מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

משרד _____

תאריך _____

[illegible] - [illegible]

[illegible]

12.5.1974 — 18.6.1974

תיק מס' _____

114/2

מדינת ישראל

ארכיון המדינה

שם תיק: לשכת ראש-הממשלה גולדה מאיר ויצחק רבין-ביקור ניקסון

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כתובת: 2-111-1-1-9 תאריך הדפסה: 21/06/2016

תיקים

114/2

משרד ראש הממשלה

ארכיון המדינה

טופס מראה מקום להוצאת תעודות יחידות*

חטיבה מס 43.4

מיכל מס': 114 - ג

תיק מס': 2

תאריך התעודה: 14.6.74

שם מחבר התעודה: -

שם הגמען: ל.ה.ח

סוג התעודה (סמן √ במקום המתאים)

- ☐ מכתב
- ☐ מברק
- ☒ תזכיר או מזכר
- ☐ דין וחשבון או זכרון דברים משיחה או דיון
- ☐ פרוטוקול של שיחה, דיון או ישיבה

*הטופס ימולא בשני עותקים. העותק הירוק יוכנס לתיק במקום התעודה שהוצאה; העותק הלבן יצורף לתעודה שהוצאה.

- BREZHNEV VISIT 3 (THREE) הסכם ה' ירוי 3 דלג

THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES REAFFIRM THEIR DESIRE TO CONTRIBUTE, SEPARATELY OR JOINTLY, TOWARD STRENGTHENING RELATIONS OF PEACE IN EUROPE. THEY CONSIDER ENSURANCE OF A LASTING PEACE IN EUROPE A PRIMARY GOAL OF THEIR POLICY.

THE TWO SIDES EXPRESSED DEEP CONCERN OVER THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND EXCHANGED OPINIONS ON WAYS OF ACHIEVING A MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT. A SETTLEMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST, THEY SAID, SHOULD BE EFFECTED IN LINE WITH THE INTERESTS OF ALL STATES OF THE AREA, SHOULD ACCORD WITH THEIR INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY AND TAKE DUE ACCOUNT OF THE LEGITIMATE INTERESTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE.

THE USSR AND THE U.S.A. BELIEVE THAT THE TWO COUNTRIES SHOULD SET THEMSELVES THE AIM OF BRINGING THE TOTAL VOLUME OF TRADE BETWEEN THEM TO 2-3 BILLION DOLLARS WITHIN THE NEXT THREE YEARS. IN DISCUSSING

NE

OFFICIAL TEXT

JUNE 15, 1974

U.S.-EGYPTIAN DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

CAIRO, JUNE 14 -- PRESIDENT NIXON AND PRESIDENT SADAT HAVE AGREED TO MOVE U.S.-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS TO A NEW PLATEAU OF "FRIENDSHIP AND BROAD COOPERATION."

IN A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES SIGNED BY THE TWO LEADERS JUNE 14 THEY NOTED WASHINGTON AND CAIRO HAVE MOVED IN THE LAST YEAR FROM "ESTRANGEMENT TO A CONSTRUCTIVE WORKING RELATIONSHIP."

NOW THEY PROPOSE TO "DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO BROADEN THE TIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION," AND TO "CONTINUE THEIR ACTIVE COOPERATION AND THEIR ENERGETIC PURSUITS OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST."

THE TWO LEADERS PROPOSE A NUMBER OF CONCRETE STEPS TO IMPLEMENT THEIR AGREEMENT, INCLUDING A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES BY PRESIDENT SADAT BEFORE YEAR'S END AND AN EARLY VISIT TO EGYPT BY U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY SIMON FOR HIGH-LEVEL DISCUSSIONS AIMED AT STRENGTHENING "THE FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF EGYPT."

MR. NIXON HAS AGREED TO MAKING THE "MAXIMUM FEASIBLE CONTRIBUTION," SUBJECT TO CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL, TO EGYPT'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THE TWO GOVERNMENTS ALSO WILL BEGIN NEGOTIATION OF A NUCLEAR AGREEMENT DESIGNED TO PERMIT SALE TO EGYPT -- UNDER ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS -- OF U.S. NUCLEAR REACTORS AND NUCLEAR FUEL.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY RONALD ZIEGLER, DISCUSSING THE NUCLEAR ENERGY CLAUSE LATER WITH NEWSMEN, ASSERTED IT "RELATES SOLELY TO ENERGY AND THE SAFEGUARDS PREVENT IT FROM RELATING TO ANYTHING ELSE. THE NUCLEAR SECTION HAS ABSOLUTELY NO IMPLICATIONS IN TERMS OF WEAPONS. ANYONE WHO WRITES THAT THIS COULD HELP EGYPT ACQUIRE A NUCLEAR CAPABILITY IS TOTALLY IN ERROR."

MR. ZIEGLER SAID THERE WOULD BE THE "TIGHTEST POSSIBLE CONTROLS" ON THE NUCLEAR MATERIAL, INCLUDING INSPECTION BY AMERICANS. THERE IS "A TOTAL PROHIBITION ON USE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES," HE SAID.

ASKED IF THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION HAS ANY FEAR THAT THE SECTION MIGHT INFLAME THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION, HE REPLIED, "NONE WHATSOEVER. THIS RELATES TO BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EGYPT AND DOES NOT RELATE TO ANY OTHER COUNTRY."

QUESTIONED AS TO WHETHER THE ADMINISTRATION HAS ANY APPREHENSIONS ABOUT THE REACTION OF ISRAEL TO THE AGREEMENT, HE ANSWERED, "NONE WHATSOEVER."

(MORE)

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THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES ALSO SAID THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WILL SET UP JOINT WORKING GROUPS TO CONSIDER SUEZ CANAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, TO EXPLORE WAYS OF INCREASING U.S. PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN JOINT U.S.-EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES.

EGYPT HAS ALSO AGREED TO PLACE "THE TREASURES OF TUTANKHAMEN" ON EXHIBIT IN THE UNITED STATES, AND WASHINGTON HAS AGREED TO CONSIDER WAYS TO AID IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CAIRO OPERA HOUSE.

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF RELATIONS AND COOPERATION BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES:

(BEGIN TEXT)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT MUHAMMED ANWAR EL-SADAT AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA RICHARD NIXON, HAVING HELD WIDE-RANGING DISCUSSIONS ON MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST TO THEIR TWO COUNTRIES, BEING ACUTELY AWARE OF THE CONTINUING NEED TO BUILD A STRUCTURE OF PEACE IN THE WORLD AND TO THAT END AND TO PROMOTE A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND, BEING GUIDED BY A DESIRE TO SEIZE THE HISTORIC OPPORTUNITY BEFORE THEM TO STRENGTHEN RELATIONS BETWEEN THEIR COUNTRIES ON THE BROADEST BASIS IN WAYS THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE WELL-BEING OF THE AREA AS A WHOLE AND WILL NOT BE DIRECTED AGAINST ANY OF ITS STATES OR PEOPLES OR AGAINST ANY OTHER STATE, HAVE AGREED THAT THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES SHOULD GOVERN RELATIONS BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES:

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF BILATERAL RELATIONS.

RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS WHATEVER THEIR ECONOMIC OR POLITICAL SYSTEMS SHOULD BE BASED ON THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, INCLUDING THE RIGHT OF EACH STATE TO EXISTENCE, INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY, THE RIGHT OF EACH STATE FREELY TO CHOOSE AND DEVELOP ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL SYSTEMS, NON-INTERVENTION IN EACH OTHER'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND RESPECT FOR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

NATIONS SHOULD APPROACH EACH OTHER IN THE SPIRIT OF EQUALITY RESPECTING THEIR NATIONAL LIFE AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS. THE UNITED STATES AND EGYPT CONSIDER THAT THEIR RELATIONSHIP REFLECTS THESE CONVICTIONS.

PEACE AND PROGRESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST ARE ESSENTIAL IF GLOBAL PEACE IS TO BE ASSURED. A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE BASED ON FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 242 OF NOVEMBER 22ND, 1967, SHOULD TAKE INTO DUE ACCOUNT THE LEGITIMATE INTEREST OF ALL THE PEOPLES IN THE MIDEAST, INCLUDING THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE, AND THE RIGHT OF EXISTENCE OF ALL STATES IN THE AREA. PEACE CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY THROUGH A PROCESS OF CONTINUING NEGOTIATION AS CALLED FOR BY UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 338 OF OCTOBER 22, 1973, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE GENEVA MIDDLE EAST PEACE CONFERENCE.

(MORE)

IN RECOGNITION OF THESE PRINCIPLES THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SET THEMSELVES TO THESE TASKS:

THEY WILL INTENSIFY CONSULTATIONS AT ALL LEVELS INCLUDING FURTHER CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN THEIR PRESIDENTS AND THEY WILL STRENGTHEN THEIR BILATERAL COOPERATION WHENEVER A COMMON OR PARALLEL EFFORT WILL ENHANCE THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN THE WORLD.

THEY WILL CONTINUE THEIR ACTIVE COOPERATION AND THEIR ENERGETIC PURSUIT OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THEY WILL ENCOURAGE INCREASED CONTACTS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF ALL BRANCHES OF THEIR TWO GOVERNMENTS -- EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL -- FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING BETTER MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S INSTITUTIONS, PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES.

THEY ARE DETERMINED TO DEVELOP THEIR BILATERAL RELATIONS IN A SPIRIT OF ESTEEM, RESPECT AND MUTUAL ADVANTAGE. IN THE PAST YEAR THEY HAVE MOVED FROM ESTRANGEMENT TO A CONSTRUCTIVE WORKING RELATIONSHIP, THIS YEAR FROM THAT BASE THEY ARE MOVING TO A RELATIONSHIP OF FRIENDSHIP AND BROAD COOPERATION.

THEY VIEW ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS AS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE STRENGTHENING OF THEIR BILATERAL RELATIONS AND WILL ACTIVELY PROMOTE THEM. TO THIS END THEY WILL FACILITATE COOPERATIVE AND JOINT VENTURES AMONG APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND WILL ENCOURAGE INCREASED TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

THEY CONSIDER ENCOURAGEMENT OF EXCHANGES AND JOINT RESEARCH IN THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL FIELD AS AN IMPORTANT MUTUAL AIM AND WILL TAKE APPROPRIATE CONCRETE STEPS FOR THIS PURPOSE.

THEY WILL DEEPEN CULTURAL TIES THROUGH EXCHANGES OF SCHOLARS, STUDENTS AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CULTURES OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

THEY WILL MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS TO INCREASE TOURISM IN BOTH DIRECTIONS AND TO AMPLIFY PERSON-TO-PERSON CONTACT AMONG THEIR CITIZENS.

THEY WILL TAKE MEASURES TO IMPROVE AIR AND MARITIME COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THEM.

THEY WILL SEEK TO ESTABLISH A BROAD RANGE OF WORKING RELATIONSHIPS AND WILL LOOK PARTICULARLY TO THEIR RESPECTIVE FOREIGN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS AND TO THE JOINT COMMISSION ON COOPERATION AS WELL AS TO OTHER OFFICIALS AND ORGANIZATIONS AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS AS APPROPRIATE TO IMPLEMENT THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE ABOVE PRINCIPLES.

II. JOINT COOPERATION COMMISSION.

THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HAVE AGREED THAT THE INTENSIVE REVIEW BY THE AREAS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION HELD BY PRESIDENT EL-SADAT AND PRESIDENT NIXON ON JUNE 12 CONSTITUTED THE FIRST MEETING OF THE JOINT COOPERATION COMMISSION ANNOUNCED MAY 31, 1974. THIS COMMISSION WILL BE HEADED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF EGYPT. TO THIS END THEY HAVE DECIDED TO MOVE AHEAD RAPIDLY ON CONSULTATIONS AND COORDINATION TO IDENTIFY AND IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS AGREED TO BE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL IN THE ECONOMIC SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL FIELDS.

THE UNITED STATES HAS AGREED TO HELP STRENGTHEN THE FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF EGYPT. TO INITIATE THIS PROCESS UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WILLIAM SIMON WILL VISIT EGYPT IN THE NEAR FUTURE FOR HIGH-LEVEL DISCUSSIONS.

III. NUCLEAR ENERGY.

SINCE THE ATOMIC AGE BEGAN NUCLEAR ENERGY HAS BEEN VIEWED BY ALL NATIONS AS A DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD -- OFFERING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACEFUL APPLICATIONS BUT RAISING THE RISK OF NUCLEAR DESTRUCTION IN ITS INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS OF COOPERATION. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS MADE ITS NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY AVAILABLE TO OTHER NATIONS UNDER SAFEGUARD CONDITIONS. IN THIS CONTEXT THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WILL BEGIN NEGOTIATION OF AN AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR ENERGY UNDER AGREED SAFEGUARDS. UPON CONCLUSION OF SUCH AN AGREEMENT, THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARED TO SELL NUCLEAR REACTORS AND FUEL TO EGYPT, WHICH WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR EGYPT BY THE EARLY 1980'S TO GENERATE SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONAL QUANTITIES OF ELECTRIC POWER TO SUPPORT ITS RAPIDLY GROWING DEVELOPMENT NEEDS. PENDING CONCLUSION OF THIS AGREEMENT THE UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND THE EGYPTIAN MINISTRY OF ELECTRICITY WILL THIS MONTH CONCLUDE A PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SALE OF NUCLEAR FUEL TO EGYPT.

IV. WORKING GROUPS.

THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HAVE AGREED TO SET UP JOINT WORKING GROUPS TO MEET IN THE NEAR FUTURE TO PREPARE CONCRETE PROJECTS AND PROPOSALS FOR REVIEW BY THE JOINT COMMISSION AT A MEETING TO BE HELD LATER THIS YEAR IN WASHINGTON, D.C. THESE JOINT WORKING GROUPS WILL BE COMPOSED OF GOVERNMENTAL REPRESENTATIVES FROM EACH COUNTRY AND WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

1. A JOINT WORKING GROUP ON SUEZ CANAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT TO CONSIDER AND REVIEW PLANS FOR REOPENING THE SUEZ CANAL AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITIES ALONG THE CANAL, AND THE UNITED STATES ROLE IN THIS ENDEAVOR.

2. A JOINT WORKING GROUP TO INVESTIGATE AND RECOMMEND MEASURES DESIGNED TO OPEN THE WAY FOR UNITED STATES PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES IN EGYPT AND TO PROMOTE TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO

(MORE)

COUNTRIES. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES WOULD BE GUIDED BY EGYPT'S NEEDS FOR FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL AND MATERIAL SUPPORT TO INCREASE EGYPT'S ECONOMIC GROWTH. THE UNITED STATES REGARDS WITH FAVOR AND SUPPORTS THE VENTURES OF AMERICAN ENTERPRISES IN EGYPT. IT IS NOTED THAT SUCH VENTURES CURRENTLY BEING NEGOTIATED ARE IN THE FIELD OF PETROCHEMICALS, TRANSPORTATION, FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, LAND DEVELOPMENT, POWER, TOURISM, BANKING AND A HOST OF OTHER ECONOMIC SECTORS. THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROJECTS UNDER SERIOUS CONSIDERATION EXCEEDS TWO BILLION DOLLARS. AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY AND CAPITAL COMBINED WITH EGYPT'S ABSORTIVE CAPACITY, SKILLED MANPOWER AND PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES CAN CONTRIBUTE EFFECTIVELY TO THE STRENGTHENING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE EGYPTIAN ECONOMY. THE UNITED STATES AND EGYPT WILL THEREFORE NEGOTIATE IMMEDIATELY A NEW INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THEM.

3. A JOINT WORKING GROUP ON AGRICULTURE TO STUDY AND RECOMMEND ACTIONS DESIGNED TO INCREASE EGYPT'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION THROUGH THE USE OF THE LATEST AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY.

4. A JOINT WORKING GROUP ON TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN SCIENTIFIC FIELDS INCLUDING SPACE WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON EXCHANGES OF SCIENTISTS.

5. A JOINT WORKING GROUP ON MEDICAL COOPERATION TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT TO DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN ITS MEDICAL RESEARCH TREATMENT AND TRAINING FACILITIES. THESE EFFORTS WILL SUPPLEMENT COOPERATION IN CERTAIN FORMS OF MEDICAL RESEARCH ALREADY CONDUCTED THROUGH THE NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT (NAMRU) WHOSE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL WORK WILL CONTINUE.

6. A JOINT WORKING GROUP ON CULTURAL EXCHANGES TO ENCOURAGE AND FACILITATE EXHIBITIONS, VISITS AND OTHER CULTURAL ENDEAVORS TO ENCOURAGE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF BOTH CULTURES ON THE PART OF THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES AND EGYPT.

THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HAVE AGREED TO ENCOURAGE THE FORMATION OF A JOINT ECONOMIC COUNCIL TO INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE PRIVATE ECONOMIC SECTOR OF BOTH COUNTRIES TO COORDINATE AND PROMOTE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENTS.

IN SUPPORT OF THEIR ECONOMIC COOPERATION, THE UNITED STATES WILL MAKE THE MAXIMUM FEASIBLE CONTRIBUTION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION, TO EGYPT'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING CLEARING THE SUEZ CANAL, RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RESTORING EGYPTIAN TRADE. IN ADDITION, THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARED TO GIVE SPECIAL PRIORITY ATTENTION TO EGYPT'S NEEDS FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES.

CONSISTENT WITH THE SPIRIT OF CULTURAL COOPERATION, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS AGREED TO CONSIDER HOW IT MIGHT ASSIST THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF CAIRO'S OPERA HOUSE. THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT, OR ITS PART, INTENDS TO PLACE THE "TREASURES TUTANKHAMEN" ON EXHIBIT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(MORE)

BOTH GOVERNMENTS IN CONCLUSION REITERATE THEIR INTENTION TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO BROADEN THE TIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION CONSISTENT WITH THEIR MUTUAL INTERESTS IN PEACE AND SECURITY AND WITH THE PRINCIPLES SET FORTH IN THIS STATEMENT.

IN THANKING PRESIDENT EL-SADAT FOR THE HOSPITALITY SHOWN TO HIM AND THE MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY, PRESIDENT NIXON EXTENDED AN INVITATION TO PRESIDENT EL-SADAT WHICH PRESIDENT EL-SADAT HAS ACCEPTED TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES DURING 1974.

CAIRO, EGYPT
JUNE 14, 1974

END TEXT

מדינת ישראל המרכז
לשכת התקשורת הממשלתית
דף מספר 3
יוני 1974

ידיעות לעתונות

(ל.ע.מ. 11) הודעה משותפת לגבי ביקור הנשיא ניקסון בישראל
17 - 16 יוני. 1974

(ירושלים).-17.6.- נשיא ארצות הברית . ריצ'ארד ניקסון. ביקר בישראל ב-16-17 ביוני 1974. זהו הביקור הראשון שערך נשיא אמריקאי אי פעם במדינת ישראל. הביקור מסמל את היחסים המיוחדים. המורשת המשותפת והקשרים ההדוקים וההיסטוריים הקיימים זה מכבר בין ארצות הברית וישראל.

הנשיא ניקסון וראש הממשלה רבין קיימו שיחות מקיפות ולבביות בנושאים בעלי ענין משותף לארצות הברית ולישראל ופקדו את היחסים המצוינים בין שתי ארצותיהם . הם דנו באווירה של הבנה הדדית במאמציהן של שתי המדינות להשיג שלום צודק ובר קיימא אשר יעניק בטחון לכל המדינות באיזור וכן בצורך להקים מערך של שלום בעולם. מזכיר המדינה של ארצות הברית הנרי קיסינג'ר וחברים בממשלת ישראל השתתפו בשיחות אלה.

ראש הממשלה רבין הביע את הערכתה של ישראל לתפקידה הבולט והיעיל של ארצות הברית בחתירה לשלום בהנהגתו של הנשיא ניקסון שהתחייב במאמציו הכלתי נלאים של מזכיר המדינה קיסינג'ר. והצביע על כוונתה של ישראל להשתתף בהליכי משא ומתן נוספים במגמה להשיג חוזי שלום עם שכנותיה. אשר יאפשרו לכל מדינה לשקוד על זכויותיה הלגיטימיות בכבוד ובבטחון.

