscr could be dis-
 ...tributable. But I do not anticipate
 ...the place.

*Secretary, you said a few minutes ago
 ...one that British and French shipping
 ...ough the canal without discrimination.
 ...any similar assumption connected
 ...ships?*

...sk it was indicated in one of the state-
 ...ferred to—I think it was the President's
 ...February 20—that we should not assume
 ...will be a discrimination against Israeli

*Secretary, after the last Israeli soldier
 ...gh, will we recognize Egypt's right to
 ...state of belligerency on which the law
 ...not, or will we consider her then in vic-
 ...a treaty of 1888 and the Security Coun-
 ...counciling?*

...are not indulging in any assump-
 ...ulations that there will be a violation
 ...treaty, if that is what your question
 ...for not to answer that question.

*Secretary, when do you expect the last
 ...to be out of Egypt?*

...ink the information on that respect is
 ...as classified, and I don't think I can
 ...I'm informed as to the prospective
 ...I'm not at liberty to make it public
 ...is a reasonably expeditious schedule.

*Secretary, on the question of newspaper-
 ...to Red China, you said the President
 ...is still discussing the problem of drop-*

...ping the news barriers. Did you mean ordi-
 ...barriers to travel to Red China? Is that what
 ...you had in mind?

A. One of the problems we face here is the
 ...that there is a general drive by Communist China
 ...to reestablish what it calls cultural inter-
 ...with other countries, and it is particularly try-
 ...ing that on countries which are neighbors, the
 ...free countries, and where such relationship could
 ...not, I think, be reestablished without danger to
 ...those countries. And one of our problems is not
 ...to set an example which would be bearable by us
 ...but which, if it was extended generally, would
 ...have perhaps dangerous repercussions in other
 ...areas.

*Q. Well, there have been recommendations that
 ...the State Department announce that announcements
 ...going to Red China do so at their own risk and
 ...that they would thereby be permitted to do so.
 ...Has any thought been given to this possibility of ad-
 ...vancing the problem?*

A. Yes, I think we have given thought to all
 ...possibilities. Let me say that in a general
 ...principle of international law that no individual
 ...can waive the responsibility of a government to
 ...look out for its own citizens. There is also a
 ...problem as to whether or not it is possible to
 ...allow certain persons to go and other persons not
 ...to go. There are people who feel that their mis-
 ...sion to go into all the world is just as command-
 ...ing as that which impels the newspaper people.
 ...It's an extremely complicated subject.

*Q. Mr. Secretary, news reports from Cairo say
 ...that President Nasser has stated he feels that
 ...Egypt is no longer bound by the six-point United
 ...Nations agreement because of the acts of France,
 ...Israel, and England. And that agreement says
 ...that the Suez would be open to ships of all na-
 ...tions. Would you care to comment on that?*

A. Well, I think our comment on it is found
 ...in the communique which was issued here jointly
 ...with the French Prime Minister a few days ago,
 ...where we reaffirmed our belief in the six principles.

*Q. Mr. Secretary, did you discuss with King
 ...Saud who was going to occupy the islands of the
 ...straits when the Israelis move out?*

A. No. The occupancy was arranged between
 ...Saudi Arabia and Egypt back in 1950, when Saudi
 ...Arabia consented to their occupation by Egypt,
 ...and we have no reason to believe that that ar-
 ...rangement will be altered. We did not discuss
 ...it with King Saud.

*Q. Mr. Secretary, would you be able to specify
 ...which large part in your discussion yesterday
 ...with Van Driest?*

A. Well, we discussed the question of the satel-
 ...lites, Poland and Hungary and East Germany
 ...and so forth.

*Q. Mr. Secretary, would you be able to specify
 ...what you meant when you said yesterday
 ...that the Suez Canal would be open to all?*

A. There have been reports to suggest that
 ...Egypt did not want to make progress, in relation
 ...to the Suez Canal matter, until there was assur-
 ...ance that the Israeli troops would be withdrawn.
 ...That has not been an officially endorsed policy,
 ...but rather between the lines we could see that
 ...that was perhaps the actual position. There
 ...have been still two sunken ships, as you know,
 ...which still block the Suez Canal, which supposedly
 ...contain explosives which the Egyptian Govern-
 ...ment says it wants to take the responsibility of
 ...removing but which it has not yet removed. Va-
 ...rious things of that sort lead us to believe that
 ...the Egyptians have not wanted to hurry on the
 ...matter of the canal until they are quite sure the
 ...Israelis would get out. We hope that that situa-
 ...tion will now change.

*Q. Mr. Secretary, Harold Connolly, the United
 ...States Olympic hammer-throw champion, is re-
 ...ported that way about a Czech lady whose
 ...brother he married. (Laughter) And he has ap-
 ...pealed to the Czech Government for permission to
 ...get her out and marry her—bring her to this
 ...country. Is the United States Government making
 ...any appeals to back up his appeal?*

A. Well, we believe in romance. (Laughter)

*Q. Are you doing anything to implement
 ...this case?*

A. I can't answer for that particular case, but
 ...our basic principle is as I stated it.

New State of Ghana

ANNOUNCEMENT OF U.S. RECOGNITION

Press release 113 dated March 6

The U.S. Government has officially recognized
 the new state of Ghana, which became independ-
 ent and a member of the British Commonwealth
 on March 6.

With the permission of the Government of
 Ghana, the American consulate general at Accra
 will be raised to the status of an embassy at 1
 p.m. on the night of March 6. At that time,
 Donald W. Lamm, consul general, will be named
 chargé d'affaires pending the appointment of an
 ambassador to Ghana.

The U.S. Government has also informed the
 Government of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah
 that it would welcome the establishment of a
 Ghanaian embassy at Washington as soon as
 practicable.

**MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO
 THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF GHANA**

White House press release dated March 6

On behalf of the people of the United States
 of America, I wish to extend to the Government and
 people of Ghana, congratulations on the occasion
 of your joining the family of independent nations.
 We have watched with particular admiration the
 manner in which you have attained your inde-
 pendence, for it shows the good fruit of state-
 like cooperative effort between the Government
 and people of Ghana and the Government and
 people of the United Kingdom. I am sure that
 this same spirit will characterize Ghana's rela-
 tionship with the Free World, including the great
 and voluntary association of nations, the British
 Commonwealth.

In extending these good wishes, I speak for
 a people that cherishes independence, which we
 deeply believe is the right of all people who are
 able to discharge its responsibilities. It is with
 special pleasure, therefore, that we witness the
 establishment of your new nation and the assump-
 tion of its sovereign place in the Free World.

In sending you these greetings, I am conscious
 of the many years of friendship which have char-
 acterized the relations between our two countries.

Department of State Bulletin
 March 25, 1957
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A. No. The occupancy was arranged between Saudi Arabia and Egypt back in 1950, when Saudi Arabia consented to their occupation by Egypt, and we have no reason to believe that that arrangement will be altered. We did not discuss it with King Saud.

وثيقة رسمية من الخارجية الأمريكية: السفير الأمريكي يقول سنة 1957 إن بلاده لم تجد سبباً للاعتقاد بأن الاتفاق بين مصر والسعودية يمكن أن يتغير وبالتالي لم تتشاور مع السعودية بشأن السيطرة على الجزيرتين في أعقاب انسحاب إسرائيل بعد العدوان الثلاثي