

U.S.S. GEORGE WASHINGTON (SSB(N)-598)
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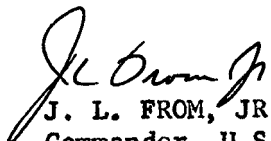
April 25, 1961

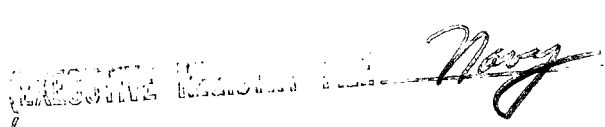
Mr. Allen Dulles, Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 "E" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Dulles:

A 63 day Polaris Patrol of our Gold Crew has just ended. When, a few days hence, the Gold Crew is relieved by the Blue, the first such cycle of Blue and Gold will be complete. After 30 days of supply and refit alongside the submarine tender, PROTEUS, at the Holy Loch, Scotland, the U.S.S. GEORGE WASHINGTON (SSB(N)-598) again will be on station. Through such future cycles Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarines will be enabled to serve two-thirds of their duty on station. While the cycle will become a routine, let not the purpose become obscure.

The FBM submarines are the most invulnerable deterrent force in existence, always ready to answer aggression with instant retaliation. This strength now serves in our country's search for peace. Under God's guidance the freedom and peace won and preserved at so great a price by those patriots for whom our ships are named will continue to bless our nation.


J. L. FROM, JR.
Commander, U.S. Navy
Commanding Officer



GOLD ON GUARD



FIRST POLARIS
GOLD PATROL

Enclage and Post Paid
NAVY Department

Mr. Allen Dulles, Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 "E" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

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ER 61-2242/a

Recd
30 MAR 1961

Captain James H. Mini, USN
Acting Superintendent
United States Naval Academy
Annapolis, Maryland

Dear Captain Mini:

Thank you very much for your letter of 20 March inviting me to address the United States Naval Academy Foreign Affairs Conference on 28 April.

I have been studying my schedule of commitments for next month to see if I might be able to join you. Unfortunately, I find that there just does not seem to be any possibility of my visiting the Academy on this occasion, much as I would like to do so. However, your thoughtfulness in asking me to participate in the Conference is indeed appreciated and I am sorry that my reply cannot be more favorable.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Allen W. Dulles
Director

O/DCI/ :bak(30 Mar 61)

Distribution:

- Orig.&l - Addressee
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- 1 - AAB
- 1 - ER w/basic & encl.

(EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT FILE *Haley*)

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Dulles:

As you recall, when you talked to Dave Kendall recently about this Conference, you were inclined to attend. However, I am attaching the comments of [redacted] who recommends that you decline the invitation.

Unless you really feel obligated to do this as a result of the telephone call from Dave Kendall and the letter from Admiral Carney, I recommend you decline. You are already scheduled to make talks on 17 April (San Juan), 7 May (at Mrs. Gates Lloyd's, although this will not be a hard one), 15 May (Association of General Counsels), 5 June (Navy War College), 6 June (Army War College), 9 June (Harvard Annual National Business Conference), and you are still considering whether to make the graduation address at the Nat'l War College, 9 Jun.

AAB
27 Mar 61

(DATE)

FORM NO. 101 REPLACES FORM 10-101
AUG 54 WHICH MAY BE USED.


JSE

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25 March 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

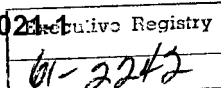
1. This memorandum contains a recommendation in Paragraph 3.
2. The attached invitation from the U. S. Naval Academy to address an inter-collegiate conference at Annapolis on April 28 is sponsored as an extra-curricular matter by the Academy. The following points are noted:
(a) only a very few of the midshipmen and Academy faculty would be present among the 325 guests to be invited; (b) the subject of the conference is "Problems of Foreign Policy in Africa and the Near East," implying that you would be expected to comment on policy matters; and (c) you are already committed to speak a few weeks later to a larger, somewhat more representative Navy audience at the Naval War College on June 5.
3. RECOMMEND: That you decline the invitation.