הנשיא ניקסון וראש הממשלה רבין הדגישו כי למען הבטחת השלום בעולם חיוני להשיג שלום וקדמה במזרח התיכון. השלום יושג באמצעות תהליך של משא ומתן מתמשך בין הצדדים הנוגעים בדבר. בהתאם להחלטת מועצת הבטחון של האו"ם . 338 מה-22 באוקטובר 1973.

הנשיא וראש הממשלה הדגישו על הצורך לפעול באופן נמרץ כדי לקדם השלום בין ישראל ומדינות ערב. כן הדגישו שעל מדינות החיות בשלום לנהל יחסיהן בהתאם למטרותיה ולעקרונותיה של מגילת האומות המאוחדות. ולהצהרת האו"ם על עקרונות החוק הבינלאומי לגבי יחסי ידידות ושיתוף פעולה בין מדינות - הצהרה הקובעת שמחוסחה של כל מדינה להמנע מלארגן או לעודד את ארגונם של כוחות בלתי סדירים או כנופיות מזוינות. כולל שכירי חרב. לשם חדירה לשטחה של מדינה אחרת. הם גינו מעשי אלימות וטרור

המשך הידיעה בדף הבא

מדינת ישראל

לשכת התקשורת הממשלתית

דף מספר 10 כז' בסיון תשיד

ידיעות לעתונות

המשך לידיעה מספר 11

הגורמים לאבדן חיי אדם חפים מפשע.

הנשיא וראש הממשלה הביעו את שמחתם הרבה על שיתוף הפעולה האינטימי המאפין את היחסים החמים הקיימים בין שתי ארצותיהם ועמיהם. הם הסכימו לעשות את כל הניתן כדי להרחיב ולהעמיק עוד יותר יחסים אלה במטרה לשרת את האינטרסים של שתי הארצות ולקדם את ענין השלום.

הנשיא ניכסון חזר והדגיש את מחוייבותה של ארצות הברית לבטחונה של ישראל לטווח ארוך ולעקרון שלכל מדינה הזכות להתקיים בגבולות בטוחים ולקדם את האינטרסים הלגיטימיים שלה בשלום.

ראש הממשלה רבין הביע את הערכתו לארפקה הצבאית האמריקאית לישראל בעת מלחמת אוקטובר ולאחריה. הנשיא אישר את האופי המתמשך וארוך הטווח של קשרי האספקה הצבאית בין שתי המדינות. וחזר על עמדתו שחיזוק כושרה של ישראל להגן על עצמה הינו חיוני כדי למנוע פעולות איבה נוספות וכדי לקיים את התנאים המביאים לידי התקדמות לעבר השלום. משלחת מטעם משרד הבטחון הישראלי תבוא בקרוב לוושינגטון כדי לעבד את הפרטים המעשיים בהקשר לאספקה צבאית לטווח ארוך.

הנשיא ניכסון אישר את תמיכתה האיתנה והנמשכת של ארצות הברית לפיתוחה הכלכלי של ישראל. ראש הממשלה רבין הביע את תודת ישראל על הסיוע הניכר שארה"ב הושיטה לה. במיוחד בשנים האחרונות. הנשיא וראש הממשלה הסכימו כי סיוע כלכלי מארצות הברית ימשך בעתיד ויהווה נושא לתכנון לטווח ארוך בין ממשלותיהם. הנשיא אישר כי בהתאם להרשאת הקונגרס. תמשיך ארה"ב להעניק סיוע כלכלי ניכר לישראל. במימדים הדרושים לסייע לה כדי לקצץ את ההוצאות הכבדות הנוספות הנובעות מהבטחת כושרה הצבאי של ישראל למען קיום השלום.

המשך הידיעה בדף הבא

מדינת ישראל

לשכת התקשורת הממשלתית

דף מספר 11

17 ביוני 1974

ידיעות לעתונות

המשך לידיעה מספר 11

במישור הכלכלי. ציינו הנשיא וראש הממשלה בחיפוש את יחסי העבודה היעילים שבין ממשלותיהם בכל הדרגים. ואת עומק היחסים בין המשקים של שתי האומות. הם הסכימו לחזק ולפתח את מסגרת יחסיהם הדו-צדדים. היעד הראשוני יהיה להקים מבנה יציב יותר ומוגדר היטב של התייעצויות ושיתוף פעולה. לפי הצורך. הם יקימו ועדות דו-לאומיות מיוחדות. שני הצדדים מכירים בחשיבות השקעות בישראל של חברות אמריקאיות. העברת ידע כללי וסיוע בשיווק. ושיתוף חברות אמריקאיות עם חברות ישראליות מקבילות במחקר ופיתוח. ממשלת ארצות הברית העודד יוזמות של מפעלים אמריקאיים ושל השקעה פרטית בישראל. הנועדות להגדיל את צמיחתה הכלכלית. כולל בשטחי העשיה. כוח וחיירות. הם הסכימו לפתוח מיד במשא ומתן בדבר החדרים מעשיים להגשים מדיניות זו. כולל הנושא של מניעת כפל מיסוי.

הנשיא וראש הממשלה הודיעו. כי שתי ממשלותיהן תנהלנה משא ומתן בדבר הסכם על שיתוף פעולה בתחום האנרגיה הגרעינית. טכנולוגיה ואספקת דלק מארצות הברית. במסגרת בטחונות מוסכמים. הסכם זה יביא בחשבון במיוחד את כוונת ממשלת ישראל לרכוש כורי כוח מארצות הברית. הכורים הללו יבטיחו מקורות חשמל נוספים ואלטרנטיביים למשק הישראלי המתפתח במהירות. כצעד מידי. יגיעו ישראל וארצות הברית במרוצת חודש זה להסכם זמני בדבר מכירה נוספת של דלק גרעיני לישראל.

ראש הממשלה רבין הביע במיוחד את הדיעה כי יש להבטיח על בסיס מתמשך אספקת נפט וחמרי גלם חיוניים אחרים לישראל. הנשיא ניכסון הציע כי נציגים של ארה"ב וישראל יפגשו בקרוב בכדי למצוא דרכים לפיתרון בעיה זו.

המשך הידיעה בדף הבא

מדינת ישראל

לשכת הקתונות הממשלתית

ידיעות לעתונות

דף מספר 12 כז' בסיון תשלד

17 ביוני 1974

המשך לידיעה מספר 11

הנשיא וראש הממשלה הדגישו כיעד הדדי חשוב את עידודם הנוסף של הקשרים הפוריים הקיימים כבר בין שתי המדינות בתחום המדעי והטכני. כולל חקר החלל. דגש מיוחד יושם על חילופי מדענים ומתן תמיכה למפעלים משותפים. במטרה זו הם יבדקו אמצעים להרחיב את המסגרת והתוכן של פעולות והסכמים קיימים. הכוללים גם את אלה הקשורים לקרן המדע הדו-לאומית.

בתחום התפלה מי ים הרחבנה שתי הארצות את מפעליהם המשותפים.

הנשיא וראש הממשלה הסכימו להמשיך ולפתח את קשרי התרבות הקיימים בין שתי ארצותיהם באמצעות חילופי מלומדים. סטודנטים. אומנים. תערוכות. ביקורים הדדים ואירועים מוזיקליים ותרבותיים אחרים. בעתיד הקרוב תשגר ישראל לארצות הברית תערוכה ארכיאולוגית המתארת את ארץ התנ"ך. התזמורת הפלהרמונית הישראלית תבקר בארצות הברית לרגל חגיגות מאתיים שנה ליסוד ארצות הברית.

הנשיא וראש הממשלה ציינו בסיפוק את המספר הרב של חיילים מארה"ב ומישראל המבקרים זה בארצו של זה ואישרו כי ימשיכו במאמציהם לטפח תנועה זו. במטרה זו יחדשו שתי הממשלות משא ומתן בדבר הסכם המעניק זכויות נחיתה לחברת התעופה הלאומית של ישראל בערים מרכזיות נוספות ביבשת ארצות הברית.

הנשיא וראש הממשלה דנו במצוקתם של מיעוטים יהודים בארצות שונות ברוח "ההצהרה האוניברסלית של זכויות האדם".

ראש הממשלה הודה לנשיא על מאמציו להמוך בזכות ההגירה החפשית של כל בני אנוש ללא הפרעה. כולל בני מיעוטים יהודיים. הנשיא אישר כי ארצות הברית המשיך להושיט סיוע פעיל להמיכה בעקרונות אלה בכל דרך אפשרית.

המשך...

מדינת ישראל

לשכת הקתונות הממשלתית

דף מס 13 כה סיון תשלד

17 בינואר 1974

ידיעות לעתונות

המשך מס 11

הנשיא היה מרוצה במיוחד מן ההזדמנות להפגש עם ראש הממשלה למעבר. גולדה מאיר. אשר את עוז-רוחה. מדינאותה.. סבלנותה וחכונתה הוא מוקיר מאד. הנשיא הביע את שביעות רצונו משיחוף הפעולה הקונסטרוקטיבי בין ישראל וארצות הברית. בהנהגת ראש הממשלה גולדה מאיר. אשר הביא להחכמים בין מצרים וישראל ובין ישראל וסוריה. בדבר הנחקות כוחותיהם הצבאיים.

כצאתם הביעו הנשיא והגברת ניכסון את הערכתם העמוקה ל. לקבלת הפנים החמה לה זכו בישראל ואת הערצתם לתשגי העם הישראלי. הם הדגישו עמוקות מהאופן שבהן החגברה ישראל בהצלחה על הבעיות הכבירות של מיזוג מאות אלפי עולים מרקעים ותרבויות שונים. משוכנע בהחלטיותו של עם אמיץ זה לחיות בשלום. מיד לו הנשיא הבטחה מחודשת בדבר תמיכת עמה של ארצות הברית.

ראש הממשלה והנשיא הסכימו כי הלכביות בה נתקבל הנשיא בישראל שיקפה את הידידות המתושכת בין ישראל וארצות הברית והבטיחו להמשיך במאמציהם לטפח ולחזק ידידות זו. בפגמה זו הזמין הנשיא את ראש הממשלה לערוך בהקדם ביקור בוושינגטון.

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לעמ/מג/רש 18.00

מדיני מדינה

U.P.I. ת"ל

UPI 18.6.74

Cairo - Excerpts from an interview by Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ismail Fahmy, in the Egyptian daily Al-Akhbar

1. .... Fahmy also said that Israeli signing and ratification of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty is one of the basic conditions of a Middle East peace settlement.

2. .... Fahmy said Egypt has signed the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty but has not ratified it and will not ratify it and be fully bound by its provisions unless Israel signs and ratifies it.

3.... He added it should be known to all, that one of the basic conditions which Egypt poses for a durable and just peace (in the Middle East) is that Israel should fully subscribe first to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. Only then and not before then will Egypt ratify this treaty. We said that if Israel refuses to join the Treaty and indicated that it planned to manufacture atomic weapons, she and those who support her will have to bear the responsibility for introducing this terrible weapon into the Middle East. Such behaviour will have a strong reaction and will be the real motive behind an Egyptian decision to manufacture the same weapon.

רה"מ

נא הגמר בו ביום

מזכירות הממשלה

ההצעה להבעת אי-אמון בממשלה

אני מציע לבצל את תקנון הכנסת המאפשר לממשלה למסור הודעה גם לפני דיון בהצעת אי-אמון.

הדבר יאפשר לראש-הממשלה למסור הודעה לפני הבעת אי-אמון על-ידי סיעות האופוזיציה, להביא לידיעת הכנסת את הפרטים שהממשלה מעוניינת להשמיע, ועל-ידי זה להוריד במידה רבה את העוקץ מהצעת אי-האמון שתבוא אחריה.

מיכאל ביר

CAIRO UPI 18 0030 June 1974

Egypt has the capability of manufacturing atomic weapons and will do so if Israel develops and tests such weapons Foreign Minister Ismayil Fahmi said today.

In an interview with Moussa Bary, editor of the newspaper Al Akbar, Fahmi also said that Israeli signing and ratification of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty is one of the basic conditions of a Middle East peace settlement.

Fahmi said "from the scientific standpoint Israel is one of the ten countries capable of triggering an atomic explosion but what matters is the political and strategic decision to do so and the consequences of such a decision - the reaction first in Egypt and second, in the World - should Israel take such a course.

Egypt has enough scients to do the same thing once it makes a political decision as a result of an Israeli atomic explosion."

Fahmi said Egypt has signed the nuclear non-proliferation treaty but has not ratified it and will not ratify it and be fully bound by its provisions unless Israel signs and ratifies it.

He added "it should be known to all that one of the basic conditions which Egypt poses for a durable and just peace (in the Middle East) is that Israel should fully subscribe first to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty only then and not before then will Egypt ratify this treaty).

He said that if Israel refuses to join thetreaty and indicated that it planned to manufacture atomic weapons she and those who support her will have to bear the responsibility for introducing this terrible weapon into the Middle East.

Such behaviour will have a strong reaction and will be the real motive behind an Egyptian decision to manufacture the same weapon.

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Commenting on President Nixon's visit to Egypt last week, Fahmi said "it has achieved what would have been impossible to achieve through normal diplomatic channels over many years.

He said he planned to go to Washington next August for the first meeting of the joint Egyptian-American cooperation commission to consider steps for implementing programs of political, economic, agricultural, scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Fahmi accused "Zionist forces" of stirring up troubles for Nixon over Watergate.

"I have no doubts that those who stir up these storms are the Zionist forces" he said.

"Israel cannot stand an improvement in relations between America and the Arab world"

Fahmi said he planned to make a trip to Moscow to prepare the ground for a summit meeting between President Anwar Sadat and Soviet leaders.

He said the date of his trip will depend on Moscow's reply to a letter Sadat sent recently to Soviet Communist Party General, Leonid Brezhnev.

מצרים מזהירה את ישראל ומזעיקה את העולם

שה"ח מצרים פהמי הודיע כי ממשלתו מציבה אולטימטום לפני ישראל לחתום על האמנה למניעת הפצת נשק גרעיני.

אם לא תחתום ישראל על האמנה לא תאשרר אותה מצרים ולטענתו תהיה ישראל אחראית לפתיחת מרוץ אטומי במזה"ת.
מצרים תסרב לעשות שלום עם ישראל כל עוד אין היא חותמת על האמנה, וזהו תנאי חדש שמציבה מצרים לעשות הסדר.

במצרים מדענים רבים המסוגלים לייצר נשק גרעיני אם תעשה ישראל ניסוי במתקן גרעיני. התנהגותה של ישראל עתידה להביא את ממצרים לידי החלטה מדינית לפתח נשק גרעיני.

אל-אחבאר 18.6.74

(עלה סרן יוגיו)

Jerusalem, 17 June 1974

JOINT STATEMENT ON THE OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT NIXON TO ISRAEL JUNE 16-17, 1974

The President of the United States, Richard Nixon, visited Israel June 16-17, 1974. This is the first visit ever to have been paid by an American President to the State of Israel. It symbolizes the unique relationship, the common heritage and the close and historic ties that have long existed between the United States and Israel.

President Nixon and Prime Minister Rabin held extensive and cordial talks on matters of mutual interest to the United States and Israel and reviewed the excellent relations between their two countries. They discussed in a spirit of mutual understanding the efforts of both countries to achieve a just and lasting peace which will provide security for all States in the area and the need to build a structure of peace in the world. United States Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and members of the Israeli Cabinet participated in these talks.

Prime Minister Rabin expressed Israel's appreciation for the outstanding and effective role of the United States in the quest for peace under the leadership of President Nixon assisted by the tireless efforts of Secretary Kissinger and indicated Israel's intention to participate in further negotiations with a view to achieving peace treaties with its neighbours which will permit each State to pursue its legitimate rights in dignity and security.

President Nixon and Prime Minister Rabin agreed that peace and progress in the Middle East are essential if global peace is to be assured. Peace will be achieved through a process of continuing negotiations between the parties concerned as called for by U. N. Security Council Resolution 338 of October 22, 1973.

The President and the Prime Minister agreed on the necessity to work energetically to promote peace between Israel and the Arab States. They agreed that States living in peace should conduct their relationship in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, and the U. N. Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States which provides that every State has the duty to refrain from organizing or encouraging the organization of irregular forces or armed bands including mercenaries for incursion into the territory of another State. They condemned acts of violence and terror causing the loss of innocent human lives.

The President and the Prime Minister expressed their great pleasure in the intimate cooperation which characterizes the warm relationship between their two countries and peoples. They agreed to do everything possible to broaden and deepen still further that relationship in order to serve the interests of both countries and to further the cause of peace.

President Nixon reiterated the commitment of the United States to the long-term security of Israel and to the principles that each State has the right to exist within secure borders and to pursue its own legitimate interests in peace.

Prime Minister Rabin expressed his appreciation for the U.S. military supplies to Israel during the October War and thereafter. The President affirmed the continuing and long-term nature of the military supply relationship between the two countires, and reiterated his view that the strengthening of Israel's ability to defend itself is essential in order to prevent further hostilities and to maintain conditions conducive to progress towards peace. An Israeli Defense Ministry delegation will soon come to Washington in order to work out the concrete details relating to long-term military supplies.

President Nixon affirmed the strong continuing support of the United States for Israel's economic development. Prime Minister Rabin expressed the gratitude of Israel for the substantial help which the United States has provided, particularly in recent years. The President and Prime Minister agreed that future economic assistance from the United States would continue and would be the subject of long-range planning between their governments. The President affirmed that the United States, in accordance with Congressional authorization, will continue to provide substantial economic assistance for Israel at levels needed to assist Israel to offset the heavy additional costs inherent in assuring Israel's military capability for the maintenance of peace.

In the economic field, the President and the Prime Minister noted with satisfaction the effective working relationship between their governments at all levels and the depth of the relationship between the economies of the two nations. They agreed to strengthen and develop the framework of their bilateral relations. The primary goal will be to establish a firmer and more clearly defined structure of consultation and cooperation. Where appropriate, they will set up special bi-national committees. Both sides recognize the importance of investments in Israel by American companies, the transmission of general know-how and marketing assistance, and cooperation of American companies with Israeli counterparts on research and development. The United States Government will encourage ventures by American enterprises and private investment in Israel designed to increase Israel's economic growth, including in the fields of industry, power, and tourism. They agreed to begin immediately negotiations for concrete arrangements to implement such policy including in the area of avoidance of double taxation.

The President and Prime Minister announce that their two governments will negotiate an agreement on cooperation in the field of nuclear energy, technology and the supply of fuel from the United States under agreed safeguards. This agreement will in particular take account of the intention of the Government of Israel to purchase power-reactors from the United States. These will secure additional and alternative sources of electrictiy for the rapidly developing Israel economy. As an immediate step, Israel and the United States will in the current month reach provisional agreement on the further sale of nuclear fuel to Israel.

Prime Minister Rabin particularly expressed the view that the supply of oil and other essential raw materials to Israel must be assured on a continuous basis. President Nixon proposed that United States and Israeli representatives meet soon in order to devise ways of meeting this problem.

The President and the Prime Minister stressed as an important mutual aim the further encouragement of the fruitful links already existing between the two countries in the scientific and technical field, including space research. Special emphasis will be put on exchanges of scientists and the sponsorship of joint projects. With this end in view they will explore means to widen the scope and substance of existing agreements and activities including those pertaining to the Bi-National Science Foundation.

In the area of water desalination the two countries will expand their joint projects.

The President and the Prime Minister agreed to develop further the cultural ties between the two countries through exchanges of scholars, students, artists, exhibitions, mutual visits and musical and other cultural events. In the near future, Israel will send to the United States an archeological exibition depicting the Land of the Bible. The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra will visit the United States on the occasion of the American bicentennial celebrations.

The President and the Prime Minister noted with gratification the large number of tourists from their respective countries visiting both the United States and Israel and affirmed that they would continue their efforts to foster this movement. To this end, the two governments will resume negotiations on an agreement granting landing rights to the Israel national carrier in additional major cities in the continental United States.

