

43 Misr Hellwan Road

Maadi, Cairo, Egypt

December 20, 1981

DR. Matthew Meselson
Professor of Biochemistry.
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Dr. Meselson

Thank you very much for your letter dated Dec. 4 . I read with great interest the text of your Testimony during the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on " Yellow Rain ". The points you raised are extremely important and show the difficulties and uncertainties facing the investigations. The need for negative samples and the disclosure of all evidences in the possession of the state Department were two important points you raised. I was glad that you raised the question of authenticity of the samples, an important issue which I was reluctant to raise in the report. Similarly, the questions regarding the match of symptoms constitutes a major difficulty.

I would like to express my thanks to you for the valuable discussions, I had with you as well as for the materials you supplied me which had a decisive role in the finalizing of the report. Since the study is going to continue, I hope that you

continue your efforts in helping me with your valuable experience and knowledge. Also I hope that all the data and information in the possession of any country would be disclosed so that we can reach the real facts.

Enclosed is a copy of the letter I sent you several months ago.

With all the good wishes for a happy New Year.

Sincerely Yours

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Esmat Ezz". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "D" and a long horizontal stroke.

Maj. Gen. Esmat Ezz

43 Misr Hellwan Road,

Maadi, Cairo. Egypt.

April 10, 1981

Dr. Matthew Meselson
Professor of Biochemistry
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

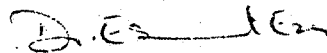
Dear Dr. Meselson:

It was a real pleasure meeting you and participating with you in the Bugwash Seminar on chemical weapons. It is my feeling, which I think most of the participants share with me, that the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons should end, because this method of warfare is both inhumane and immoral. Unluckily, this cannot be achieved except after reaching an international agreement supported by a reliable verification machinery which have the right to conduct on site inspection.

Concerning your question about the source of the antidote which was found in the Egyptian-armored personnel carrier during October War, it is important to know where this particular carrier was captured and the approximate date. From this information, we will be able to trace back the depot, from which this antidote was issued and the source from which it was originall obtained.

With my best wishes. I remain

Sincerely



Maj.Gen.DR.Esmat Ezz