Acting Assistant to the Director

STAT

Attachment

cc: DDCI



OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

20 March 1961

Dear Mr. Dulles,

The United States Naval Academy will sponsor its first student conference entitled "Problems of United States Foreign Policy in Africa and the Near East" at the Naval Academy from Wednesday, 26 April, through Saturday, 29 April. This meeting will be attended by more than 120 outstanding college students from over 50 institutions of higher learning located in the eastern, midwestern, and southern parts of the United States who have a keen interest in international affairs. Enclosed are the brochure which outlines the organization, program, and details of the Conference, and a list of the senior participants of the Conference who have already accepted our invitation.

On Friday evening, 28 April, a banquet will be held. In attendance will be about 325 persons including the 120 conferees, midshipmen members of the Conference Staff, officers, faculty members, and a limited number of other guests. This banquet will be one of the highlights of the Conference.

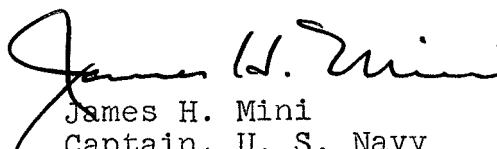
Knowing that your experience as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency has brought you in very close contact with many problems of United States foreign affairs, you are cordially invited to deliver the major address of the Conference at the banquet on Friday evening, 28 April. I realize that your position will not permit revelation of some aspects of our foreign policy, particularly in Africa and the Near East. You may, therefore, wish to speak generally on Communism or Communism and the Cold War. If it is your desire, we will not permit a publication of your address or invite the press to the banquet.

The Naval Academy will have transportation available for you and Mrs. Dulles from Washington and return if you so wish, and accommodations will be made for you at Carvel Hall

Hotel for the night of the banquet if desired.

The Naval Academy will be singularly honored by your presence at the Conference. I hope that you will accept our invitation.

Respectfully,


James H. Mini
Captain, U. S. Navy
Acting Superintendent

Enclosures: Information and Agenda Brochure
List of Senior Participants

Mr. Allen W. Dulles
Director, Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

Senior participants who have
accepted invitations to
participate in NAFAC

PANELISTS Subject - "Forces that Shape U. S. Foreign Policy"

Senator Frank Church	Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Mr. David Shepard	Executive Vice-President, Standard Oil Corp.
Mr. Hanson W. Baldwin	Military Editor, <u>New York Times</u>
Rear Admiral John M. Lee	Director of the Politico-Military Policy Division of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Ambassador Loy W. Henderson	Former Ambassador to Pakistan and Egypt, and Former Assistant Secretary of State

ROUND-TABLE MODERATORS

<u>Round Table</u>	<u>Moderator</u>	
1. The Northern Tier	Dr. James D. Atkinson	Georgetown University
2. Muslim North Africa	Dr. Elie Salem	The Johns Hopkins University
3. The Red Sea Nations	Dr. Ralph K. Lewis	Department of State
4. South and East Africa	Mr. William H. Lewis	Department of State
5. West Africa	Mr. Harold Cooper	Liberian Embassy
6. The Oil Nations	Mr. Edwin Wright	Foreign Service Institute
7. Israel and the Arab League	Dr. Jules Davids	Georgetown University

EMBASSY REPRESENTATIVES

<u>Round Table</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>Embassy</u>
1. The Northern Tier	Mustafa Aksin, First Secretary	Turkey
2. Muslim North Africa	Dr. El-Mehdi Ben Aboud, Ambassador	Morocco
3. The Red Sea Nations	Faisal A. Badawi, Attache of Embassy	Saudi Arabia
4. South and East Africa	Mr. R. B. N. Wetmore, Counsellor	Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland
	Dr. W. C. Naude, Ambassador	Union of South Africa
5. West Africa	Mr. Francis Dennis, Deputy Chief of Mission	Liberia
6. The Oil Nations	Mr. Ali Haider Sulaiman, Ambassador	Iraq
	Mr. Ardeshir Zahedi, Ambassador	Iran
7. Israel and the Arab League	Mr. Avraham Harman, Ambassador	Israel
	Mr. Mohamed Habib, Press Attache	UAR