The President and the Prime Minister discussed the plight of Jewish minorities in various countries in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Prime Minister thanked the President for his efforts in support of the right of free emigration for all peaoples without harassment, including members of Jewish minorities. The President affirmed that the United States would continue to give active support to these principles in all feasible ways.

The President was particularly pleased at the opportunity to meet with former Prime Minister Golda Meir, whose courage, statesmanship, patience and wisdom he greatly admires. The President expressed his satisfaction at the constructive cooperation between Israel and the United States under Prime Minister Meir's leadership which has led to the conclusion of the agreements between Egypt and Israel and between Israel and Syria respectively on the disengagement of their military forces.

In departing, President and Mrs Nixon expressed their deep appreciation of the warm reception accorded to them in Israel and their admiration for the achievements of the Israeli people. They were deeply impressed by the manner in which the overwhelming problems of integrating many hundreds of thousands of immigrants of many various backgrounds and cultures were being

successfully overcome. Convinced of the determination of this valiant people to live in peace, the President gave them renewed assurance of the support of the people of the United States.

The Prime Minister and the President agreed that the cordiality of Israel's reception of the President reflected the long friendhsip between Israel and the United States and pledged their continued energies to nurture and strengthen that friendship. To this end, the President invited Prime Minister Rabin to pay an early visit to Washington.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF SYRIA

This Community numbers approximately 4,500 souls, who are concentrated in three cities - Damascus (3,000), Aleppo (1,200 and Kamishle (350). They are deprived of their human and civil rights and suffer from severe restrictions and discrimination.

Some of these Syrian practices are reminiscent of the Nazi regime: Thus, every Syrian Jew has to bear an identity card in which the word "Jew" (in Arabic "MUSAWI", i.e. of the Mosaic faith) is inscribed in bold red letters; Jews have to observe a 10 p.m. curfew and have to report to the police on any member of their family who has failed to return by then; Jews are prohibited from going abroad; their movements are restricted to a radius of 4 km. and any trip beyond that radius requires a special permit, the bearer of which has to report to the police on arrival at his destination.

Severe restrictions also apply in the economic sphere: Jews are barred from employment in the civil service, banks and public institutions, and insofar as they are employed by Moslem firms, their salaries are less than half the prevailing scale. Jews are not granted export and import licences and are prohibited from dealing in real estate; the property of deceased Jews who have relatives abroad is seized by the authorities and the surviving members of the family have to pay rent for the houses they once owned. No telephones are installed in Jewish homes and no driving licenses are issued to Jews.

In the case of the Jews of Kamishle, these harsh restrictions are further exacerbated; they may move only within the immediate area of their living quarters and their houses have to be marked in red for clear identification as houses inhabited by Jews.

Jews are subject to frequent arrests on trumped-up charges and are held in prison for prolonged periods, usually without being charged in court. For example, four sisters of the Gindi family in Aleppo, were arrested in August 1972 and held without trial until November that year.

At present, three Jews are known to be in prison, where they have been held without trial since September 1971: ALBERT ELIA, aged 71, the Secretary of the Jewish Community of Beirut, who was kidnapped by Syrian Intelligence Agents in September 1971, on his way to the Synagogue, and has since been held in a Damascus prison; and NISSIM KATRI and JOSEPH SWEID, aged 27, who have also been in prison for two-and-a-half years.

The persecution of Syrian Jews does not stop short of murder. At the beginning of March 1974, the bodies of four Jewish girls from Damascus were found near the Syrian-Lebanese borders and were handed over to the Damascus Jewish Community for burial. They were identified as FARA, LORA and TONY ZEBA -- three sisters -- and EVA SAAD. After the funeral, several hundred Jewish women demonstrated in the streets of Damascus and called for freedom of emigration for Syrian Jews. The demonstration was broken up by Syrian Security Forces.

A few days later, the remains of two Jewish males - NATHAN SHAYA, aged 18, and QASEM ABADI, aged 20, were handed over by the Syrian authorities for burial by the Damascus Jewish Community. The two young men had left their homes six months before and were murdered under circumstances similar to those of the murder of the four girls.

For some time, the Syrian Government sought to suppress news reports of these murders. When the fact of the murders was published abroad, the Syrian Minister of the Interior, ALI ZAZA, accused a "terrorist gang consisting of four men" of the murder of the four girls. The "gang", according to the Syrian Minister, included two Damascus Jews, JOSEPH SHALOUH and AZOUR ZALTA. These two young men enjoy an excellent reputation in the Damascus Jewish Community and used to help fellow-Jews held in Syrian prisons by sending them food and paying fines for their release. One, AZOUR ZALTA, is, in fact, a close relative of EVA SAAD, one of the murder victims. They have been imprisoned and the Syrian Government - in a

modern-day revival of the notorious 1840 Damascus blood libel - accuses them of the murder of their kinswomen. There is strong reason to fear that they will be sentenced by a secret military tribunal, or that they will be the victims of a show trial. Apparently the Syrian Government hopes thereby to absolve itself of its own responsibility for the crimes, and to sow fear and terror in the hearts of Syrian Jews.

Indeed, this latest outrage may herald a new campaign of persecution and killing which threatens the very survival of the remnants of the Jewish Community of Syria.

It is therefore urgently requested that the United States use all the means at its disposal and exert its influence upon the Syrian Government, in order to ensure that the Jews of Syria be permitted to leave their hostile surroundings and depart for lands where they can live in peace, dignity and security; that the innocent victims of false accusations be set free forthwith; and that all restraints imposed upon the Syrian Jewish Community, in violation of their fundamental rights, be abolished.

16 JUNE 1974

סדר הדברים

1. ברכה:

א. על תפקידו כנשיא ארה"ב.

ב. על תפקידו בהרגעת המתיחות הבין-גושית: רייטנאם.

ג. על עזרתו לישראל.

(1) לפני מלחמת אוקטובר.

(2) במלחמה - הרכבת האוירית.

(3) אחרי המלחמה.

2. הסכמי הפרדת הכוחות:

א. נותנים תקוה להתקדמות לשלום ע"י:

(1) הרגיעה.

(2) דלול הכוחות.

ב. יחד עם זאת הסכנות קיימות וגדולות.

3. המסקנה - להמשיך המו"מ מעמדת כח.

4. ישראל רוצה בשלום אך שלום שיתן בטחון - ע"י:

א. יצירת תנאים שיסלקו האיבה הערבית.

ב. סדורי בטחון כמו גבולות בדי-הגנה.

5. ישראל מוכנה להתקדם לשלום בשתי דרכים:

א. מו"מ על הסדר כולל.

ב. התקדמות בשלבים.

6. במציאות הנוכחית חוששני שהתקדמות להסדר כולל איננה ריאלית, מכאן שהדרך השניה צריכה להיות הדרך להתקדם לשלום, קרי בשלבים זאת בנוסף ליצירת אוירה רגועה יותר באזור.

7. אנו מברכים על הפעילות הכלכלית של ארה"ב במצרים, אודה שענין ההסכם הגרעיני מדאיג אותנו בגלל הקנית ידע לבנית תשתית לפיתוח גרעיני לאו דוקא לצרכי שלום. אילו ניתן היה להגיע למפעלי פיתוח נרחבים ואולי אף משותפים היה בכך משום תרומה ליצירת אוירת השלום.

8. באשר לשלב השני, נראה שהנסיון מוכיח שהמפתח לכורן התפתחות הענינים הנו בראש ובראשונה בידי מצרים. מכאן שיש לעשות הצעד הבא עם מצרים.

9. הצעד הבא לא יכול להיות רק עוד נסיגה, הצעד הבא מוכרח להיות גם התקדמות משמעותית לשלום. ברצוני להבהיר מעל לכל ספק שבלי התקדמות לשלום לא תהיה נסיגה נוספת.

10. גם לכך יש צורך בזמן. אין משמעות של הזמן קפאון, אלא, לבחון חידת הביצוע של הסכמי ההפרדה, הצד הצבאי וכן הצד האזרחי.

11. הפלשתינאים - העידוד הרב הניתן ע"י מדינות ערב לגורמי הטרור כמו עראפת מגבירים פעולות הטרור.

12. לפי הערכתי פעולות הטרור יתפשטו עתה אל מחוץ למזה"ת ויש לנו הרבה ידיעות על כך. התמיכה המוסרית והפוליטית הנתנת לארגוני הטרור מגבירה פעילותם הרצחנית.

13. לבנון הנה הבסיס העיקרי היום מבין מדינות ערב לפעילות וטרור וכן גם סוריה.

14. הצורך בקיום ישראל חזקה כלכלית וצבאית.

15. עליה לארץ - בריה"מ - להודות על מה שעשה, והיינו מבקשים המשך פעילותם:

א. הגדלת המספר.

ב. מניעת הצקות.

יהדות סוריה.

Mr. President, Mrs. Nixon, Distinguished Guests from the United States, Ladies and Gentlemen,

You are the first President of the United States to visit the State of Israel and we welcome you and Mrs. Nixon, and the distinguished members of your party with a very warm Shalom. Your visit to our country is an occasion of joy as well as of great significance for us.

The United States has stood by the side of Israel from the day of her rebirth as a sovereign state. Throughout the years, the great American People have demonstrated their friendship. In hours of trial we have enjoyed your sympathy and support just as we always have benefitted from your nation's generosity in helping us to advance our country and to bring a better life to our people.

You, personally, Mr. President, have demonstrated in a singular manner your amity and your constant readiness to come to our assistance. We shall never forget, Mr. President, that you stood with us in hours of grave perils as well as in days of opportunity and hope.

And today our hopes are that our people, gathered from the four corners of the earth, after centuries of persecution and decades of wars, will be able to live as free men in peace and security.

We are grateful to our great sister democracy and to you, Mr. President, for all that has been done and is being done to strengthen us in our national rebuilding. You will have some opportunity to observe for yourself what has been accomplished in transforming this once barren land into a fast developing and vibrant country.

We welcome you, Mr. President, because your presence here epitomizes the mission of peace in our area which the American administration, under your guidance and leadership is pursuing. As a people whose supreme goal is peace, we applaud your efforts in which we wholeheartedly participate.

We know that you, Mr. President, regard the mission of peace in this area as an essential ingredient of the wider endeavor to build a world structure of peace.

On behalf of the Government and People of Israel, and in the spirit of the profound friendship between our nations, I bid you ברוך הבא "Blessed be he who cometh unto us".

16 June 1974

Mr. President, Mrs. Nixon, the Secretary of State, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Barely a generation ago, a battered and bleeding people emerged from the valley of the shadow of death into the light of liberty. Here, where Jewish peoplehood was born, where our law-makers proclaimed the biblical ethic, where the prophets spoke their immortal message - here did we, the surviving sons of that people, rekindle the torch of national independence, thereby ending twenty centuries of exile. Israel's history books report that the first country to welcome us back into the family of sovereign nations - literally five minutes after our Declaration of Independence - was the United States of America. From that day to this, a fabric of friendship has become closely interwoven between our peoples that is strong and warm and precious to us.

Mr. President, welcome to you and to all your distinguished fellow Americans who are with you.

Your presence here tonight is a magnificent personal expression of that understanding and friendship, making this an exalted moment in the history of American-Israeli relations.

You come to an ancient land, and to Jerusalem, City of David, whose Jewish memories run 4,000 years deep. You come to a small people, poorly endowed in geography, but alive with the passion of creation. And whilst the differences between our countries' size and age are great, this has not hindered the intimacy of our peoples. This is surely so because our human purpose as nations rests upon deep affinities of ideals and experience.

Both our lands are built upon immigration. Our founding fathers, yours and ours, had a vision of a haven for the homeless and the helpless. At the entrance to your major harbour stands the Statue of Liberty; and at the entrance to ours, a refugee immigrant barge. Both are symbols of the concept of countries built by those who entered destitute, by the oppressed and the persecuted. The American people can surely grasp the meaning of our ingathering

of exiles, and the intensity of our compulsion to create here, in the land of our heritage; a small place under the sun where we may live our own lives in freedom, according to our own needs, our own will, and our own choice.

We share too a common heritage of pioneering; of the arduous fight against nature; of mixing sweat with neglected soil; of pushing back deserts and marsh; of sacrificing in order to build and sow and reap. Our geographies differ vastly, but not the spirit of our pioneering tradition rooted in the imagery of the Hebrew prophecy of men who " went in the wilderness, in the land that was not sown" .

The edifice in which we are here assembled this evening - the Knesset - symbolizes what is most significant in our common tradition: our democracies. Their paths lead back to these ancient hills and city - holy to three great faiths - where man first proclaimed the dignity of man created in the image of God; where human life was declared a sacred absolute; where nations were urged to beat swords into ploughshares; where man was enjoined to work to earn his bread but should not live by bread alone; and where all men were proclaimed equal before the law and equal in their rights and their duties as members of society. How consciously did the American fathers of the Revolution dedicate themselves to this moral system to which the land of our ancestors gave birth! American democracy and Israeli democracy are alive and vibrant because they cling tenaciously to these eternal truths of social and international justice. Inevitably, profound solidarity must prevail between peoples whose credos are so intimately akin.

Central to our common vision is a doctrine of universal peace. You, Mr. President, have left no stone unturned in your pursuit of it. Under your leadership, the United States of America has written an impressive new chapter in the diplomatic chronicles of our times. Your very visit to our region - which is so unprecedented and which we in Israel so greatly welcome and applaud - dramatically illustrates the authority of your determination to advance the cause of reconciliation.

Peace, Mr. President, was and remains our cherished goal. We are

not a martial people. Our legendary heroes are prophets and scholars. We are the authors of mankind's oldest pacific tradition. "Make peace and pursue it", declared our sages of old. I can therefore assure you, on behalf of the Government and people of Israel, that we are eager to pursue the path of dialogue and negotiations which you are so assiduously working to bring about between ourselves and our neighbours.

May your effort prove to be a new and shining chapter in the history of our relationship which stretches back to the earliest days of our struggle for freedom, of our self-defence, and of our striving to build in peace. The name of the great American people is written large in the drama of this nation's rebirth. I here must make mention of the Jewish community of the United States with whom we share profound ties of faith and spiritual attachment, a community that has generously assisted us in meeting the welfare needs of our home-coming people.

Mr. President, we have had to do so much in so little time. And while we have been building we have had to sacrifice much to safeguard our freedom. Certainly in this we shall never falter. At the same time, in our quest for peace with security, we shall always remember the moral and material support we received from the greatest democracy in the world, the United States of America. Therefore, Mr. President, Israel salutes you. It does so in gratitude and appreciation. It does so because of your special, nay, historic role in giving strength to an historic people. True friendship is tested in times of trial, and you, Mr. President, have demonstrated this magnificently. Your understanding, your concern, your act in support of our defence and our freedom, have contributed greatly to the strength of Israel to defend herself through her own efforts. And a strong Israel is in itself a component of the peace and stability in our area to which your mission is dedicated.

May God grant you ultimate success in this, your great mission of peace for the sake of all the peoples of our region and the world.

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Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to raise your glasses and drink to the health of an outstanding statesman and world leader whose contribution to the building of a better and a more peaceful world is a source of hope to our whole generation - The President of the United States of America and the great American People.

16 June 1974

חצב

בלמ"ס

דחוף

מ"ד - 6 / 365

כ"ד סיון תשל"ד

16 יוני 1974

כתבה מיוחדת

הנושא:-

1. דברי ניקסון במסיבת עתונאים במצרים

2. הודעה המשותפת שנחתמה ע"י ניקסון וסאדאת

הוקרר: סימז"ת מקדיר, 14.6.74

בלמ"ס

1. דברי ניקסון בפתיחת מסיבת העתונאים

ניקסון בשא את הדברים הבאים בתשובה לדברי סאדאת:
אדוני הנשיא ! גבירותי ורבותי !

ברצוני קודם כל להביע את הסכמתי הבלהבת לברכה הנכבדת שהדאלתם להפנות לשר החוץ שלנו על התפקיד שמילא בסיוע חברי המשלחת האמריקאית, כדי להתגבר על מכלול הבעיות שהצבעתם עליהן.
ברצוני מצדי להביע את הערכתי לתפקיד שמילא שר החוץ אסמאעיל פהמי, וכן חברי משלחת ארצכם, בטיפול בפרטים הרבים ובבושאים העיקריים והקשים שעמדו בפניבו. אני סבור שגם אתם וגם אנחנו הייבו ברי מזל, הירת והתמיכה שהוגשה לבו והשיחות שהתקדמו הביחו את הבסיס הדרוש להמשך המגעים הישירים ביבכם - כבוד הנשיא - לביבי, לא רק ע"י אמצעי הקשר שיצרבו אלא גם ע"י המגעים הישירים בדרג של שרי חוץ ובכל הדרגים הממשלתיים. כל זה סייע למתן משמעות וערך למסמכים שחתמבו עליהם ולבאומים שהחלפבו ביביבו וכן להודעות שתתפרסמבה בעתיד.

בהזדמבות זו, לפני צאתי מקהיר, ברצוני גם להביע פעם בוספת את תודתי העמוקה, לא רק בשם רעיתי ובשמי אני, אלא גם בשם כל חברי המשלחת האמריקאית על הכבוד הרב הזה, שבר הקפתם אותבו במשך ביקור זה.

אבו מביעים את תודתבו הרבה לכבוד זה ובזכור אותו תמיד.
בצפה להזדמבות שתיבתן לבו בסוף שבה זו כאשר רעיתכם, העומדת לצידכם בעוז, באמבות ואפקטיביות, ואתם, כבוד הבשיא, תבקרו בארה"ב פעם בוספת ותכירו את ארצבו ועמבו בדרך טובה יותר - לא רק בדרג הרשמי, אלא גם תיבתן לכם ההזדמבות, כפי שביתבה לבו, לערוך סיור בארצבו בין המוני העם על קבוצותיו השובות.

חתמבו היום על ההודעה הבושאת את הכותרת: "עקרובות היחסים ושה"פ בין מצרים לארה"ב. ואני סבור, כבוד הבשיא, שחשבתי בדיוק כמוכם בשעה שחתמתי על ההודעה, שיש הודעות, מסמכים והסכמי ביצוע רבים שחתמתי עליהם מאז שעליתי לשלטון אולם לחלק מהמסמכים האלה יש משמעות רבה יותר מאשר לאחרים.

יש בסיס חשוב השולט בהודעות או בהסכמים או בחוזים או במסמכים אחרים כלשהם, עליהם חותמים ראשי מדינות, והיא שהודעות או הסכמים אלה נחשבים לדבר טוב - כל עוד הצדדים הנוגעים בדבר נחושים בהחלטתם וברצונם לשמור על הסכמים אלה. (סאדאת הגיב על כך באמרו: "בדיוק".)

למרות - שהביקור היה קצר הוכחה במהלכו ההחלטה הנחושה לשמור על הסכם זה - יתר על כן: לא להסתפק בו - ולראות בו בסיס לבנין עליו. הוכח בצורה ברורה שכוונה והחלטה נחושה אלו שוררות בין הנשיא סאדאת לביני. הוכחנו שהדבר נמצא גם בדרגים הרשמיים במישורים הממשלתיים האחרים.

אולם אני סבור גם, שיש לנו דבר מה נוסף שראוי לציון. הבחנו בשלושת הימים שביליבו בארצכם, שעקרונות היחסים רשה"פ בין מצרים וארה"ב זוכים לתמיכה מצד העם המצרי. הבחנו בכך ע"י כך שצפינו במספרים גדולים של בני עמכם. ביכולתי להדגיש בפניך, כבוד הנשיא, שעקרונות אלה זוכים גם לתמיכת העם האמריקאי. הדבר איבו מתרחש רק בדרג הרשמי או בדרג ראש המדינה, אלא גם במישור עמנו יש תמיכה במסמך עליו חתמנו. התמיכה אינה רק בהסכמים המיוחדים ובעקרונות הכלולים בהם - אלא גם ברוח ששררה בדיונינו. היא גורמת לנו להמשיך הלאה, לאחר חתימת ההסכמים, כדי להגיע להסכמים אחרים בעתיד.

