

If you go back and look at the agreement on the bombing halt and try to figure out what the agreement was, I can assure you that it is rather difficult to know, but apparently there was some kind of an agreement.

We would hope, however, that they would give some indication that they agreed that the President's proposal provides a foundation for negotiation, and that they would enter into talks leading to a peaceful settlement. We would expect that those talks probably in the first instance would be private talks. And if they are private talks, we hope that we could keep them private.

Now, what the time frame of that is apt to be, I am not sure.

Q. Mr. Secretary, may I ask you this on the Middle East? Given the fact that the Israelis say they will not return to the negotiations without taking the missiles out, and the Egyptians' denial of the violations, what do you mean, what does the United States mean by the word "rectification"?

A. Well, "rectification" means a condition which we might bring about which would satisfy both parties, and then to start negotiating.

The press: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

U.S. Informs United Nations of Emergency Relief to Jordan

Following is the text of a letter from Charles W. Yost, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, to Edvard Hambro, President of the General Assembly.

U.S./U.N. press release 130 dated October 2

OCTOBER 2, 1970

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: With reference to your appeal of September 24, 1970 for humanitarian aid to Jordan, in which you were joined by the Secretary General, I have the honor to inform you that the United States Government and private American organizations have responded in the following manner:

President Nixon has earmarked \$5 million for emergency relief for Jordan. The following assistance has already arrived in Jordan, furnished by the United States Government and American voluntary agencies:

Two emergency hospitals have been flown to Amman and are now operating in the immediate vicinity of that city—one hospital has a staff of forty-four and is equipped to deal with 3,500 outpatients; the other is a mobile surgical hospital which has a staff of 140 including thirteen doctors and over one hundred nurses and medical technicians.

During the period September 27-30, the American Embassy in Beirut dispatched three air shipments of locally purchased food to Amman. In addition, four plane loads of emergency supplies from U.S. stocks in Europe including medicine, medical supplies and food for emergency relief were flown to Amman on September 28. The United States Government has indicated its willingness to participate in chartering additional civilian aircraft to ship ICRC [International Conference of the Red Cross] food items from Europe to Jordan and four C-130 aircraft of the United States Government are available on a standby basis for airlifting of relief supplies to Jordan.

The American National Red Cross has contributed personnel experienced in relief. Some are located in Amman dealing directly with relief problems and the others are in Geneva where they are working closely with the ICRC. CARE has shipped 125 metric tons of flour and canned goods to Jordan. The flour will be replenished by the United States Government. An aircraft chartered by the Catholic Relief Service is being used to send hospital equipment and other medical supplies to Jordan. The United States Government is assuming the cost of freight.

Thus, as of October 1, 1970, an estimated 81 tons of U.S. relief supplies had been sent to Jordan.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Sincerely,

CHARLES W. YOST