NAFAC

NAVAL ACADEMY
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
CONFERENCE



ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

Information and Agenda

APRIL 26-29, 1961

The United States Naval Academy Foreign Affairs Conference has been planned and organized by the midshipmen of the Naval Academy Foreign Relations Club. The subject of the conference is "Problems of United States Foreign Policy in Africa and the Near East." The importance of this subject is underscored daily by the headlines of our newspapers and the awakening realization that these two areas of the world are vital to the security of the United States and the Western World.

The financial support for this conference has been generously donated by GENERAL FOODS CORPORATION.

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26, 27, 28, 29 April 1961

Conference Subject

"Problems of United States Foreign Policy in Africa and the Near East."

Major Objectives

1. To analyze the forces which shape and affect the execution of United States policies in Africa and the Near East.
2. To provide an opportunity for a beneficial exchange of ideas on the conference subject by outstanding students of institutions of higher learning.
3. To examine the policies of the United States in order to ascertain whether they are consonant with the kind of an Africa and Near East that is best for the world as a whole.
4. To make recommendations in regard to what should be the policies of the United States in Africa and the Near East.

The conferees will examine the political, social, and economic conditions of Africa and the Near East and will analyze the nature of the past and contemporary policies of the United States in the light of these conditions.

Participants

More than 120 students from over 50 institutions of higher learning will attend the conference. These students will be college seniors, or especially selected juniors, who have a keen interest in the field of international relations. The panel members and round-table moderators will be outstanding academic, business, newspaper, military, and political leaders who are experts in African and Near Eastern affairs. The two major addresses of the conference will be delivered by men of national policy-making stature.

At the second plenary session of the conference a panel discussion will be conducted by authorities in military, political, and business affairs, and in public opinion. The panelists will discuss the problems and the importance of their respective fields in planning, forming, and executing the foreign policies of the United States in Africa and the Near East.

Representatives of selected foreign embassies will give presentations to the round tables on the major domestic and foreign problems of their countries.

Preparation

A bibliography of some of the current standard works on the conference topic as well as an outline of subtopics to be discussed by the round tables will be mailed to each conferee well in advance of the conference. So that the meeting will start from somewhat of a common basis, the delegates will be expected to review much of this material before arriving at the Naval Academy.

Conference Procedure

The conference will be divided into seven round tables, each consisting of 16 members. Each round-table group will study a particular geographical area as indicated below.

All sessions, generally, will be conducted on an informal basis and parliamentary procedure will not be used except when necessary.

Round Tables:

The round tables are:

1. The Northern Tier (Turkey, Iran, and Cyprus)
2. Muslim North Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya)
3. The Red Sea Nations (Yemen, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Republic, Jordan, Ethiopia, Somali Republic, Aden, and Sudan)
4. South and East Africa (Southwest Africa, Union of South Africa, Kenya, Uganda, Bechuanaland, Malagasy, Tanganyika, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mozambique, and Zanzibar)
5. West Africa (Congo nations, Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, Chad, Angola, Central African Republic, Liberia, Council of Entente, Mali, Senegal, Togo, and Mauritania)
6. The Oil Nations (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, and Iraq)
7. Israel and the Arab League

Transportation - No travel reimbursement will be made to those conferees from colleges within the Washington - Baltimore Areas. Delegates who travel by public transportation will be reimbursed up to \$25.00 of their round trip fare. Conferees driving privately owned automobiles will receive five cents a mile not to exceed \$25.00 for the shortest round trip highway distance between their schools and Annapolis. A maximum of \$25.00 will be allotted to the total number of delegates traveling in the same car.

Round-Table Chairmen, advisers, panelists, and speakers, except for those on government per diem, will be reimbursed for actual expenses, including air or first class rail and pullman accommodations, if used.