דבו, לדוגמה, באמצעים ובשיטות שביכולתנו לחזק על ידם את ההבנה ההדדית, אשר הועבנה ע"י הסכמה זאת. עניין רב חשיבות הוא גם להצביע על כך, שהיחסים והעקרונות שהוגדרו כאן הם יחסים רש"פ שמוקדשים לפעולה למען השלום. אנו סבורים גם שעניין זה זוכה לתמיכה מצד עמכם ומצד העם האמריקאי. הדבר מתבסס על מה שראינו במהלך ביקורנו.

הצבעת, כבוד הנשיא, על כך שבזמן שבו היישגנו התקדמות חשובה בתכלית בדרך המו"מ שנערך היום כדי להיחלץ מהמכשולים שעמדו חוצץ בפני הגעה להסכם שלום סופי צודק ובר קיימא. עדיין יש לפנינו דרך ארוכה, אותה נעבור. אנו מביעים זאת כמוכם. אנו דורשים לפעול עימכם ועם הממשלות האחרות הנוגעות בדבר בנסיון להגיע לפתרונות לבעיות אלה. זאת משום שאנו סבורים שבניתוח הסופי, הסדר השלום הבר-קיימא הוא באינטרס של כל ממשלה וכל מדינה באזור.

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אין בכוונתנו או בכוונתכם, כפי שרמזתם, שמה שביצענו היום יהיה סוף הדרך. זאת היא ההתחלה וזאת התחלה טובה בתכלית משום שמייד בעקבותיה באה ההבנה ההדדית הזאת שעליה חתמנו היום. אולם יש הרבה שראוי לעשות בשתי החזיתות. אנו צופים לפעולה עימכם להשגת מטרות אלה.

לבסוף רצוני הוא שרגע זה לא יעבור ללא הרהור בדקות המעטות בהן זכינו לעמוד לפני הפירמידות. אנו חושבים על ההישגים העצומים של עמכם בעבר. אולם בעודנו עומדים שם חשבתי גם על ההישגים החשובים יותר שאותם תשיגו; תשיג אותם ממשלתכם, הפועלת עתה לקראת תקופה של שלום. עתה, בשעה שאתם משתפים פעולה עם ממשלת ארה"ב וגם הממשלות האחרות, אני בטוח ביחס להגשמת מטרות השלום.

אנו סבורים, שמצרים במצאת עתה בשלב ההתחלה וכי יהיה זה קולע אם נאמר, שהיא איננה עדה רק לתקופה חדשה אלא גם להתחלה של מה שיכול להחשב להתקדמות הגדולה ביותר שידעה אומה זאת מזה דורות ואף מזה מאות רבות של שנים. זאת היא המטרה עליה דיברתם איתי - בשעה שראיתי את עמכם ורבים מבניו - פלאחים, פועלים, מורים, בעלי מקצוע ועוד - נכפר בקהיר ובאלכסנדריה כאחד. זאת מטרה דגולה ויכולים אתם לבטוח כי אנו בארה"ב נשתתף עימכם במטרה זאת.

במה שקשור לעקרונות שכלולים במסמכים, עליהם חתמנו לפני זמן קצר בתחום זה, יכולים אתם לבטוח, כי איננו רואים בכך פיסת נייר גרידא. הם זוכים לתמיכה רשמית של ממשלתנו וזוכים לתמיכה אישית שלי. כן הם זוכים לתמיכה מקרב לב, כפי שאני משוכנע, מצד העם האמריקני.

2. <u>ההודעה המשותפת שנחתמה ע"י ניקסון וסאדאת</u>

בקהיר התפרסמה ב-14 יוני הודעה, תחת הכותרת: "עקרונות היחסים ושתוף הפעולה בין מצרים וארה"ב". להלן תרגום בלתי רשמי של ההודעה אשר עליה חתמו שני הנשיאים, סאדאת וניקסון:

נשיא מצרים, סאדאת, ונשיא ארה"ב, ניקסון, ניהלו שיחות ברחבות אודות עניינים הקשורים לאינטרס המשותף של שתי הארצות. השיחות התנהלו עפ"י הבנתם העמוקה את הצורך המתמיד להשכנת שלום בעולם ולהשכנת שלום צודק ובר קיימא במזה"ת.

כשהם מודרכים ע"י רצונם לנצל את ההזדמנות ההסטורית שנתנה להם לחזק את הקשרים בין שתי הארצות על בסיס נרחב, דבר שיסייע לרווחת האזור ושזה לא יהיה מכוון נגד אף מדינה ואף עם - הסכימו השניים כי העקרונות הבאים ישלטו ביחסים בין מצרים וארה"ב:

היחסים בין האומות, יהיו אשר יהיו סדריהם הכלכליים או הפוליטיים, צריכים להיות מבוססים על מטרות ועקרונות מגילת האו"ם הקובעת כי לכל מדינה זכות קיום תוך עצמאות וריבונות ולכל מדינה זכות לבחור ולפתח בחופשיות את סדריה הפוליטיים, הסוציאליים, הכלכליים והתרבותיים, וכי אין להתערב בענייניהן הפנימיים של מדינות אחרות, וכי יש לכבד את שלמות אדמותיהן, אחדותן ועצמאותן המדינית.

האומות צריכות להשתית את יחסיהן על בסיס של רוח שדיון ושל כבוד חייה הלאומיים של כל אחת מהאומות ולפעול למען השגת האושר. מצרים וארה"ב סבורות, כי היחסים ביניהן צריכים להיות מושתתים על עקרונות אלו.

השלום ה"קדמה במזה"ת היבט שני אלמנטים בסיסיים להבטחת השלום בעולם. שלום צודק ובר קיימא, המבוסס על בצוע מלא של החלטת מועה"ב מס' 242, צריך לקחת בחשבון את האינטרסים הלגיטימיים של כל עמי המזה"ת ביניהם העם הפלסטיני. כ"כ צריכה להלקח בחשבון זכות הקיום של כל מדינות האזור.

אפשר יהיה להגיע לשלום בדרך מו"מ רצוף, בהתאם להחלטת מועה"ב מס' 338, בועידת ג'נבה להשכנת שלום במזה"ת.

כאישור לעקרונות הללו החליטו ממשלות מצרים וארה"ב לקבוע לעצמן את המשימות הבאות:-

שתי הממשלות תרבנה את ההתיעצויות ביניהן בכל המישורים וזה כולל התיעצויות בין שני הנשיאים. שתי הממשלות תחזקנה את שתוף הפעולה הדו-צדדי ביניהן כל עוד המאמץ המשותף או המקביל ישרת את ענין השלום בעולם.

שתי הממשלות תמשכנה את שתוף הפעולה ביניהן ותמשכנה לפעול למען השלום במזרח"ת.
שתי הממשלות תעודדנה רבדי מגעים בין אחראים, בתחומי הביצוע, התחיקה והשיפוט, במטרה לשפר את ההבנה בקרב מוסדות ולשפור הבנת מטרות כל אחד מהצדדים.

שתי הממשלות החליטו על פתוח היחסים הדו צדדיים על בסיס הערכה, כבוד ותועלת הדדית. היחסים בין שתי המדינות עברו בשנה שעברה מהתרחקות לפעולה קונסטרוקטיבית, ועל בסיס זה, הן תפעלנה השנה להקמת קשר של ידידות ושת"פ נרחב.

שתי הממשלות רואות בפתוח הכלכלי וביחסי המסחר אלמנט בסיסי בחזוק היחסים הדו צדדיים בין שתיהן והן תפעלנה לחזוקם.
לשם כך תסייענה להקמת פרוייקטים משותפים וקואופרטיביים בין חברות ממשלתיות ופרטיות ותעודדנה את הגברת הסחר בין שתי הארצות.

שתי הממשלות רואות בעידוד החילופין והמחקר המשותף בתחומי המדע והטכניקה מטרה משותפת חשובה, והן תנקוטנה צעדים מתאימים לממוש מטרה זו.

שתי הממשלות יעמיקו את הקשרים התרבותיים ע"י בצוע חילופי מדענים סטודנטים ואנשי מדע בין שתי הארצות.

שתי המדינות תעשנה מאמץ מיוחד להגברת התיירות בין שתי הארצות ולהגברת המגעים האישיים בין אזרחי שתי הארצות.

שתי הממשלות תנקוטנה אמצעים לשיפור התחבורה האווירית והימית בין שתי הארצות.

שתי הממשלות תפעלנה להקמת קשרי עבודה נרחבים, והן יטילו על שרי החוץ של שתי הארצות, השגרירים, הועדה המשותפת לשתוף פעולה, וכן על האחראים,הרשויות, הקבוצות והיחידים לבצע את התחומים השונים של עקרונות אלה.

6/...

רעדיו שה"פ

שתי הממשלות הסכימו שהסקירה האינטנסיבית של תחומי שה"פ הכלכלי - אותה ערכו הנשיא סאדאת והנשיא ניקסון ב-12 יוני - בחשבת לפגישה ראשונה של ועדת שה"פ שעל הקמתה נמסר ב-31 מאי 1974. בראש הועדה הזאת יעמדו שר החוץ המצרי ושר החוץ של ארה"ב. למטרה זו החליטו שתי הממשלות להתקדם בדחיפות בהתיעצויות ובתאום למען קביעתה וביצועה של התכנית, אשר יוסכם על התועלת המשותפת שבה בתחומי הכלכלה, המדע והתרבות.

ארה"ב הסכימה להשתתף בביסוס המבנה הפיננסי של מצרים ועל מנת להתחיל בפעולה זו יבקר במצרים שר האוצר של ארה"ב - ויליאם סימון - בעתיד הקרוב ביותר כדי לערוך שיחות בדרג רם.

האנרגיה הגרעינית

מאז תחילת התקופה הגרעינית - הניטו כל האומות על האנרגיה הגרעינית כעל חרב פיפיות, המאפשרת הזדמנויות לשימוש למטרות שלום אולם מגבירה את סכנות ההרס הגרעיני.

בתכניתה הביב"ל לשתוף פעולה העמידה ארה"ב את הטכנולוגיה הגרעינית שלה בתחום השגתן של המדינות האחרות - בתנאי של מתן ערובות.

במסגרת זו התחלנה שתי המדינות בשיחות לעריכת הסכם לש"פ בתחום האנרגיה הגרעינית בערובות מוסכמות.

עם עריכת הסכם זה תהיה ארה"ב מוכנה למכור כורים גרעיניים ודלק גרעיני למצרים, דבר שיאפשר למצרים בראשית שנות השמונים להפיק כמויות נוספות גדולות של אנרגיה חשמלית, אשר תספקנה את צרכיה הגדלים והולכים בתחומי הפיתוח.

עד אשר ייערך ההסכם הזה - יערכו ועדת האנרגיה הגרעינית האמריקאית ומיניסטריון החשמל המצרי הסכם זמני החודש למכירת דלק גרעיני למצרים.

7/...

קבוצות העבודה

שתי הממשלות הסכימו על הקמת קבוצות עבודה משותפות שתתכנסנה בעתיד הקרוב כדי להכין תכניות מוגדרות והצעות שתוצגנה בפני הועדה המשותפת בכינוס שתערוך השנה בוואשינגטון. קבוצות העבודה האלה תורכבנה מנציגים של שתי הממשלות ותכלולנה כדלהלן:-

א. קבוצת עבודה משותפת לביבוריה ופיתוחה של תעלת סואץ. היא תחקור ותבדוק את הצעדים לפתיחת התעלה מחדש ולבניית הערים לאורך התעלה ואת תפקידה של ארה"ב בתחום זה.

ב. קבוצת עבודה משותפת שתדון ותמליץ על הצעדים הדרושים לפתיחת כר להשקעות פרטיות אמריקאיות בתכניות משותפות במצרים ולפתוח המסחר בין שתי המדינות.

בתחומי ההשקעה ילקחו בחשבון צרכה של מצרים לתמיכה כספית, טכנית וחמרית כדי להגביר את הפיתוח הכלכלי שלה.

ארה"ב רואה בעין יפה ותומכת בתכניות שעורכים המוסדות האמריקניים במצרים. יש לשים לב שהתכניות אשר מתנהל מו"מ בענינם עתה קשורות בתחומי התעשיות הפטרוכימיות, התובלה, צרכי המזון והחקלאות, טיוב ושיפור הקרקעות, הכוחות המניעים (במקור: אלקוא אלמחרכה) התיירות, הבנקים ומספר סקטורים כלכליים נוספים. הערך המשוער של התכניות שנמצאות בדיון מגיע ללמעלה משני בליון דולאר.

הטכנולוגיה האמריקאית וההון האמריקאי, בנוסף לכושר הקליטה של מצרים כוח האדם המנוסה ואפשרויות ההשקעה היצרנית, יכולים ליטול חלק אפקטיבי בניסוסה ופיתוחה של הכלכלה המצרית. לפיכך תקיימנה מצרים וארה"ב מו"מ מיידי לעריכת הסכם ביניהן להבטחת ההשקעות.

ג. קבוצת עבודה משותפת בתחום החקלאות תלמד ותמליץ על האמצעים הדרושים להגברת הייצור החקלאי המצרי ע"י שימוש באמצעי החקלאות הטכנולוגיים החדישים ביותר.

ד. קבוצת עבודה משותפת בתחום הטכנולוגיה והמחקר המדעי. בכך כלולים גם מחקרים בתחום החלל תוך התרכזות בארפן מיוחד על חילופי מדענים.

ה. קבוצת עבודה משותפת לשתוף פעולה בתחום הרפואה כדי לסייע לממשלת מצרים לפתח ולחזק את המחקר הרפואי, את אמצעי הטיפול ואת הלימודים. מאמצים אלה ישלימו את שה"פ בכמה תחומים במחקר הרפואי, שאותו מבצעת באורח מעשי יחידת מחקר רפואי של חיל הים, "נמר" , אשר תמשיך בעבודתה לטובת שני הצדדים.

ו. קבוצת עבודה ליחסי גומלין תרבותיים לעודד ולסייע לתערוכות לבקורים ולפעולות תרבותיות בוספות. זאת כדי לעודד יחד הבנה של התרבויות בקרב שני העמים המצרי והאמריקני.

שתי הממשלות הסכימו לעודד הקמת מועצה כלכלית משותפת שתכלול נציגים מהסקטור הפרטי בכל אחת משתי הארצות כדי להגיע לשיתוף פעולה ולהכין הסדרים כלכליים וקואופרטיביים בעלי תועלת משותפת. לשם חזוק שתוף הפעולה הכלכלי תעניק ארה"ב סיוע רחב במסגרת אישור הקונגרס לפתוח כלכלי במצרים. בכך כלולות הפעולות לבקרי תעלת סואץ, מפעלי השקום ופתוח הסחר המצרי. בוסף לכך מוכנה ארה"ב להעניק השיבות מיוחדת לצרכיה של מצרים בסחורות חקלאיות.

בהתאם לרוח שתוף הפעולה התרבותי הסכימה ארה"ב לעיין באופי הסיוע לממשלת מצרים לבנות מחדש את בית האופרה בקהיר. לעומת זאת מתכוונת ממשלת מצרים להציג בארה"ב את תערוכת אוצרות תות-ענח-אמון.

לבסוף שתי הממשלות מדגישות את החלטתן הנחרשה לעשות את כל האפשר להרחבת קשרי הידידות רשה"פ, באופן העולה בקנה אחד עם האינטרסים המשותפים שלהם לגבי השלום והבטחון ועם העקרונות הכלולים בהודעה זו.

הנשיא ניקסון הביע בפני הנשיא סאדאת את תודתו על הכבוד שנחלק לו ולמלווייו. הוא הזמין את הנשיא סאדאת לבקר בארה"ב בשנת 1974, והנשיא קיבל את ההזמנה.

הבית הלבן פרסם נוסחה מתוקנת של ההודעה
על עקרונות היחסים

המקור: ד.פ.א. באמצעות סימז"ת מקהיר, 14.6.74

"הבית הלבן האמריקני הנייד פרסם נוסח מתוקן של ההודעה על עקרונות, היחסים / כאשר הוזיע כי בנוסח הראשון היו טעויות דפוס.

הנוסח הסופי מצביע על החלטת האו"ם מס' 242 הדורשת נסיגה ישראלית מהאדמות הערביות שנכבשו במלחמת 67 וכן מצביע באופן ברור על זכויות העם הפלסטיני.

"הבית הלבן הנייד" דחה בתוקף את הניחושים האומרים כי ארה"ב תסייע למצרים בייצור נשק גרעיני.

דובר העתונות של הבית הלבן, רונאלד זיגלר, אמר כי לפני הגשת כל סיוע טכנולוגי להקמת כור גרעיני יש צורך בקיום שיחות אודות הסכם הכולל ערבויות בדבר זכות פקוח אמריקני.
צעדי הפיקוח יכללו גם פקוח על חומרים מציתנים לביקורם אשר יופקו בכור.

(הערת "חצב": דברים אלו הופצו בט"פ ב-14 ביוני 1974)

עריכה ובדיקה: מב.
הדפסה: חר.
הגהה: שא+מג.

מדינת ישראל
לשכת העתונות הממשלתית 17 ביוני 1974

ידיעות לעתונות

(לעמ 17) פרטי-כל מסמרגרפי של מחיבת עתונאים עם ראש-הממשלה
יצחק רבין . ביה אגרון. ירושלים.

(ירושלים).17.6 - רוה"מ י. רבין:

ערב טוב. אני אעיר מספר הערות. בעקבות ביקורו של נשיא ארה"ב הנשיא ניכסון בישראל.

לפני שאגש לעצם העניין - ברצוני לרענן קצת את זכרוננו.

בין ישראל ובין ארה"ב קיימת מסורת ממושכת של ידידות והבנה. ידידות והבנה בין העמים. ידידות והבנה בין המימשל על כל זרועותיו.

ידידות זו באה לידי ביטוי בתקופות קשות לישראל - בעבר הרחוק ובעבר הקרוב.

בשנים האחרונות . כמיוחד בתקופת כהונת הנשיא ניכסון. ידידות זו גברה. נתהדקה ובאה לידי ביטוי בנושאים מעשיים ותיוניים למדינת ישראל.

הייתי רוצה לציין את הנושאים המרכזיים. שישראל רוצה בסיוע אמריקאי. ובסיוע זה חיוני לה.

הדבר הראשון: ישראל זקוקה לכושר הגנה עצמאי בנוסף לרצון ויכולת העמידה שלה - מותנר גם באמצעים . בכלי נשק.

ישראל זקוקה לנשק רב מול הסיוע המאסיבי החובייטי בתחום זה למדינות ערב.

בשנים האחרונות קבלנו סיוע רב על ידי כך. שארה"ב איפשרה לנו לרכוש את הנשק הדרוש להגנת ישראל . כדי שזו תוכל להגן על עצמה בכוחות עצמה בהונה בעתיד - הצרכים הולכים וגוברים והמקור הרציני העיקרי והמרכזי לנשק לישראל - זו ארה"ב.

התחום השני שישראל זקוקה לארה"ב הוא תחום הסיוע הכספי. כדי לעמוד בנטל הבטחון - לא מספיק לקבל רק את הנשק. צריך לקבל סיוע צבאי. כדי שעומס הבטחון לא יהווה הכבדה קשה ובכדי ניתנת לנשיאה על ידי מדינת ישראל.

אני רוצה לתת דוגמא. שבארבע שנות התקציב האחרונות - ארבע שנות התקציב האמריקאי - קיבלנו למעלה מארבעה וחצי מיליארד דולר ממשלת ארה"ב. מזה כארבעה מיליארד דולר לצרכי בטחון.

המשך בדף הבא...

המשך לידיעה מספר 17

ידיעות לעתונות

י ראל גם בעתיד תהיה זקוקה לאו רכי הבטחון. ור צרכי הרפ ההולכים וגדלים - לסיוע כספי כדי שתוכל לעמוד בצורה נאותה יותר העומס הבטחוני.

התחום השלישי. שבו ישראל זקוקה לארה"ב הוא כדי להדחיק חופש פעולה צבאי סובייטי באזורנו. הסובייטים קיימים באזור. ורק כחום מלחמת יום הכיפורים ראינו איומים ונסיונות. אולי ליותר מכך.

בנוסף לכושר העמידה הישראלי - אנו זקוקים גם להקסך בריה"מ ואת זה יכולה לעשות רק ארה"ב.