Housing - All conferees while at the conference will be housed without charge. Male students will be accommodated in the visiting team quarters of the Naval Academy Field House.

Female participants, advisers, and speakers will be lodged in Carvel Hall, which is located next to the Academy in the City of Annapolis. Senior participants receiving government per diem will pay for their own hotel accommodations.

Meals - From dinner, Wednesday, 26 April, through lunch, Saturday, 29 April, meals will be furnished to all conferees without charge. Male delegates will eat with the Brigade of Midshipmen in the dining hall.

Female conferees will have breakfast in Carvel Hall. Lunch and dinner will be served in the Severn Room of Bancroft Hall.

Senior participants will have breakfast in Carvel Hall and lunch in the Chesapeake Room of Bancroft Hall. They may have dinner at the Naval Academy Officers' Club.

Senior participants receiving government per diem will pay for their own meals.

Detailed administrative information will be mailed to NAFAC participants prior to the conference.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Wednesday, 26 April 1961

Afternoon

1:00 - 3:00 o'clock Registration
3:30 - 4:15 " Delegates View Brigade Parade (Alternate plan in
event of inclement weather - Welcome address,
Orientation and Round Table familiarization,
3:30 - 5:30)
4:45 - 5:15 " Welcome address by Superintendent, U. S. Naval
Academy, and Orientation of delegates
5:30 - 6:00 " Round Table Orientation

Evening

6:30 - 7:30 " Dinner
7:45 - 8:45 " First Plenary Session - Keynote Address
9:00 - 10:00 " Informal Reception for Conferees, Advisers, and
Speakers

Thursday, 27 April

Morning

7:00 - 7:45 o'clock Breakfast
8:00 - 11:30 " First Round Table Session
11:45 - 12:30 " Lunch

Afternoon

1:00 - 2:45 " Tour of the Naval Academy
3:00 - 5:30 " Second Round Table Session

Evening

6:30 - 7:30 " Dinner
7:45 - 9:30 " Second Plenary Session - Panel Discussion - "Forces
that Shape U. S. Foreign Policy"

Friday, 28 April

Morning

7:00 - 7:45 o'clock Breakfast
8:00 - 11:30 " Third Round Table Session
11:45 - 12:30 " Lunch

Afternoon

1:00 - 2:30 " Visit to Academic Departments
2:45 - 5:30 " Fourth Round Table Session

Evening

6:30 - 7:30 " Dinner
7:45 - 9:30 " Third Plenary Session - Major Address

Saturday, 29 April

Morning

7:00 - 7:45 o'clock Breakfast
8:00 - 9:45 " Fifth Round Table Session
10:00 - 11:30 " Fourth Plenary Session - Discussion and
Adoption of Conference Resolutions and
Closing of Conference
11:45 - 12:30 " Lunch

INSTITUTIONS INVITED

American University	St. John's College
A & M College of Texas	Swarthmore College
Auburn University	Temple University
Barnard College	The Citadel
Brandeis University	Tufts College
Bryn Mawr College	Tulane University
Catholic University	U. S. Air Force Academy
College of Notre Dame	U. S. Coast Guard Academy
College of William and Mary	U. S. Merchant Marine Academy
Columbia University	U. S. Military Academy
Duke University	University of Alabama
Emory College	University of Chicago
Florida State University	University of Delaware
Fordham University	University of Florida
Georgetown University	University of Georgia
George Washington University	University of Maryland
Goucher College	University of Michigan
Harvard University	University of Notre Dame
Haverford College	University of Pennsylvania
Hood College	University of Pittsburgh
Howard University	University of South Carolina
Johns Hopkins University	University of Tennessee
Loyola College	University of Virginia
Michigan State University	Vanderbilt University
Ohio State University	Vassar College
Pennsylvania State University	Wake Forest College
Princeton University	West Virginia University
Rutgers University	Yale University

Since World War II United States interests in Africa and the Near East have expanded greatly. The Cold War has compelled us to weigh the advantages of the friendship of these two areas against the disadvantages to be suffered by the West if Africa and the Near East were delivered into the Communist Bloc.

The sudden and recent radical emergence of nationalism and anticolonialism has brought about a more attentive United States interest in these areas. Colonialism has been attacked from every side, and new states emerge daily as the drive toward political, economic, and social development gathers momentum. We are reminded constantly that our major allies are the colonial powers from whom many of the people of these areas seek separation. Both Africa and the Near East are areas of colonialism par excellence, and in the contemporary period of anticolonialism the prestige of the United States has suffered because of our association with colonist nations.

It should be noted, also, that because of the growing awareness that our resources are not inexhaustible, the United States is beginning to view the natural resources of Africa and the Near East in a new light. Our trade, investments, aid programs, and other involvements in these areas are growing and in some commodities have reached significant proportions. At the same time we must also be prepared to face a Eurafica which would confederate in a complementary way their capital, skills, and resources.

Whether or not the United States takes part in the controversies of Africa and the Near East, we must reconcile ourselves to the thought that what takes place in these two areas of the world may have a decisive bearing on our future.

The problems of Africa and the Near East include some of the major contemporary problems facing the Free World today. What these problems are, how they affect the United States, and how United States foreign policy should be shaped to solve them constitute the major themes of this conference.

A significant adjunct to these major themes is the foreign policy making process in the United States. The conferees should be reminded that the major foreign policies of the United States generally are composed after due considerations have been given to the economic, political, military, sociopsychological policies; public opinion; our allies; and the over-all objectives of the nation in the fields of foreign affairs and national security.

The following outline has been included as an aid to conferees in their preparation for discussion on their round tables. The discussion will center upon an evaluation of United States foreign policy, past, present, and future, in each round table's area. From this discussion, each of the seven round tables will attempt to define objectives of our foreign policy and produce recommendations for attaining them in its particular region.

If intelligent, concrete recommendations are to result, all round table members should consider the following factors in their region of study:

- a. Geographic position
- b. Ethnic background
- c. Economic position and potential
- d. Political history
- e. Present political situation
- f. Treaties, alliances, and other foreign commitments
- g. Objectives of the USSR
- h. Basic United States national security policy
- i. United States foreign policy, present and future

The following pages contain a more detailed breakdown of these factors for each of the round table areas. These sub-topics will form the basis of the discussions in the round tables.

THE NORTHERN TIER

(Turkey, Iran, Cyprus)

1. Growth of Turkish republicanism from the days of the Young Turks and Ataturk through the increasing autocracy of Adnan Menderes to the provisional regime of Cemal Gursel.
2. Emergence of the Turkish economy from its traditional feudalism.
3. Development of Turkey's natural resources and commercial potential.
4. Importance of Turkey not merely as a buffer state athwart the Dardanelles but as an effective deterrent to direct Russian expansion in the Middle East.
5. Turkish military prowess and its effect and influence on the Syrian region of the United Arab Republic, Iran, Iraq, and on Turko-Grecian relations on Cyprus.
6. Effect and value of United States financial and military aid in Turkey.
7. Iranian social progress under the Pahlevi dynasty. (Comparison with Turkish progress during the same era may be interesting.)
8. Condition of the nationalized oil industry in Iran.
9. Further developments of Iran's considerable natural resources.
10. Future of the regime of the Shah, considering the proximity of the Soviet Union, the semi-autonomy of the Azerbaijanis, and the extensive aid of the United States.
11. Role of Cyprus in United States policies.
12. Past and present United States policies in the Northern Tier - short and long term.
13. Soviet aims and policies in the Northern Tier.
14. Recommended United States Policy.