התחום הרביעי הוא סיוע מדיני בזירה הבינלאומית ובמיוחד - בכל מה שקשור במוסדות האומות המאוחדות.

לא היה קשה למדינות ערב במציאות הבינלאומית הקיימת. במוסדות האום להעביר החלטות שיש להן משמעות מעשית נגד ישראל.

בעבר. כבהווה. אנו זקוקים לארה"ב. כדי למנוע ניצול האו"ם כמיכגרת. מכשיר מדיני בינלאומי - כנגד ישראל.

והתחום החמישי הוא - התחייבות ברצונה של ארה"ב לעזור לישראל בתפקידיה כמדינה יהודית. בכל מקום על פני חבל.

אנו התחייבנו ונמשיך להתחייב ברצונה הטוב של ארה"ב. של העם. של הקונגרס ושל הממשל . כדי לעזור ליהודים בארצות המצוקה בהן הם נרדפים מהן לא ניתן להם לצאת בנקל.

אינני צריך למנו ארצות אלה. עזרתה של ארה"ב בתחום זה ובמיוחד בנושא העלייה של יהדות בריה"מ - היה לנו לעזר רב.

לכן. הידידות בין העמים. יכולת השיתוף הפעולה בין הממשלות - הוא אחד הנכסים החשובים ביותר שיש למדינת ישראל . אחד הנכסים שמחובתה של מדינת ישראל לבנות. לטפח ולהאדיר.

לצערי הרב - לישראל היום אין הרבה ידידות בין עמי העולם ועוד פחות כאלה המוכנות להרגם ידידות לשפת מעשה. הנוחנה עוצמה ממשית. כדי לעמוד בממשמות המרכזיות של המדינה - בטחון חתירה לשלום אמיתי

המשך בדף הבא...

מדינת ישראל

לשכת הקתונות הממשלתית

ידיעות לעתונות

המשך לידיעה מספר 17

ותיוע לפיחוחה. בנייחה של ישראל וקליטת העלייה.

לכן. ביקורו של נשיא ארה"ב - יש לו משמעות מרכזית ומרחיקת-לכת לגבי ההווה והעתיד.

לביקורו של הנשיא הפעם היו מרפר משמעויות - המליח ומעשית. הנשיא ניכמון הוא הנשיא הראשון בהפקיד המבקר במדינת ישראל כנשיא. יש לכך משמעות סימלית. יש בכך משום מתן יחר חוקף לחיזוק לידידות הקיימת בינינו ובין ארה"ב. והנושא השני המלי הוא בכך. שנשיא ארה"ב בא לירושלים. ישב בירושלים וניהל את השיחות בירושלים. וזאת - על אף קולות רבים בעולם הערבי והמוסלמי נגד מעשה זה.

אני רואה בצירוף שני ביטויים סמליים אלה - משמעות שודאי יהיו לה גם תוצאות מעשיות.

ובחתום המעשי: מאז חום מלחמת יום הכיפורים - מדינות ערב. שלא הצליחו להשיג את מטרותיהן הפוליטיות המוצהרות בכוח-הנשק והן לא השיגו אותן - החליטו לנסות להשיג אותן או חלקן בדרך מדינית. היה זה הישגו של צה"ל . הישגה של המדינה שמנע ממדינות ערב את האפשרות לממש את מטרותיהן בכוח הזרוע.

אינני יודע אם מדינות ערב יכבדו לאורך זמן את השגת רוחיהן רק בדרך מדינית. אבל כאשר הם החליטו ללכת על הדרך המדינית. ברור שהכתובת להשיג זאת היא וושינגטון. ולא מוסקווה.

בעצם - הבעיה של מדינות ערב לחיפוש דרך לפתרון הסכסוך באמצעים מדיניים ובאמצעו ארה"ב יש מן החיוב. יש מן הביטוי להישג מלחמת יום הכיפורים.

היינו עדים לכך. ידענו והסכמנו לכך. שהדרך למציאת פתרון לסכסוך תהיה מדינית - בדרך ניצול שירותיה הטובים של ארה"ב.

אין ספק שלארה"ב ודאי יש גם מטרות משלה באזור: ארה"ב מטרה לנו שכוונתה היא גם לטפח יחסים עם אותן מדינות ערביות.שהיא לא מ קיימה אתן יחסים בעבר ולכסס יחסים אלה. בעיקר. על שיתוף פעולה כלכלי.

במציאות הבינלאומית בה אנו חיים - מלל בלב אינו מהווה בסיס לשיתוף

המשך בדף הבא...

פעולה/בינלאומי המשך לדיעה מס' 17 (רבין)

פעולה בינלאומי. אים אין איתו ממשות. אים אין איתו המחשה של שיתוף פעולה - דרך יצירת אינטרסים משותפים - למעשה אין הוא קיים.

ארה"ב מסדה לנו על כוונתה זו. לא ראינו פגם בכך שארה"ב תסייע בלכליה למספר מדינות ואולי על ידי כך שמדינות אלה תפנינה מאמציהן משאביהן ותשומת ליבן במקום למלחמה - לטיפול בבעיות פנים.

יהיה זה רגע גדול בהיסטוריה של המזרח התיכון שמספר מדינות ערביות. במקום לדבר על מלחמה - יתחילו לא רק לדבר. אלא גם לעשות לפיתוח.

על כן. מגמה זו היתה ידועה ולא היתה נוגדת לראייה ישראל את המציאות החדשה שנוצרה לאחר מלחמת יום ה כפורים.

ביקור הנשיא ניכסון בא להביא לידי גיבוש את ההתפתחויות המדיניות של הסכם הפרדת הכוחות ושל מציאות חדשה במזרח התיכון.

אני יודע שעד כה - עד מלחמת יום הכיפורים - היינו רגילים במידה רבה לבלעדיות ביחסים שבין ישראל לארה"ב. אמנם. לארה"ב היו עוד ידידים במזרח התיכון - ירדן. תעודיה ומדינות אחרות. אבל לא מדינות במרכז בעימות הערבי-ישראלי.

לכן. מבחינות מסויימות זה רק טבעי שישנה דאגה לאבדן הבלעדיות של היחסים בינינו לארה"ב כפי שזה היה לפני מלחמת יום הכיפורים . אבל אנו חיים בעולם משתנה ואין אפשרות שלא לראות את השינוי שחל במציאות והדרך היא למצות את השינוי בצורה טובה ביותר מבחינתינו. וכפי שאמרתי - זו בעיקר ניצול העובדה של ההתקרבות הערבית לארה"ב כדי לפתוח בתהליכים מדיניים לקראת אותו שלום שיהיה מקובל עלינו והיה מוסכם איתנו.

בשיחות כאן או לאחר השיחות כאן - אני יכול לומר שאני מרגיש. שהידידות ושיתוף הפעולה בין ארה"ב וישראל - לא רק שלא נחלש. אלא הוא מתחזק.

יש לי יסוד להניח שארה"ב יודעת שדווקא אותו מימשל. אותה מדיניות שחיזקה את ישראל יותר מאשר בעבר - אותו מימשל שקם לפני מלחמת יום הכיפורים והחליט על אספקה מירבית של נשק לישראל. באמצעות רכבת אוירית אמריקאית - אותו מימשל . שהוכיח נכונות לחזק את ישראל. - דווקא אותו מימשל ואותה מדיניות הביאו לידי כך שארצות ערב פנו לארה"ב

המשך בדף הבא...

המשך לידיעה מספר 17 (רבין)

ההנחה שישראל חזקה. כמובן שזה קודם כל אינטרס ישראל. זה צורך חיוני ראשוני של מדינת ישראל. ישראל חזקה -משמע - יכולת-קיום. יכולת פיתוח. סיכוי להתקדם לשלום.

לכן. אחרי הביקור - אני משוכנע שגם ארה"ב מבינה. חושבת נכונה להרגב זאת הלכה למעשה. להמשיך ולסייע לישראל לחיזוקה הצבאי והכלכלי. לשתי מטרות אלה שציינתי: להבטיח ישראל חזקה לגופו של ענין ולהבטיח שיהיה סיכוי להתקדם לשלום. כי אם ישראל אינה חזקה - אין סיכוי למו"מ מדיני.

יחד עם זאת - ישראל תמיד רצתה. ישראל ממשיכה לחתור להתקדם לשלום. להתקדם לשלום עם אלה שרוצים בשלום ובאותו שלום שאנחנו מוכנים לקבל אותו.

לבסוף - לפני שאענה על השאלות - אני יודע שיש שאלה אחת שהציקה לרבים. זו החלטתה של ארה"ב לסייע בידי מצריים לבנות כור-כוח גרעיני לייצור חשמל.

אומר זה רק טבעי. שקיימת דאגה בלבו של כל ישראלי כאשר הוא שומע שיש מימוש של תכניות כזאת במצרים .

אינני מומחה גרעיני ובוודאי כל אחד מאיתנו חושש שגם אם ארה"ב תנקוט בכל אמצעי הפיקוח וגם בתוך כדי ידיעה שעד שתקום תחנת הכוח הזאת - יעבור זמן רב - הרי בעצב מתן הידע הגרעיני - עלול להיוצר מצב. שבו מצרים תחליט בפיוח רחוק יותר להשתמש בו גם למטרות אחרות.

באיזו מידה חשש זה מבוסס - ביקשתי חוות דעת מומחה של שני אישים מרכזיים .שלא אפרט שמותיהם כאן. בנושא זה בארץ ובחוקף תפקידם אני הייתי מעדיף בשלב זה לא לתת הערכה. עב כל תחושת הדאגה שודאי באופן טבעי וכללי קיימת בקרבו של כל אחד.

עד אשר הם לא יאמרו לי ולא יביאו בפני מסקנות מקצועיות של אנשים שמבינים את הנושא - אני לא אומר דבר.

נקודה שלישית בתחום זה. שהייתי רוצה לומר לעצמנו: אנו חיים בעולם שבו הטכנולוגיה מתפתחת במימדים עצומים ובקצב מזורז. איננו חיים בתקופה שלפני עשרים שלושים שנה. יתיר מכך: מה שקרוי משבר האנרגיה החלות של העולם בנפט. שמקורותיו אינם בטוחים פוליטית ומחירו תלוי

המשך בדף הבא...

המשך לידיעה מספר 17

בהחלטתה של מספר שליטים. שלא כולם פעולים רק לפי שיקול הגיוני - הביא ויביא לדחיפה גדולה והולכה של חיפוש למקורו אנרגיה נוספים ומי ש חושב שבכוחנו למנוע התפתחויות טכנולוגיות בעולם ונצול התפתחויות הטכנולוגיות האלה - גם בקרב מדינות פחות מפותחות - חי בטעות.

הגיע הזמן שנסתכל סביבנו ונראה דברים שקורים בעולם ונראה דברים שאי-אפשר יותר להניח שנמשיך מתר לחיות בעולם של אתמול. גם בתחומים טכנולוגיים מתקדמים.

צריך להכיר במציאות הזאת. צריך גם להיערך אליה. יחד עם זאת. בשיחות שהיו - הנושא עלה. במיוחד עלה (ולא אגיד עם מי) הנושא הקשור בעובדה שלפחות אנחנו לא ידענו באופן רשמי על כך. אם כי מתתבר שמשלחת מצריה היתה כבר שבועות בארה"ב ולא בהסתר וניהלה מו"מ אזרחי רגיל עם חברות וגורמים וזה לא פוחרן מהעובדה . שלא נמתר לנו על כך והגענו להבנה שבעתיד לא יקרו. לא יישנו מקרים אלה.

שאלות

מיכה לימור (מהטלוויזיה) :

דובר ביממה האחרונה מפי ניכרון ושר החוץ קיסינג'ר על הכרעות מכאיבות ועל סיכונים שיש לעשות כדי להגיע לשלום. לאחר ששוחחת אתם. אילו הכרעות ואילו סיכונים?

רוה"מ י. רבין:

אין לי ספק שכדי להתקדם לשלום-בין להסדר כולל ובין בשלבים נצטרך לעמוד בדילמות . בויכוחים ובמו"מ קשה.

נצטרך לגיים את מיטב היכולת כדי להתמודד עם בעיות אלה. אני משוכנע שאנחנו באמת רוצים בשלום. שישראל לא פוחדת משלום ושישראל

המשך בדף הבא...

המשך לידיעה מספר 17 (רבין)

מוכנה כפי שהצהירו הממשלות הקודמות והממשלה הנוכחית - להגיע לשלום גם חוץ כדי נכונות לפשרה טריטוריאלית.

לא מדובר בנסיגה לקווי ה- 4 ביוני . אבל פשרה טריטוריאלית . איננו יודע מתי נעמוד בפני הכרעות כאלה.כי המו"מ טרם , ... החל. על כן.

אב אנחנו רוצים להתקדם לשלום - נגיע בשלב מסויים לצורך להתדיין קונקרטית עם מי שירצה לדון אתנו על שלום גם בתחום זה.

צריך לזכור. יש סיכון בהתקדמות לשלום. יש סיכון לא קטן יותר באי התקדמות לשלום. כי הוא צופן וטומן בחובו את סכנת חידוש המלחמה. איננו פוחדים ממלחמה ואנחנו חפצים בשלום. נלך למו"מ מתוך תחושת עוצמה. מתוך תחושת צדקתנו ומתוך אמונה שיש בכוחנו להתמודד עם הצד השני. עם מדינות העולם ועם ארה"ב גם מביב שולחן הדיונים.

יתרה מזה: אני חושב שעלינו למצות את כל הסיכויים להתקדם ליתר רגיעה ולשלום. כי אם חס וחלילה נצטרך להגיע למלחמה - שנגיע למלחמה תוך ידיעה . שהגענו בליה-ברירה . תוך מיצוי כל הסיכויים לשלום ואז מנהיגי המדינה יוכלו לומר שעשינו הכל להתקדם לשלום. שלום שאנו יכולים לקבל אותו .שיתן לנו בטחון אמיתי. ורק משום שהצד השני לא רצה בכך - הגענו - אב נגיע למלחמה.

אני חושב שזה חלק חיוני בתחושת הלוחם הישראל - לדעת שלמלחמה מגיעים רק בליה-ברירה. ולאחר שמוצו כל הסיכויים למנוע אותה.

מיכה לימור: האם קיימת אפשרות שיוקדמו השיחות עם ירדן לשיחות המו"מ עם מצרים?

רוה"מ יצחק רבין: איננו רוצה לקבוע בשלב זה סדרי עדיפויות ברורים. צ היתי רוצה לומר דבר אחד: מדיניות ישראל מאז חום מלחמת ששת הימים - היתה כזאת: אנו נכונים למו"מ על שלום. עם כל אחת מהמדינות השכנות לנו. שהיו מעורבות במלחמה. מו"מ על שלום ללא תנאים מוקדמים. זו היתה וזו נשארת עמדתנו.

אנו מוכנים לבחון גם עם אותן מדינות. שיש מקום לכך ולא עם כולן יש מקום לכך. גם בהתקדמות בשלבים.

המשך בדף הבא...

המשך לידיעה מספר ו 17 (רבין)

חגי אשד (דבר) : אדוני ראש הממשלה. אחר דבריך על מחירה לשני מומחים ישראליים לבחון ולמסור חוות דעת בקשר לכור הגרעיני למצרים - האם פירוש הדבר שעד שתקבל חוות דעת לא יימשכו חילופי הדעות בינינו וארה"ב והאם היום ניתנה המברה ישראלית כזאת לאמריקאים.

רוה"מ י. רבין: בשיחות - הנושא עלה. לא אפרט כיצד הוא עלה. הובעה דאגה ויותר מכך לא עשינו.

מר קיטל (רדיו): מר רבין. ההודעה המשותפת . בחום ביקור ניכסון. היא כנראה לא סוף-דבר. אלא פתח-דבר. כי יצטרכו להיות עוד שיחות בין ישראל וארה"ב. ויש ביקור של ניכסון בנוסקווה. איך אתה רואה ההפתחות הדברים מההודעה המשותפת היום ואילך.

רוה"מ י.רבין: הייתי רוצה לומר כך: בחיים אין סוף פסוק. כל דבר. כל ארוע. כל התפתחות מהווה שלב. פרק. אנחנו חיים פה ונמשיך לחיות פה ועל כן: ביקור זה צריך לראותו במיוחד ביחסי ישראל-ארה"ב כארוע. כציון דרך לשלב נוסף. השלב הנוסף יבוא לידי ביטוי במימוש כל מה שדובר כאן - הפיכת הדברים לדברים יותר קונקרטיים.

יש בהודעה המשותפת על ביקור משלחת צבאית בוושינגטון. שתפקידה יהיה לעסוק באותם דברים הטעונים המחשה. קונקרטיזציה של מה שדובר ומה שצריך להעלות. יהיו עוד ביקורים. כי נמשיך בדיאלוג וכידוע - בינינו ובין ארה"ב יש דיאלוג די אינטנסיבי ואינטימי. גם בתחומים אחרים - כאלה מהם שרצוי שיימשך הטיפול בהם וכאלה - שלא רצוי שהטיפול יימשך בהם. אנחנו נמשיך לחיות כאן. אמריקה תמשיך להתקיים. ואנו נמשיך לבקש מארה"ב באותם תחומים שחלקם הוזכר בהודעה וגם לאחר שנממש את מה שדובר כאן היום - ודאי העתיד ייצור חדישות. בעיות וחביעות נוספות ועל כן - צריך לראות את הביקור כחלק ממהלך ולא כדבר העומד בפני עצמו.

הביקור כשלעצמו מאוד חשוב. אבל צריך לראותו במכלול הנכון של מערכת יחסי ישראל ארה"ב.

המשך לידיעה מספר 17 (רבין)

מר אליצור: אני מניח שברגע שהחלטה למנוח את המופחים - לקחת בחשבון שהם יביאו חווח דעה שיש מקום לדאגה. מה יהיה אם חווח דעת זו תהיה וכיצד הגיב ממשלת ישראל אז?

רוה"מ י. רבין: לא הייתי ממנה אותם לולא חשבתי שיש מקום למינוי. מה נעשה במימצאים - אני חושב שזו שאלה היפוטטיה כרגע. אני מקווה שהם יהיו תוך זמן קצר ולא אעסוק במה יקרה אם יהיה ממצא כזה או אחר.

תנפאי: מאחר שקיסינג'ר יודע עמדת ישראל על פשרה טריטוריאליה אם הוא דיבר על הכרעות מכאיבות - האם לא התכוון לירושלים?

רוה"מ י. רבין: אני ו ם שבנושא זה - עמדת ישראל היא כל כך ברורה. שהייתי מחפלא אם מישהו חושב בתחום זה . בהקשר למה שאמרתי.

י. בן פורת: האם הנושא הפלישתינאי עלה בצורה כלשהי בשיחות ואם כן - באיזו צורה ומה נאמר ו יוכם.

רוה"מ י. רבין:בשיחות נדונו נושאים שוניב. כולל הנושא הפלישתנאי . בנושא זה עמדת ישראל ידועה. היא נאמרה בהזדמנויות שונות. לאחרונה. על ידי בעת הצג הממשלה. כל מה שיכולנו לומר - זה להסביר עמדתנו.

מג / אש 24:00

24:00 מג / אש

FOR IMMEDI AT E RELEASE JUNE 17, 1974

Office of the White House Press Secretary
(Jerusalem, Israel)

JOINT STATEMENT
ON THE OCCASION OF
THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT NIXON TO ISRAEL
JUNE 16-17, 1974

The President of the United States, Richard Nixon, visited Israel June 16-17, 1974. This is the first visit ever to have been paid by an American President to the State of Israel. It symbolizes the unique relationship, the common heritage and the close and historic ties that have long existed between the United States and Israel.

President Nixon and Prime Minister Rabin held extensive and cordial talks on matters of mutual interest to the United States and Israel and reviewed the excellent relations between their two countries. They discussed in a spirit of mutual understanding the efforts of both countries to achieve a just and lasting peace which will provide security for all States in the area and the need to build a structure of peace in the world. United States Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and members of the Israeli Cabinet participated in these talks.

Prime Minister Rabin expressed Israel's appreciation for the outstanding and effective role of the United States in the quest for peace under the leadership of President Nixon assisted by the tireless efforts of Secretary Kissinger and indicated Israel's intention to participate in further negotiations with a view to achieving peace treaties with its neighbors which will permit each State to pursue its legitimate rights in dignity and security.

President Nixon and Prime Minister Rabin agreed that peace and progress in the Middle East are essential if global peace is to be assured. Peace will be achieved through a process of continuing negotiations between the parties concerned as called for by U.N. Security Council Resolution 338 of October 22, 1973.

The President and the Prime Minister agreed on the necessity to work energetically to promote peace between Israel and the Arab States. They agreed that States living in peace should conduct their relationship in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, and the U.N. Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States which provides that every State has the duty to refrain from organizing or encouraging the organization of irregular forces or armed bands including mercenaries for incursion into the territory of another State. They condemned acts of violence and terror causing the loss of innocent human lives.

(MORE)

The President and the Prime Minister expressed their great pleasure in the intimate cooperation which characterizes the warm relationship between their two countries and peoples. They agreed to do everything possible to broaden and deepen still further that relationship in order to serve the interests of both countries and to further the cause of peace.

President Nixon reiterated the commitment of the United States to the long-term security of Israel and to the principle that each State has the right to exist within secure borders and to pursue its own legitimate interests in peace.

Prime Minister Rabin expressed his appreciation for the U. S. military supplies to Israel during the October War and thereafter. The President affirmed the continuing and long-term nature of the military supply relationship between the two countries, and reiterated his view that the strengthening of Israel's ability to defend itself is essential in order to prevent further hostilities and to maintain conditions conducive to progress towards peace. An Israeli Defense Ministry delegation will soon come to Washington in order to work out the concrete details relating to long-term military supplies.

President Nixon affirmed the strong continuing support of the United States for Israel's economic development. Prime Minister Rabin expressed the gratitude of Israel for the substantial help which the United States has provided, particularly in recent years. The President and Prime Minister agreed that future economic assistance from the United States would continue and would be the subject of long-range planning between their governments. The President affirmed that the United States, in accordance with Congressional authorization, will continue to provide substantial economic assistance for Israel at levels needed to assist Israel to offset the heavy additional costs inherent in assuring Israel's military capability for the maintenance of peace.

In the economic field, the President and the Prime Minister noted with satisfaction the effective working relationship between their governments at all levels and the depth of the relationship between the economies of the two nations. They agreed to strengthen and develop the framework of their bilateral relations. The primary goal will be to establish a firmer and more clearly defined structure of consultation and cooperation. Where appropriate, they will set up special bi-national committees. Both sides recognize the importance of investments in Israel by American companies, the transmission of general know-how and marketing assistance, and cooperation of American companies with Israeli counterparts on research and development. The United States Government will encourage ventures by American enterprises and private investment in Israel designed to increase Israel's economic growth, including in the fields of industry, power, and tourism. They agreed to begin immediately negotiations for concrete arrangements to implement such policy including in the area of avoidance of double taxation.

The President and Prime Minister announce that their two governments will negotiate an agreement on cooperation in the field of nuclear energy, technology and the supply of fuel from the United States under agreed safeguards. This agreement will in particular take account of the intention of the Government of Israel to purchase power-reactors from the United States. These will secure additional and alternative sources of electricity for the rapidly developing Israel economy. As an immediate step, Israel and the United States will in the current month reach provisional agreement on the further sale of nuclear fuel to Israel.

(MORE)

Prime Minister Rabin particularly expressed the view that the supply of oil and other essential raw materials to Israel must be assured on a continuous basis. President Nixon proposed that United States and Israeli representatives meet soon in order to devise ways of meeting this problem.

The President and the Prime Minister stressed as an important mutual aim the further encouragement of the fruitful links already existing between the two countries in the scientific and technical field, including space research. Special emphasis will be put on exchanges of scientists and the sponsorship of joint projects. With this end in view they will explore means to widen the scope and substance of existing agreements and activities including those pertaining to the Bi-National Science Foundation.

In the area of water desalination the two countries will expand their joint projects.

The President and the Prime Minister agreed to develop further the cultural ties between the two countries through exchanges of scholars, students, artists, exhibitions, mutual visits and musical and other cultural events. In the near future, Israel will send to the United States an archeological exibition depicting the Land of the Bible. The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra will visit the United States on the occasion of the American bicentennial celebrations.

The President and the Prime Minister noted with gratification the large number of tourists from their respective countries visiting both the United States and Israel and affirmed that they would continue their efforts to foster this movement. To this end, the two governments will resume negotiations on an agreement granting landing rights to the Israel national carrier in additional major cities in the continental United States.

The President and the Prime Minister discussed the plight of Jewish minorities in various countries in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Prime Minister thanked the President for his efforts in support of the right of free emigration for all peoples without harassment, including members of Jewish minorities. The President affirmed that the United States would continue to give active support to these principles in all feasible ways.

The President was particularly pleased at the opportunity to meet with former Prime Minister Golda Meir, whose courage, statesmanship, patience and wisdom he greatly admires. The President expressed his satisfaction at the constructive cooperation between Israel and the United States under Prime Minister Meir's leadership which had led to the conclusion of the agreements between Egypt and Israel and between Israel and Syria respectively on the disengagement of their military forces.

In departing, President and Mrs. Nixon expressed their deep appreciation of the warm reception accorded to them in Israel and their admiration for the achievements of the Israeli people. They were deeply impressed by the manner in which the overwhelming problems of integrating many hundreds of thousands of immigrants of many various backgrounds and cultures were being successfully overcome. Convinced of the determination of this valiant people to live in peace, the President gave them renewed assurance of the support of the people of the United States.

The Prime Minister and the President agreed that the cordiality of Israel's reception of the President reflected the long friendship between Israel and the United States and pledged their continued energies to nurture and strengthen that friendship. To this end, the President invited Prime Minister Rabin to pay an early visit to Washington.

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U. S. INFORMATION SERVICE, AMERICAN EMBASSY
Ext. 209

News Report

JUNE 15, 1974

SAFEGUARDS PREVENT MILITARY USE OF NUCLEAR EQUIPMENT
BY EGYPT

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14 -- SAFEGUARDS APPLIED TO THE NUCLEAR FUEL AND REACTIONS WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARED TO SELL TO EGYPT WILL MAKE THEIR DIVERSION FOR MILITARY PURPOSES IMPOSSIBLE, STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAY.

THE OFFICIALS MADE THE POINT JUNE 14 IN DISCUSSIONS WITH NEWSMEN THE DECISION OF EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS TOWARD AN AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION IN THE NUCLEAR ENERGY FIELD.

THE UNITED STATES ALREADY HAS 30 SUCH AGREEMENTS WITH 29 COUNTRIES, THE OFFICIALS SAID, AND THEY NOTED THAT EGYPT'S INTEREST IN WORKING OUT SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT GOES BACK TO THE MID-1960'S. TALKS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WERE HELD THEN BUT THEY DID NOT REACH FRUITION BEFORE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WERE BROKEN AT THE TIME OF THE 1967 ARAB-ISRAELI WAR.

WHAT EGYPT IS SEEKING, THE OFFICIALS TOLD NEWSMEN, IS A GENERATING PLANT OF 600-MEGAWATTS CAPACITY, WHICH WOULD BE POWERED BY ONE NUCLEAR REACTOR. THEY SAID THAT IF THE NEGOTIATIONS ARE SUCCESSFUL THE PLANT WILL BE IN PLACE BY EARLY 1980'S. WITH EGYPT'S DEVELOPING ECONOMY AND DESIRE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION, THE OFFICIALS SAID, THERE IS NO QUESTION OF ITS NEED FOR ADDITIONAL POWER SOURCES.

THEY STRESSED, HOWEVER, THAT BEFORE THE EQUIPMENT CAN BE DELIVERED EGYPT MUST AGREE TO ACCEPT THE INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS, INCLUDING PERIODIC INSEPCTION, SET FORTH BY THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY.

IN ADDTION, THEY SAID, EGYPT MUST AGREE THAT ONLY THE INTENDED USE BE MADE OF ANY EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY THAT THE UNITED STATES MAY SUPPLY.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ALSO NOTED THAT EGYPT HAS SIGNED, BUT HAS NOT RATIFIED, THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY.

THE OFFICIALS SAID THE EGYPTIANS EXPRESSED INTEREST IN WORKING OUT AN AGREEMENT FOR NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES IN A DIPLOMATIC NOTE IN JANUARY. AS RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES CONTINUED TO IMPROVE, THE OFFICIALS SAID, A WORKING LEVEL GROUP FROM CAIRO DISCUSSED THE MATTER IN WASHINGTON IN LATE APRIL.

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION, THE OFFICIALS SAID THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT SUPPLIED NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS TO ANY COUNTRIES IN THE MIDDLE

(MORE)

EAST BEFORE NOW. THEY RECALLED, HOWEVER, THAT ISRAEL ALSO HAS DISCUSSED THE POSSIBILITY OF ACQUIRING SUCH EQUIPMENT.

IN FACT, THEY NOTED, ISRAELI REPRESENTATIVES WERE IN WASHINGTON IN CONNECTION WITH THE MATTER IN LATE APRIL AT THE SAME TIME AS THE EGYPTIANS. THEREFORE THEY DOUBTED THAT ISRAEL WAS SURPRIZED BY THE U.S.-EGYPTIAN ANNOUNCEMENT JUNE 14.

ANSWERING ANOTHER QUESTION, THE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS POINTED OUT THAT THERE IS A FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PROPOSED U.S.-EGYPTIAN NUCLEAR AGREEMENT AND THE ONE BETWEEN CANADA AND INDIA WHICH LED TO INDIA'S SETTING OFF A NUCLEAR EXPLOSION LAST MONTH. THE CANADIAN-INDIAN AGREEMENT WAS REACHED IN THE MID-1950'S, THEY SAID, AND CONTAINED NO AGREED SAFEGUARS.

THE OFFICIALS ALSO TOLD NEWSMEN THAT MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS, INCLUDING THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY, WERE CONSULTED EARLIER THIS WEEK ON THE U.S.-EGYPTIAN PROPOSAL. WHEN AN AGREEMENT IS REACHED IT MUST BE APPROVED BY CONGRESS, THEY SAID.

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משרד החוץ

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מנכל . בזית.

להלן מסיבת העתונאים אמרל של שר ההגבה שלזינגר בענין הכורים האטומיים:

Q. NOW THAT WE'RE SUPPLYING THE EGYPTIANS AND THE ISRAELIS WITH NUCLEAR POWER PALNTS, IS THERE ANY COMPELLING REASONS WHY WE SHOULD NOT SUPPLY THE EGYPTIANS WITH SO CALLED NON LETHAL ARMAS?

A. I THINK THAT THAT SUBJECT SESERVES FURTHER EXAMINATION. AS I INDICATED IN AN EARLIER CONFERENCE, I BELIEVE THAT IF THE EGYPTIANS MAKE A REQUEST THAT THIS WOULD BE GIVEN VERY CONSIDERED TREATMENT BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. I HAVE POINTED OUT IN THE PAST THAT THERE IS AN ANOMOLOUS SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE SOURCES OF SUPPLY FOR EGYPT THAT HAS EXISTED SINCE 1954, I THINK THAT WHETHER OR NOT SUCH A REQUEST WOULD BE REGARDED AS ACCEPTABLE SHOULD BE ULTIMATELY ADDRESSED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Q. COULD I ASK YOUR VIEWS ON THE SUPPLYING OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY TO BOTH EGYPT AND ISRAEL AND ALSO WHETHER OR NOT THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WAS ASKED FOR ITS ADVICE OF CONSULTED ON THIS MATTER?

A. THIS IS NOT NORMALLY A MATTER FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE IT IS AN AIC MATTER. I AM NOT SURE WHETHER OR NOT THE ISA WAS CONSULTED IN ADVANCE. I THINK THAT---

Q. I RAISE THAT IN THE CONTEXT THAT OVER THE PAST YEARS SECRETARY LAIRD, PLANT IN RUSSIA AND THE QUESTION OF VARIOUS COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY BEING SUPPLED TO NATIONS HAS BEEN A QUESTION WHICH THE DEPENDBENT HAS BEEN IVOLVED IN. IN THTCONTEXT I WAS WONDERING IF IT WOULD NOT BE APPROPRIATE TO HAVE THAT QUESTION--

A. THAT OF COURSE IS REQUIRED BY LAW WITH REGARD TO THE EXPORT OF EQUIPMENTS OR THCHNOLOGY TO MEMBERS OF WHAT PREVIOUSLS WERE CALLED THE COMMUNIST BLOC UNDER THE BATTLE ACT. THERE IS NO REQUIRMENT IN LAW IN THIS REGARD. THIS IS AN AREA WHICH FALLS UNDER THE PURVIEW OF THE AEC. THERE ARE NOW SOME THIRTY OR THIRTY FIVE AGREEMENTS OF THIS TYPE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES

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AROUND THE WORLD. ALL MATERILAS OF COURSE ARE SUBJCET EITHER TO BILATERAL OF IAEA SAFEGURADS. IF THERE IS SPECIAL INTEREST IN THIS MATTER AT THIS TIME, I SUSPECT THAT IT WAS PROVOKED BY THE RECENT TESTING OF A NUCLEAR DEVICE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WHICH HAS FASTENED ATTENTION ON THIS AREA ONCE AGAIN. THERE WERE UNIQUE ASPECTS ABOUT THE SUPPLY OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE IN INDIA WHICH WOULD NOT BE AVAILABLE UNDER THE TYPE OF SAFE-GUARDS. THAT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY THE UNITED STATES OR BY THE IAEA.

Q. LET'S GO BACK TO YOUR EXPERIENCE AS AEC CHAIRMAN. IS THERE ANY CONCERN IN YOUR MIND THAT BY GIVING POWER PLANTS AND FUEL TO EGYPT AND ISRAEL, THAT WE WILL BE ENHANCING THEIR POTENTIAL TO DEVELOP ATOMIC WEAPONS?

A. THE ASSITANCE IN THIS AREA IS NOT WHOLLY WITHOUT RISK OF THE TYPE TYAT YOU DESCRIBE. HOWEVER I THINK THAT IS IS A RELATIVELY SLIGHT RISK GIVEN THE KINDS OF SAFEGUARD AGREEMENTS THA HAVE BEEN AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE WRITTEN BY THE UNITED STATES IN COOPERATION WITH THE IAEA WHERE APPLICABLE.

THE SAFEGUARDS GIVE VERY HIGH CONFIDENCE I BELIVEVE, OF MAJOR DIVERSION OF NUCLEAR MATERILAS FROM POWER REACTORS INTO OTHER AREAS, AND I THINK THAT THAT IS A POINT TO BE KEPT IN MIND.

IF THERE WAS TO BE SUCH DIVERSIONS OF COURSE THE AVAILABILITY OF ADDITIONLA FUELS BECOMES A QUESTION. THE UNITED STATES IS THE PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF NUCLEAR FUELS. THERE HAS NEVER BEEN TO THIS POINT TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THIS GOVERNMENT ANY DIVERSION OF NUCLEAR FUELS BY ANY OF THE RECIPIENT NATIONS. I THINK IT IS IN THE INTEREST OF THE RECIPIENT NATIONS TO AVOID ANY SUCH DIVERSION OF FUELS.

Q. YOU SAID MAJOR DIVERSION HOW ABOUT A MINOR DIVERSION AND WOULD THAT BE SIGNIFICANT ENOUGH OVER A PERIOS OF TIME?

A. NO I AM TALKING ABOUT DIVERSION OF MATERIAL SUFFICIENT TO PROVIDE WEAPONS. BUT I THINK THAT THIS IS ONE AREA IN WHICH ONE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT IT HAS BEEN THOUGHT ABOUT FOR CONSIDERABLE PERIOS OF TIME (AND) THAT A SYSTEM OF SAFEGUARDS HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED WHICH IT IS BELIEVVED PROVIDES SUFFICIENT BARRIERS TO THE DIVERSION OF THIS MATERIAL. WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THIS RISK HOWEVER.

Q. MR. SECRETARY WAS AMERICAN NUCLEAR INFORMATIONS PASSED TO INDIA BY CANADA WHICH ENABLED THEM TO DEVELOPE THE BOMB?

A. NOT TO MY KNOWLEDGE. I DOUBT WHETHER THE CANADIANS PASSED ANY INFORMATION ON THEIR OWN IN THAT AREA. THE SOLE DEVELOPMENT OF COURSE WAS THE PROVISION OF A FACILITY THT COULD PRODUCE FISSIONABLE MATERIAL OF REQUISITE QUALITY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DEVICE. THE CANADIANS HAS FELT THAT THE UNDERSTANDING ZTHAT THEY HAD ENTERED INTO WITH THE INDIANS WITH REGARD TO THE PEACEFUL USES OF SUCH FACILITIES WAS SUFFICIENT. APPARENTLY THERE IS AMBIGUITY WITH REAGARD TO WHAT PEACEFUL USES MAY IMPLY.

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THE INDIAN POSITION ON THIS MATTER IS THAT A DEVELOPMENT OF A DEVICE WHICH IS A SO CALLED ''PLOWSHARE DEVICE'' OR PEACEFUL NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVE, IS NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THEIR UNDERSTANDING WITH THE CANADIANS.
Q. THER WAS NO AMERICAN TECHONOLGY PASSED ON?
A. NO SIR. WE'RE TALKING ABOUT WEAPONS TECHNOLOTY IN THIS REGARD.
Q. NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY THAT WOULD ENABLE THEM TO EXPLODE THIS DEVICE?
A. NO THE ONLY US TECHNOLOGY THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN INVOLVED OF COURSE WOULD BE PART OF A GENERAL PROPENSITY TO SHARE TECHNOLOGIES WITH THE CANADIANS IN THE POWER REACTOR AREA NOT IN THE WEAPONS AREA.
Q. HOW ARE WE GOING TO PROHIBIT THE DIVERSION OF FISSIONABLE MATERIALS, BY STAIONING MONITORS PHYSICALLY IN THE PLANTS FOR EVER AND EVER?
A. THERE IS A WHOLE SET OF MEASURES THAT HAVE BEEN UTILIZED AND A SET OF DEVICES THAT IS NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION BY THE IAEA TO AMPLIFY THOSE MEASURES. BASICALLY AND THESE ARE QUESTIONS THAT YOU HAD BEST ADDRESS TO THE AEC AS MY MEMORY IS GETTING A LITTLE FOGGY IN THIS AREA, IT RELIES UPON A SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTABILITY FOR ALL OF THE ORIGINAL FUELS THAT ARE PROVIDE AND CONSEQUENTLY OF ALL OF THE ULTIMATE PRODUCT THAT COMES OUT OF THE POWER REACTOR. THAT SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTABLILITY HAS IN RECENT YEARS BEEN BUTTRESSED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF WHAT IS KNOWN AS ''BLACK BOX TECHNOLGY''. SO THAT THERE ARE THESE ADDITIONAL METHODS OF SUPPORTING SUCH A MECHNISM FOR DETECTING ANY DIVERSION. YOU HAVE IN ADDITION TO THAT INSPECTION TEAMS FROM IAEA, OR IN SOME CASES BILATERAL INSPECTION TEAMS, THAT REVIEW THE RECORDS REVIEW THE METHODS EMPLOYED TO PREVENT DIVERSION AND THESE METHODS OF COURSE CAN BE ALTEERED TO MEET UNIQUE CIRCUMSTANCES.
Q. I READ A REPORT THE OTHER DAY BY THE AEC A STUDY OF THIS MATTER AND IT SAID THAT THEY COULD NOT PREVENT THIS WITHOUT AND ERROR OF ONE PERCENT AND THAT EVEN EVENTUALLY IN THE LONG RUN THEY COULD NOT HOPE TO GET BELOW ONE TENTH OF NOE PERCENT. IN CONSIDERING THE LARGE AMOUNT OF MATERIAL HANDLED OVER THE COURSE OF A PERIOD OF TIME THIS MEANT IT MIGHT PROVE QUITE POSSIBLE THAT AS I UNDERSTOOD IT THAT THERE COULD BE SUCH DIVERSIONS? THEY WERE NOT SPEAKING PRIMARILY OF OVERSEAS THEY WERE SPEAKING OF ANY PLACE THAT THIS MIGHT HAPPEN. I FAIL TO CORRELATE THIS WITH WHAT YOU JUST TOLD US.
A. I THINK THE POINT THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN HERE IS THAT IS THERE WERE A CAMPAIGN OF DIVERSIONIN ANY CASE BY ANY NATION. FOR ANY PLANT AT HOME OF ABORAOD THAT THIS WOULD REST UPON BEING BELOW THE DETECTION THRESHHOLD CONSISTENTLY. THE LONGER AND MORE AMBITIOUS SUCH A PLAN THE LESS LIKELY