MUSLIM NORTH AFRICA

(Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya)

1. Colonialism as a precursor of nationalism in North Africa.
2. Arab and European influences upon present North African turmoil.
3. Effects of the native political struggles within the North African nations upon the rise of nationalistic feeling.
4. Effects of Islam upon the economic development of the area.
5. United Nations and its influence upon industrial development in the area.
6. Effect of the leadership of Habib Bourguiba in Tunisia and throughout Northern Africa.
7. Ethnic complexes in the area.
8. World War II's effects upon the area.
9. Attempts, past and present, to integrate and unify the various members of the multi-racial societies into nations.
10. Past and present United States policies.
11. Communist aims and policies.
12. Recommended United States policy.

THE RED SEA NATIONS

(Yemen, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Republic, Jordan, Ethiopia, the Somalilands, Aden, Sudan)

1. Role of Britain and France in the development of the Red Sea nations since the fall of the Ottoman Empire.
2. Great Britain and Egypt, from 1882 occupation until the Nasser-Naguib coup, stressing Egypt's economic development and the triangular political struggle between Britain, the Palace, and the Wafd.
3. Nasser's Egypt.
4. Syria's political and economic evolution.
5. Development of the Syro-Egyptian union.
6. Development of Saudi Arabia through the efforts of Ibn Saud.
7. Effect of the indigenous tribal organizations upon Arabia's economy and growth.
8. Effect of Arabian oil on world politics.
9. Britain and the Aden Protectorate.
10. Ethiopia, stressing its inaccessability and the effects of Italian occupation.
11. Haile Selassie's role in the development of Ethiopia.
12. Governments and economies of the separate Somali states.
13. Evolution of the Somali Republic and its prospective relationships with neighboring Ethiopia.
14. Jordan under Abdullah, stressing its relations with Britain, France, and the Arab League.
15. Jordan under Hussein.
16. Effect of the Israeli conflict upon the nations of the Red Sea area.
17. Strategic importance of the Red Sea in a world conflict.

18. Past and present United States policies.
19. Soviet aims and policies.
20. Recommended United States policy.

SOUTHERN AND EASTERN AFRICA

(South West Africa, Union of South Africa. Bechuanaland, Mozambique, Malagasy Republic, Nyasaland-Rhodesian Federation, Zanzibar, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Basutoland, Swaziland)

1. Economic, political, and cultural leadership potential of the Union of South Africa.
2. Governmental racial policies in British protected Basutoland, Swaziland, and Bechuanaland, as compared to the policies of the Union of South Africa.
3. Influence of the apartheid policy of the Union of South Africa upon the idea of racial equality in the Nyasaland-Rhodesian Federation.
4. Central African Federation.
5. Problem of Southwest Africa.
6. Mozambique, the anachronism of Eastern Africa.
7. Industrial and commercial potential of the Malagasy Republic.
8. Leadership potential of the Malagasy Republic, stressing its rapid assimilation of Western culture.
9. Changing role of the United Kingdom in its African colonies.
10. Emergence of an affluent, educated class of Negroes with effective leadership capabilities.
11. Feasibility of a union of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda.
12. Position of the United States of America as an ally of the United Kingdom and of Portugal in its relations with the states of Eastern Africa.
13. Rising influence of Communist China in Eastern Africa.
14. Russian influence in Eastern Africa.
15. Past and present policies of the United States in Southern and Eastern Africa.
16. Recommended United States policy.

WESTERN AFRICA

(Angola, Congo, Guinea, Congo Republic, Chad, Central African Republic, Council of Entente, Mali, Senegal, Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, Liberia, Mauritania)

1. Various native cultures and their effect upon the political evolution of Africa.
2. Administration of British colonies in West Africa before and during transition to free states.
3. Beginnings and early history of the Belgian Congo.
4. Angola, its background and its importance in the area.
5. Progress of the Belgian Congo and its effect upon West Africa.
6. Powerful influence of Houphouet-Boigny in West Africa.
7. The Mali Federation, its economy and success.
8. Importance of Nigeria as a model for her neighbor nations.
9. Success of the secessionist Katanga Province, and its possible role in a unified Congo.
10. Sekou Toure's role as an African leader.
11. Economic and political interdependence of the West African nations.
12. Communications problem in West Africa and its influence upon political and economic stability.
13. Importance and potential of the Council of the Entente.
14. Evolution and birth of Ghana.
15. Nkrumah and his opponents.
16. Liberian leaders and their influence in West Africa.
17. Interplay of indigenous and foreign cultures, and its effects upon internal West African affairs.