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IS THAT ONE COULD REMAIN BELOW THE DETECTION THRESHHOLD.
SIMILARLY SINCE ONE WOULD BE MAKING MEASUREMENTS PERIODICALLY
OVER TIME, THAT THAT REGULAR CONSISTENT SHORTFALLS
WOULD LEAD TO STATISTICAL DESCREPANCIES I THIND WOULD BE THE BASIS
FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION IN THE CASE OF ANY PALNT.
QUITE OBVIOUSLY IN THOSE FACILITIES THAT WERE LOCATED AT PLACES
OF PARTICULAR SENSITIVITY, ANY DISCREPANCIES IN SUCH PLANTS
WOULD BE PARTICULARTLY CAREFULLY REVIEWED.
Q. MR. SECRETARY THE REPORT THAT I READ TOOK ACCOUNT OF THIS
RECHENCKING AND THOUGHT THAT EVEN WITH THE REACHECKING THAT
THAT THIS WOULD NOT BE DISCOVERED.
A. I THINK THAT GOES BACK EVEN WITH THE RECHECKING THAT
THIS WOULD NOT BE DISCOVERED.
A. I
CORRECTION:
Q. MR. SECRETARY THE REPORT THAT I RAD TOOK ACCOUNT OF THIS
RECHECKING AND THOUGHT THAT EVEN WITH THE RECHECKING
THAT THIS WOULD NOT BE SIDCOVERED.
A. I THINK THAT GOES BACK TO WHAT I OBSEVED EARLIER THAT ONE
IS DEALING HERE ONLY WITH DEGREES OF CONFIDENCE AND
I EXPRESSED THE JUDGMENT THAT A HIGH DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE
COULD BE APPLIED TO DDTECHTING SUCH DIVERSIONS. I CAN GIVE NO
ASSURANCE. A STATISTICIAN LOOKING AT IT FROM THE OTHER POINT
OF VIEWS WILL EXAMINE THE POSSIBILITY IN TERMS OF HOW MUCH
MIGHT BE DIVERTED WITHOUT ABSOLUTE CEARTINTY THAT ONE COULD
DETECT IT. I THINK THAT THAT IS A DIFFERENT
POSITION. I THINK THAT ONE HAS A VERY HIGH CONFIDCNE
THAT ONE COULD DETECT ANY SIGNIFICANT CAMPIGN OF DIVERSION
OVER A PERIOD OF TIME.
Q. WOULD YOU HAVE ADVOCATED SUCH A COURSE OF ACTION YOURSELF?
DO YOU THINK THAT IT IS A GOOD IDEA TO DO IT?
A. I THINK THAT IN THE PROCESS OF NORMALIZATION WE MUST ACCEPT
THE FACT THAT NORMALIZATION WILL IMPLY THAT THE VARIOUS KINDS
OF AGREEMENTS INTO WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS REGULARLY
ENTERED WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT
AROUND THE WORLD WOULD LIKELY TO BE AVAILABLE TO THE
EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT OR TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL.
Q. YOU WOULD HAVE RECOMMENDED IT IF THE PRESIDENT ASKED THAT
NUCLEAR AIS BE GIVEN TO EGYPT?
A. I THINK THAT IS A HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION. I THINK THAT
I WOULD HAVE POINTED OUT THE ADVANTAGES OR THE DISADVANTAGES TO
SUCH A COURSE OF ACTION. IT IS NOT MY AREA OF REAPONSIBILITY
AT THE PRESENT TIME. AS I SAY I THINK THAT ONE MUST RECONGNIZE
THAT WE HAVE DEVELOPED MECHANISMS THAT ARE SUBSTANTIAL WITH REGARD
TO THE DIVERSION OF MATERIAL. THE UNITED STATES
TOVERNMENT HAS FOR BETTER THAN 20 YEARS FOLLOWED A POLICY
OF ATTEMPTING TO DIRECT ATTENTIO INTO WHAT IS THE PEACEFUL
ATOM. THAT HAS BEEN A CONSISTENT POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNEMNT. THE QUESTION REALLY GOES TO THE BOROADER ISSUE
OF WHETHER THAT POLICY SHOULD BE ABANDONED IN PARTICULAR CASES
AND I AM NOT SURE THAT I WOULD BE WILLING TO MAKE THAT JUDGMENT.

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Q. MR. SECRATAY IN THE OCTOBER WAR IF THE UNITED STATES CONTROLLED THE FLOW OF ARMS NOT ONLY TO ISRAEL BUT TO EGYPT DO YOU THINK THE CONFLICT WOULD HAVE CONSIDERABLY SHORTENED?
A. THAT IS A HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION THAT IS VEY DIFFICULT TO GRAPPLE WITH. WHAT WE WOULD HOPE IS THAT AS A RESULT OF THE DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS THE CHANGE IN OREINTATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST THE CHANGE OF THE STRUCTURE OF MIDDLE EASTERN POLITICS AND REVALRY THAT THE KINDS OF CIRCUMSTANCES THAT LED TO THE OCTOBER WAR WOULD NOT REOCCUR. AND SO ONE IS DEALING WITH AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT SITUATION AND I CANT REALLY RESPONG TO YOUR QUESTIONS.
Q. WHAT I WAS TRYING TO SAY IS IS IT DESERABLE FOR US TO MAKE EGYPT DEPENDENT ON US FOR ARMS FOR STABILITY IN THE MIDDLE EAST?
A. I THINK ONCE AGAIN IN THOSE KINDS OF TERMS, THAT THERE ARE ADVANTAGES IN HAVING EGYPT NOT EXCLUSIVELY DEPENDENT UPON ONE PARTICULAR SUPPLIER OF ARMS OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES.

AD KAN.
SHALEV===

שהח רחם אלון דיין מנכל מ/מנכל ס/מנכל מצפא מארם א ב יערי מזתים חקר אלברט רם אמן

תעוד אילסר גבון

תא/דל

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE JUNE 16, 1974

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Jerusalem, Israel)

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS BETWEEN
PRESIDENT EPHRAIM KATZIR
AND
THE PRESIDENT

THE KNESSET

11:02 P.M. (Jerusalem Time)

PRESIDENT KATZIR: Mr. President, Mrs. Nixon, Secretary Kissinger, honored guests:

We meet this evening in the great hall of The Knesset, the legislative body of the State of Israel, heir to the tradition of the great Knesset of close to 2500 years ago. The great Knesset came into being during the first return to Zion after the destruction of the first temple, and it was the great Knesset which continued the prophetic tradition and laid the foundations for the democratic life of the Jewish people. The modern Knesset, too, has come into being during a period of return to Zion, the second return, realizing the 2,000 year old dream of the Jewish people.

A generation ago, a battered people emerged from the valley of the shadow of death into the light of liberty. Here, where Jewish peoplehood was born, where our lawmakers proclaimed the biblical ethic, where the prophets spoke their immortal message -- here did we, the surviving sons of that people, rekindle the torch of national independence, thereby ending 20 centuries of exile. Israel's history records that the first country to welcome us back into the family of sovereign nations -- literally five minutes after our declaration of independence -- was the United States of America. From that day to this, a fabric of friendship has become closely interwoven between our peoples.

Mr. President, welcome to you and to all your distinguished fellow Americans who are with you.

Your presence here tonight is a magnificent personal expression of that understanding and friendship, making this an exalted moment in the history of the American-Israeli relations.

You come to an ancient land, to Jerusalem, City of David, whose Jewish memories run 4,000 years deep. You come to a small people, poorly endowed in geography, but alive with passion of creation. And whilst the differences between our countries in size and age are great, this has not hindered the intimacy of our peoples. This is surely so because our human purpose as nations rests upon deep affinities of ideals and experience.

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Both our lands are built upon immigration. Our founding fathers, yours and ours, had a vision of a haven for the homeless and the helpless. At the entrance to your major harbor stands, the Statue of Liberty. And at the entrance to ours, a refugee immigrant barge. Both are symbols of the concept of countries built by those who entered destitute, by the oppressed and the persecuted. The American people can surely grasp the meaning of our in-gathering of exiles, and the intensity of our compulsion to create here, in the land of our heritage, a small place under the sun where we may live our own lives in freedom, according to our own needs, our own will, and our own choice.

We share, too, a common heritage of pioneering of the arduous fight against nature, of pushing back deserts and marsh, of sacrificing in order to build and sow and reap. Our geographies differ vastly, but not the spirit of our pioneering tradition rooted in the imagery of the Hebrew prophecy of men who "went into the wilderness, in the land that was not sown."

The edifice in which we are here assembled this evening -- the great Knesset -- symbolizes what is most significant in our common tradition: our democracies. Their paths lead back to these ancient hills and city -- holy to three great faiths -- where man first proclaimed the dignity of man created in the image of God, where human life was declared a sacred absolute, where nations were urged to beat swords into ploughshares, where man was enjoined to work to earn his bread but should not live by bread alone, and where the rights of all men were respected. How consciously did the American fathers of the revolution dedicate themselves to this moral system to which the land of our ancestors gave birth. American democracy and Israeli democracy are alive and vibrant because they cling tenaciously to these eternal truths of social and international justice.

Central to our common vision is a doctrine of universal peace. You, Mr. President, have left no stone unturned in your pursuit of it. Under your leadership, the United States of America has written an impressive new chapter in the diplomatic chronicles of our times. Your very visit to our region -- which is so unprecendented and which we in Israel so greatly welcome -- dramatically illustrates your determination to advance the cause of reconciliation.

Peace, Mr. President, was and remains our cherished goal. We are not a martial people. Our legendary heroes are prophets and scholars. We are the authors of mankind's oldest pacific tradition. "Make peace and pursue it," declared the psalmist. I can therefore assure you, on behalf of the government and the people of Israel, that we are eager to pursue the path of dialogue and negotiations which you are endeavoring to bring about between ourselves and our neighbors.

MORE

May your effort prove to be a new and shining chapter in the history of our relations which stretches back to the earliest days of our struggle for freedom, of our self-defense and of our striving to build in peace. The name of this great American people is written large in the drama of this nation's rebirth. I here must make mention of the Jewish community of the United States with whom we share profound ties of faith and spiritual attachment, a community that has generously assisted us in meeting the welfare needs of our homecoming people.

Mr. President, we have had to do so much in so little time. And while we have been building we have had to sacrifice much to safeguard our freedom. Certainly in this we shall never falter. At the same time, in our quest for peace with security, we shall always remember the moral and material support we received from the greatest democracy in the world, the United States of American. Therefore, Mr. President, Israel salutes you. It does so in gratitude and appreciation. It does so because of your special, historic role in giving strength to an historic people. True friendship is tested in times of trial, and you, Mr. President, have demonstrated this magnificently. Your understanding, your concern, your deeds in support of our defense and our freedom, have contributed greatly to the strength of Israel to defend herself through her own efforts. And a strong Israel is in itself a component of the peace and stability in our area to which your mission is dedicated.

May God grant you ultimate success in this, your great mission of peace for the sake of all the people of our region and the world as a whole.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to raise your glasses to drink to the health of an outstanding statesman and world leader whose contribution to build a better world and to bring peace has brought hope to our whole generation.

To the President of the United States of America and to the great people of America.

"Lehayim U'Leshalom" -- All the best.

MORE

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. President, Mr. Prime Minister, and all the very distinguished guests on this very great occasion:

I say it is a very great occasion because for Mrs. Nixon and for me, for Secretary Kissinger and all of your American guests, it is a great moment for us to be entertained here in this place which means so much to this country, which has won our admiration and affection and respect over the years and also because of the very gracious and eloquent remarks that have been made by the President in proposing the toast to the President of the United States.

To President Katzir, of course, I will propose a toast in response. But it is the prerogative of Presidents sometimes to break precedents. Normally there is only one toast in an evening, particularly a State dinner.

Tonight I would like to propose a second toast and propose it first, not in derogation of your President, but because I discussed the matter with him and have his permission.

I had the great privilege over the past 27 years to travel to over 80 countries. I have met most of the leaders of the world. Some were called great, some near great and some were called things much worse than that. (Laughter) I also have had a chance as President to meet, talk to and evaluate most of the leaders on the current scene today and those who have been on it over the past five years.

And I can say to this audience here gathered in the Knesset, in Israel, that no leader I have met, no President, no King, no Prime Minister, or any other leader has demonstrated in the meetings that I have had with that leader greater courage, greater intelligence, and greater stamina, greater determination and greater dedication to her country than Prime Minister Meir.

The President has informed me that this is the first State dinner that has been held in this room, this great hall, since she left that post and consequently, I thought that I, having worked with her, having become her friend and she has been my friend, that I might have the honor and the privilege to ask you to join me in a toast to the former Prime Minister, Prime Minister Golda Meir. To Golda.

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MRS. MEIR: As President Nixon says, Presidents can do almost anything and President Nixon has done many things that nobody would of thought of doing. All I can say, Mr. President, as friends and as an Israeli citizen to a great American President, thank you.

THE PRESIDENT: In responding also to the very eloquent remarks of President Katzir, it gives me an opportunity to reflect for a moment on the contribution that has been made to my country, the United States of America, by those of Jewish background. I could mention them in many fields, and the names are legion, their accomplishments in many cases certainly exceed those of any group that we could possible imagine. And I suppose that sometimes those who do not know America, and do not know our system, wonder how it happens.

We have no quota system. We don't do it because we are trying to recognize people, because they happen to represent a particular group in the society. Oh, there is some of that in politics, there always is. But just to give you an idea as to the standard that most of us, as Americans have applied and that I have tried to apply, I recall that when I made the appointment of Dr. Kissinger as Secretary of State, much ado was made about it, and they said, "Well, President Nixon has appointed the first Jewish Secretary of State."

And I can say to this audience here, I appointed him not because he happened to be of Jewish background, I appointed him because he was absolutely the best man for the job, and he has proved to be the best man for the job.

And when we speak of the programs for peace to which the United States is dedicating itself now, and to which we have been dedicated throughout this Administration, a great deal of the credit goes to this man, one who worked long and hard when he was an Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and now who works twice as hard when he holds that position and the position of Secretary of State and three times as hard since he is also now married. (Laughter)

The other point that I thought was appropriate to touch upon in responding to the toast by the President of Israel, was for me to pay a tribute to those who have served in the armed forces of this country. I had an opportunity as I pointed out when I arrived at the airport to see some of them at the conclusion of the war in 1967. Some of them had been wounded and some of them of course, most of them, were well, all of them were enormously impressive.

I saw an honor guard today and I can see as I look here at the present Chief of Staff that the quality of the Israeli armed forces is as high now as it was then.

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Throughout the world Israeli soldiers, airmen, sailors, have earned respect for their courage, for their discipline and of course for their enormous effectiveness in the battles that they have had to fight. And one of the reasons that Israel has survived is that in addition to having the arms which they have had, that they have had the personnel, the skilled personnel, the dedicated personnel, the patriotic personnel that could use those arms effectively in defense of their country.

And as I think of those armed forces and what they have done, I would like to reiterate what has been American policy not only in this Administration, it was in the previous ones and as Israel became a modern state, and it will be, I think in the next Administration, whatever the outcome of the next election may be, to reiterate the fact that the United States and Israel are friends, that the United States has responded when Israel has had problems involving its defense. We have tried to respond as generously and effectively as we can.

We have known that when we have responded that whatever help we have been able to give will be used well, and that is a tribute to the men and the women who serve in the armed forces, the men and women who led them and certainly in this respect, Israel can be proud of those in uniform who have had to go to war too often, but necessarily in order to see that this state survived.

Now, I suppose many of you wonder what a tribute to the armed forces of Israel has to do about talking concerning the Secretary of State who has worked for peace and of responding to a toast by the President of Israel which is concerned about peace.

Very simply, I would like to tell you how I felt as I drove through the streets of this city today. I saw many people and, of course, as an American I was proud to see so many with the American flags and the Israeli flags, their friendly welcome.

But as is often the case as I travel through cities with my wife and we see people along the sides of the street, knowing always that they are there not to welcome us personally so much as to perhaps to pay their respect to the great nation that we are proud to represent. What impresses me the most always are the children. They are so young, they are so full of hope, they are so full of life, and they deserve, I think, a better chance than we had, not that we have any complaints.

All of us who live in these times should recognize that whatever our hardships are, these are great times, great times because they are times in which we are changing the world and we are changing it, we trust for the better.

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But what we are all trying to do in our governments, be they large or small, what we are all trying to do in serving our countries, whether proudly wearing the uniform or in the Foreign Service, as the case might be, or as a member of the Parliament, we are trying to create a better nation and a better world for those thousands of children we saw on the streets here. Yes, and the thousands of children I have seen in the streets of Cairo, Leningrad, London, Japan, all over the world.

This may sound rather idealistic and oversimplistic but I am convinced that what motivates the great majority of the leaders of the world today, whatever their differences may be on major matters, is a desire to have progress within their countries and is a recognition that without peace there cannot be sustained progress.

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And so we now come to the problems we confront in building that kind of peace. It takes courage, and great courage, to fight in war and we admire that courage, and I pay tribute particularly tonight to those in the Israeli armed forces who have shown courage far beyond the call of duty in their service to their country every time they have been called to serve.

It also takes courage, a different kind of courage, to wage peace. It requires risks, just as war requires risks, and the stakes are high just as the stakes in war are high. And so this is what has characterized our foreign policy which has been subject, perhaps to some legitimate criticism, because we have taken risks, the opening, for example of relations on a new basis with the People's Republic of China, not because there was any difference in our attitude toward their system of government, or their attitude toward ours, but because the leaders of the People's Republic of China had one-fourth of all the people in the world, and unless the United States of America, as the most prosperous nation in the world today, finds a way to start a dialogue with the most populous nation in the world today, 15, 20, 25 years from now, the whole human race may pay a very great price.

And so, we began. All differences are not ended. But the dialogue is begun and peace in the Pacific has a better chance to survive as a result of that risk we took.

Our dialogue with the Soviet Union has been subjected, as we know, to some rather sharp criticism. It also contains risks for us, perhaps for them as well. But the alternative to negotiation, of course, is confrontation, and the alternative to talking is to return to the cold war where there would be no influence whatever of the United States on their policies, or theirs, for that matter, on ours, where they might come in to armed confrontation.

And it is in that spirit that we will go to Moscow again, just a week after returning from the Mideast, on June 27th, go there to continue a dialogue between the two strongest nations in the world, but to continue it recognizing that under no circumstances will we negotiate at the expense of any other nation, large or small.

We believe that is in the interest of peace, because if the two strongest nations are unable to find a way to live together in peace, uneasy, competitive, call it what you will, the chances for civilization to survive, the civilization which we feel so strongly as we stand in this place here tonight, the chance for that civilization to survive is infinitely less.

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And that brings us, of course, to the area of the Mideast. I would be, as a pragmatist, and my colleague, Dr. Kissinger, also as a pragmatist would agree, that when we talk about bringing an era of peace to the Mideast, we do not consider this to be a simple task, an easy task, or even one in which the goal can surely be achieved. But we do know that we must try. We do know that we must begin. There have been four wars in a little over a generation in this area, and unless we change the situation some way, some how, there will be another war and another one and each one, of course, is terribly costly to the nations involved, and particularly to this nation, of course, since you feel it, since you are here, and also, potentially very dangerous to the peace of the world.