18. Past and present United States policies.
19. Communist aims and policies.
20. Recommended United States policy.

Round Table Six

THE OIL NATIONS

(Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Iraq)

1. Islam's significance in the Oil Nations.
2. Effects of the British and French mandates upon the political evolution of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and the other nations.
3. Effect of the change in hegemony of the Bedouin Kingdom (from Hussein to Ibn Saud in the 1920's) upon the current political and economic situation.
4. Contrast between the growth of Turkey under Ataturk and the growth of Iran under the Pahlevi dynasty.
5. Volatile minority situation in Iran.
6. The strategic importance of the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, the Gulf of Aden, the Gulf of Aqaba.
7. Relative productivity and economic potential of the various oil nations.
8. European and American development and exploitation of Middle Eastern oil resources.
9. Variation in magnitude and importance of Soviet and United States aid to the oil nations.
10. Baghdad Pact, both as a functioning organization and as a precedent.
11. Effect of Iraqi internal strifes upon economic and political development and the Baghdad Pact.
12. Evolution of CENTO.
13. Importance of Kuwait.
14. Beginnings, growth, and reliability of the pipeline networks.
15. Royalties question.
16. Effect of Sahara oil upon Middle Eastern producers.

17. Strategic importance of the entire area in the struggle between the Communist and Free Worlds.
18. Past and present United States policies - short and long term.
19. Communist aims and policies.
20. Recommended United States policy.

Round Table Seven

ISRAEL AND THE ARAB LEAGUE

1. Development of the Jewish nationalist movement from Russian pogroms subsequent to the assassination of Alexander II to the publication of the Balfour Declaration.
2. Effects of British foreign policy shifts from the Balfour Declaration until the emergence of Israel in 1948, including the effects of the "White Papers."
3. Emergence of the state of Israel from the declaration of her independence to the present, with special emphasis on the influence of world opinion as manifested in the United Nations.
4. Arab unanimity from the disintegration of the Caliphate to the establishment of an Arab League.
5. Emergence of nationalism in the Arab states, emphasizing the effect of colonial policies.
6. Islam as a force in the Middle East.
7. Effect of Israel's emergence on the nationalist movement in Arab states.
8. Basis for dispute between Israel and the Arab states.
9. Development of Israeli party policies.
10. Naguib and Nasser.
11. Events leading up to the Suez Campaign.
12. Roles of Western powers in the Suez Campaign.
13. United Nations and the Suez Crisis.
14. Refugee question.
15. Israeli-Arab arms race.
16. Effectiveness of the United Nations truce team.
17. Current diplomatic stalemate between Israel and the Arab League.
18. Israeli-Arab conflict as a possible primer for world conflagration.

19. Soviet interests in the Israeli-Arab dispute.

20. Past and present recommended United States policy with regard to the Israeli-Arab dispute.

We have included this list of readings as an aid to the conferee. It is by no means comprehensive and is not intended to take the place of individual research. Familiarity with these sources, however, will be an asset to the conferee.

Most of the books cover relatively broad areas, and include extensive bibliographies which the conferee will find of value.

BOOKS

Africa

Adam, Thomas A., Government and Politics in Africa South of the Sahara, Random House, New York, 1959

Bourret, F. M., Ghana: the Road to Independence, 1919-1957, Stanford University Press, Cal. 1958

Brown, W. O., and Carter, G. M., (eds.) Studies in Political Adaptation, Boston University Press, Boston, 1958

Cowan, Gray L., Local Government in West Africa, Columbia University Press, New York, 1958

Emerson, Rupert, From Empire to Nation, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1960

Goldschmidt, Walter, (ed.) The United States and Africa, Columbia University Press, New York, 1958

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Another especially useful source is the News of the Week in
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