What is the U.S. role? Let me state it very simply: Under no circumstances does the fact that the United States is seeking better relations with some of Israel's neighbors mean that the friendship of the United States and the support for Israel is any less. What it simply means is this: We feel that if by creating a different relationship, by bringing a new element into the discussions that may take place in this area, by bringing perhaps some new ideas to the attention of those other nations in the area who have been involved in war over these past years, that there is a chance that the process that has begun, the two disengagements with which you are familiar, can be and will be continued, and that eventually we can achieve the goal of a just and enduring peace for this area.

And that brings me, finally, to the leaders in this room. And they are leaders of very great quality. And if those in the Diplomatic Corps and those in the American community who are guests will forgive me for a moment, let me address these remarks only to those who are here from our host, from Israel. There is a new Prime Minister and a new government. I know the new Prime Minister well. He is, as we know, one of Israel's and one of the world's most famed military men. He was a man of great courage, great discipline and unusual ability, a leader in war.

And then he demonstrated that he could be a diplomat when he came to Washington and after having met him first briefly in 1967, I learned to know him very well when he was there serving in Washington. And now, he succeeds Golda Meir as head of government of this nation. And as I think of him, I think of the members of Parliament, I think of the members of his government, there are two courses that are open to them. The one is an easy one, an easy one particularly politically, I suppose, and that is the status quo. Don't move, because any movement has risks in it, and therefore, resist those initiatives that may be undertaken, that might lead to a negotiation which would perhaps contribute to a permanent, just and durable peace.

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But there is another way. The other, I believe, is the right way. It is the way of statesmanship, not the way of the politician alone. It is a way that does not risk your country's security. That must never be done. But it is a way that recognizes that continuous war in this area is not a solution for Israel's survival and above all, it is not right that every possible avenue be explored to avoid it in the interest of the future of those children we saw by the hundreds and thousands on the streets of Jerusalem today.

And so, for that reason, let me say that we have been honored and proud to work with Israel, and to support Israel in times when Israel found it necessary to go to war.

And now, we hope and trust that this great creative ability which is here in such great abundance in this room and in this nation, will be used to the works of peace in the same dedication as has been shown whenever war was concerned. Because with that kind of intelligence, that kind of dedication, I am confident that together we can find a way in this very difficult area of the world, where the hatreds go back over many years, where the differences seem insoluable, where nations many times are unstable, that we can find a way to build a permanent, just and durable peace.

I would simply close my remarks on this point, by saying it is more difficult perhaps than the opening to China was, and that was a difficult mission and venture, but worth taking the risk. It is more difficult than our bringing America's longest and most painful war to an end and bringing it to an end in the right way so that America would remain respected in the world, respected by its allies and its adversaries alike.

It is more difficult perhaps even, some would say, than the continuing dialogue between the two strongest nations in the world which must go forward if we are to have any chance for a peaceful world. Here, where civilization began, we have the greatest challenge, but also the greatest opportunity to make sure that civilization continues. This is the cradle of civilization. We must make sure that it does not become its grave.

And it is that challenge that I am confident that the leaders of Israel will join with us in trying to seek those solutions to those differences which remain so that we can build that permanent peace that we want in this area, because peace for Israel, peace for the Mid-east, will mean that the whole world has a better chance for peace.

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And Mr. President, I know from having talked to you that you are dedicated to such ideals and consequently, in proposing this toast to the people of your country, the people of Israel, I suggest that we raise our glasses to the President of Israel.

President Katzir.

END (11:40 P.M. Jerusalem Time)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE JUNE 17, 1974

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY
(Jerusalem, Israel)

THE WHITE HOUSE

PRESS CONFERENCE
OF
HENRY A. KISSINGER
SECRETARY OF STATE

KINGS HOTEL

8:05 A.M. (Jerusalem time)

SECRETARY KISSINGER: So many of you listening to Ron's briefings have got the idea that I had left the trip that it was felt useful on this last day for me to answer some questions and Ron agreed, provided I didn't make an opening statement. (Laughter)

I will be glad to answer any questions.

Q Dr. Kissinger, it has been almost a week since you made your statement about resigning unless your integrity was restored. Do you feel any better about it?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I will answer this question, but then I won't answer any other questions on that subject. We will keep it there. I stick by what I said a week ago and now the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is going to look into the matter.

Q There is a report in the morning papers that President Nixon has instructed you to get in touch with Palestinian leaders in the near future. Do you have a comment on that?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: There is no basis to this report.

Q Mr. Secretary, how certain are the technicians and the scientists that information given to Egypt cannot be used to manufacture a bomb?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I think it is important to get this agreement into some sort of a perspective. We have agreements on nuclear reactors, I believe, with 28 other countries. You can check the exact number. The issue of diversion has never been raised in the face of our safeguards except in the last month because of the India nuclear explosion. The India nuclear explosion occurred with material that was diverted not from an American reactor under American safeguards, but from a Canadian reactor that did not have appropriate safeguards.

MORE

We have always been confident that the safeguard agreements upon which we have insisted and on which we shall insist in this particular case, are adequate to prevent the diversion of nuclear materials for military purposes. Nevertheless, we will review these safeguards in the negotiations that have to take place with Egypt or with any other government with which we will negotiate a similar agreement to make doubly sure that there aren't any loopholes in it.

This reactor will take from six to eight years to build and in that period, will, of course, provide an incentive to concentrate on, among others, on economic development rather than on military purposes; a period of time within which we believe that the turn towards peace in the Middle East can be finally accomplished.

Q Are the Israeli officials that you have made this explanation to satisfied with it? Are they confident as you are that there will be no diversion?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Needless to say, for a country that has lived as precariously as Israel, anything with even a vague potential for affecting the military situation is a source of some concern.

I believe, however, that those Israeli officials with whom I have had an opportunity to talk and with whom the President has had an opportunity to talk, realize that there is no danger of military diversion, that they are reassured and I believe that this whole matter is going to blow over very quickly.

Q Mr. Secretary, has there been any discussion in any degree of detail between you or the President and the Israelis on the problem of withdrawal from the 1967 territories that were seized by the Israelis and what is their reaction?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: There has been no discussion in the talks between the President and the Israelis on this trip and for that matter between myself and the Israelis on any previous trip of a specific line to which Israel should withdraw in the course of negotiations.

We have deliberately adopted a step by step approach in which the United States did not put forward any precise idea, but rather permitted the parties to crystalize their own thinking and only when that had occurred has the United States put forward specifics. Those who were on trips with me know that we spent sometimes agonizing weeks letting the parties crystalize their own thinking before we emerged with something called the United States proposal to bridge gaps that had already become very narrow.

So the United States has not talked to Israel either on this trip or on my previous trips about any particular line but only about the general process of withdrawal that will be part of a negotiation, to which Israel has of course always agreed.

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Q Secretary Kissinger, two questions: The first one is will the United States and the Israeli Governments formally reach some form of long-term military aid agreement today?

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SECRETARY KISSINGER: Of course I shouldn't anticipate what may be in the joint statement that is still under discussion, and in fact, which I will have to be discussing right after the press conference, however, enough has been said publicly by senior officials about the agreement in principle by the United States to look at the military needs of Israel on a longer term basis that I don't think you would go overboard to speculate that we would agree to this.

Q How much, a million and a half a year?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: No, we are not talking about either specific figures or about a specific time. We are talking about the principle of it.

Q Mr. Secretary, what will the next step be in the Middle East peace negotiation?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Of course, you remember that in Egypt President Sadat pointed out that there were some further exchanges needed between the various Arab countries before the Arab countries could decide which would be the most appropriate next step. What the United States is prepared to do is to exchange informally ideas with all of the parties to see which course will crystallize and that, in turn, will require that there are some prior discussions among the Arab countries.

As far as the United States and Israel is concerned, we expect to see the Foreign Minister in the United States next month and the Prime Minister at an early date, and we will then discuss a common approach to the negotiation.

Q Mr. Secretary, has President Assad definitely agreed to attend the Geneva conference?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I don't know whether that question has ever been formally put to him this way, but certainly all our discussions were within the framework of the theory of him attending the Geneva conference, and I don't believe there is any problem about that.

Q Have you noticed any change in attitudes or concern among the leaders you discussed because of the uncertainty you cast over your future because of your comments in Salzburg?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I have not discussed the issue with any of the leaders with whom we have met and I have not had that impression. Of course, there is some hope in the State Department. (Laughter)

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Q Can you give us an overview of what you think has happened in the Arab countries and Israel in terms of what is the situation now, as you see it?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I think, to understand the situation now, one has to consider it in the perspective of what has occurred in the six or seven months since the initiative, in which the President's trip culminated, began. When this initiative began the Middle East was polarized between the Arab world on the one side, and Israel on the other, with the Arab world backed by the Soviet Union, Israel backed by the United States.

As a result, every conflict in the Middle East had the insoluable quality of a superpower confrontation and the United States' role was seen as that of simply representing one of the sides in a dispute which had been festering for 25 years. Last November, there began a diplomatic turn in which the United States, without giving up its traditional friendship and support for Israel, at the same time began to move into a position where it could be helpful to all of the parties in the process of negotiation and where in turn, the other countries in the Middle East began to reconsider their one-sided reliance on only one of the countries.

This process leading to disengagement negotiations culminated in the Presidential trip which has to be seen on many levels. On the one level, as a symbolic affirmation of a dramatic reversal in the whole historic evolution of this area; at the same time as enabling the United States to begin a relationship with all of the countries in the area, not based on the exigencies of a particular crisis, but based on the long-term prosperity and progress of the area, and the President's visit and conversation in all of these countries has served to crystallize and to put into a focus this direction of the relationship between the United States and all of the countries in the area.

And thirdly, it has enabled the President to engage in preliminary conversations, not about the tactics of how peace should be made, but about the general direction of the peace efforts, and I therefore think that the Middle East policy,if we can stay on this course, and we all recognize that this is a very tricky and complicated area, could mark one of the turning points in the post-war diplomatic history.

Q Dr. Kissinger, in your opinion and that of United States, how can the Palestinians effectively and constructively be brought into this whole negotiating process that has just been described?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Of course, the most efficient way for the Palestinians to be brought into the process is through a Jordanian negotiation in which there is the historical background and for which Israel has always declared its readiness in principle. As for other steps that might be taken, I think itis premature to speculate at this point when there are other issues,such as borders and territory, that require more urgent consideration.

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Q Mr. Secretary, a few minutes ago in response to a question on withdrawal from the occupied lands, you said at the end of your response, "to which Israel has always agreed."

What is it on withdrawal that Israel has always agreed to?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Israel has always agreed that it did not insist on holding all the territories acquired or occupied in the 1967 war. The dispute between Israel and her neighbors has concerned to what precise line Israel should withdraw. This is an issue that did not have to be faced in the stages of negotiations through which we have been going.

Q Mr. Secretary, we really can't sense very well what the mood or the style of the talks is with the President and these leaders. Could you describe a little bit involving when you are in the room, what it is like and how they approach subjects and somewhat of the tone of what goes on?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: The President's style in negotiatons is a very reflective style, that is to say he does not go in there with ten specific points to bargain on a specific agreement. He believes that as President his greatest contribution is to set a general direction, to make sure the parties with which we are dealing understand our basic purposes and then to leave it to others to fill in the details of the day to day negotiations. That is all the more necessary as in a six to four hour meeting one can in any event only cover the main directions. Therefore, in these meetings, the President always attempts to make sure and in my view does so very effectively to put across to the leader with whom he is talking what the general purposes are of the United States.

He then elicits from them a statement of the directions in which they want to go. I want to stress, the purpose of this trip is not simply to design or primarily to design a negotiation process for the next three months, but to bring about an understanding which can sustain the process over the next few years.

Secondly, in discussing the bilateral relationships, we attempt to define what the long-term purposes are that we and the country which we are visiting can share within the framework of which then the precise technical arrangements can be worked out.

Peter.

Q Dr. Kissinger, there was an air of haste about the Declaration of Principles which was issued in Cairo. Can you tell us when preparations for that Declaration began?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: I don't know whether you can deduce from the typos an air of haste. The preparations for the Declaration of Principles began about ten days -- On my

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last visit to President Sadat, after the completion of the Syrian disengagement agreement, it was agreed first to set up the Cooperation Commission and, secondly, that specific details of that Commision would be spelled out during the course of the President's visit.

So as soon as I returned, preparations began about spelling out the details of that aspect of it. The nuclear part had been negotiated since April, I believe, by a visiting team of Egyptians and it happened to crystallize at about the time of the Presidential visit and there was no long-term design to make it coincide with the Presidential visit. It just happened to coincide with the Presidential visit and it was, therefore, included as part of the general package. The basic idea had been in preparation before the President arrived.

It was then discussed in great detail by the two Presidents and was reduced into a concrete statement on Thursday night. The Administrative difficulty that existed was that the party was divided between Alexandria and Cairo and, by passing the documents back and forth between Alexandria and Cairo, a few lines of the communique were inadvertently dropped. Ziegler said he would take responsibility for that.(Laughter.) I sure as hell won't. (laughter.)

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Q There is a feeling here in one's conversations with Israelis that there is a mood which presumes that the Arab strategy right now is to consolidate their position preparatory to the long-range design of continuing an offensive to liquidate the State of Israel.

On the basis of your talks with the Arabs to date what reassurance, if any, can you give the Israeli populace that this is or is not in the long range design or scheme of the Arab neighbors that surround them?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: People who have lived for 25 years with the threat of extinction, whose neighbors for its entire history have not recognized its existence, needless to say lives with a premonition of catastrophe that is not true of almost any other state, and therefore the sense of catastrophe, partly as a result of Jewish history, partly as a result of Israel's history, has to be deep in the souls of everybody here and we, as Americans, have to understand it.

On the other hand, it is our conviction that for the first time in the existence of Israel, the Arab states, even the more radical ones like Syria, are talking about a continuing State of Israel and that some of the Arab states seem to have made a rather crucial decision to seek to work out modalities of coexistence with the State of Israel.

Now this is an entirely new experience for Israel, and it is also difficult and a painful adjustment for Israel to see that the polarization that had been characteristic of the area through most of the history of Israel, with the United States totally on one side and the Soviet Union totally on the other, is also changing to a more complex relationship.

In my experience one of the more moving aspects of the disengagement negotiations has been to see the transformation of that fear into a sense that in the course of the negotiations a greater sense of security has developed through the process that the President initiated last October, and I believe that as a result of this trip and of the events that will follow this trip, that Israel will understand that its long-term security is more surely guaranteed by what is now going on and in fact it is the only way to assure it.

This doesn't mean, however, that as one goes through particular phases there may not be elements of uncertainty and even elements of pain, but we will face them with a sense of partnership and understanding that has been characteristic of our previous efforts.

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Q Can you comment on reports this morning that you are also about to sign an agreement whereby Israel will be given assistance in the direction of a nuclear power plant?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Well, it is of course difficult for me to comment on things that will be in a joint statement, but it is reasonable to assume that we are prepared to make agreement with Israel that we have also made with Egypt.

Q You say we are?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: In principle.

Q You mean on the nuclear plants?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Why don't you wait until we -- I don't think I should answer any more questions on what may or may not be in a communique that may or may not be published.

Q Dr. Kissinger, you stated that it would be most desirable if Jordan would be the spokesman for the Palistinians, however, both Syria and Egypt made it abundantly clear they regard the Palestine Liberation Organization, possibly some of the branches, as a legitimate spokesman for the Palestinians. Does the United States intend to deal with the PLO and would it recognize them as the legitimate spokesman of the Palestinians if Egypt and Syria insisted on this?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: No. What I said was that this is one and perhaps the most efficient way of doing it. We consider the question now premature. We will not make our decision based primarily on what this or that other state in the area may recommend.

Q Dr. Kissinger, would you be willing to recommend as a next step in the negotiations disengagement talks between Israel and Jordan?

SECRETARY KISSINGER: The United States has always favored in principle talks between Israel and Jordan and it is my understanding that Israel is not in principle opposed to talks between Israel and Jordan. The problem is whether one can find some framework within which these talks may take place. If the two parties agree on talks, the United States would be prepared to be helpful and to play a useful role.

THE PRESS: Thank you, Dr. Kissinger.

END (AT 8:31 A.M. Jerusalem time)

OFFICIAL TEXT

JUNE 17, 1974

EXCHANGE OF REMARKS BETWEEN NIXON AND ASSAD

DAMASCUS, JUNE 15 -- FOLLOWING ARE THE TEXTS OF AN EXCHANGE OF REMARKS BETWEEN PRESIDENT HAFEZ ASSAD AND PRESIDENT NIXON AT THE ORIENT CLUB IN DAMASCUS:

PRESIDENT ASSAD: MR. PRESIDENT, MRS. NIXON, HONORED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I AM INDEED HAPPY TO EXTEND A WARM WELCOME TO PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON AND TO MRS. NIXON, ALSO TO OUR HONORED GUESTS, WISHING THEM ALL A HAPPY STAY IN OUR COUNTRY.

MR. PRESIDENT, AS WE EXTEND GREETINGS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THROUGH YOU, WE ALSO EXPRESS APPRECIATION FOR YOUR VISIT WHICH HAS A HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE CONSIDERING THAT YOU ARE THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO PAY A VISIT TO OUR COUNTRY. YOUR VISIT IS ESPECIALLY MEANINGFUL IN THAT IT IS TAKING PLACE IN AN IMPORTANT JUNCTURE IN THE MODERN HISTORY OF OUR REGION AND AFTER A LONG PERIOD OF ESTRANGEMENT BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES. IT IS ALSO MEANINGFUL IN THAT IT CONSTITUTES A PART OF THE TOUR WHICH YOU HAVE DECLARED TO BE DEDICATED TO EFFORTS AIMED AT ESTABLISHING A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE IN OUR REGION.

WE WELCOME EVERY SINCERE ENDEAVOR AIMED AT ACHIEVING A JUST PEACE AND WE WISH YOU FULL SUCCESS IN YOUR EFFORTS. I SHOULD ALSO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT PEACE IS A GENUINE ATTRIBUTE OF THE ARAB NATION AND THAT WE HAVE A REAL INTEREST IN SUCH A PEACE. WE DESIRE A STABILITY BASED ON REAL FREEDOM IN ORDER TO ENSURE FOR OURSELVES A MANY-SIDED PROGRESS THAT WOULD ULTIMATELY RESTORE TO OUR PEOPLE THE ABILITY TO PLAY AN APPROPRIATE ROLE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WHEREWITH TO SERVE BOTH THEMSELVES AND HUMANITY AT LARGE.

FOR A LONG PERIOD OF TIME THE ARAB NATION HAS STRUGGLED TO ACHIEVE PEACE. HOWEVER IT HAS FACED DIFFICULTIES, AND OBSTACLES HAVE BEEN PLACED IN ITS WAY. MOREOVER IT HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO PRESSURES AND THREATS THAT HAVE AIMED AT DEPRIVING IT BOTH OF FREEDOM AND OF THE EXERCISE OF ITS FREE WILL AS WELL AS AT MAKING IT ABANDON THE PRINCIPLES WITH REGARDS TO WHICH IT REFUSES ALL COMPROMISE.

OUR NATION WHOSE LAND WAS THE CRADLE OF THE MOST ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS AND THE BIRTHPLACE OF MONOTHEISTIC RELIGIONS AND WHICH THROUGH ITS LONG HISTORY MADE RICH CONTRIBUTIONS TO CULTURE IS A PRODUCTIVE

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NATION THAT HARBORS NO HARM TO ANYONE. IT HAS NO OTHER AIM THAN LIVING FREELY ON ITS LAND AND RECONSTRUCTING ITS LIFE IN ALL FIELDS SO AS TO BE ABLE TO RESUME CONTRIBUTING TO HUMANITY UNDER PEACEFUL CONDITIONS.

IT CANNOT DO THIS HOWEVER WHILE IT FEELS THAT ITS FATE AND LAND ARE THREATENED AND ITS FREEDOM VIOLATED THROUGH THE OCCUPATION OF PARTS OF ITS TERRITORY AND WHILE MILLIONS OF OUR NATION FROM PALESTINE AND OTHER ARAB LANDS ARE DISPERSED.

FOR 26 YEARS NOW THE PEOPLE OF PALESTINE HAVE LIVED HOMELESS AND COMPLETELY DEPRIVED OF THEIR LEGITIMATE RIGHTS WHICH HAVE BEEN RECOGNIZED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW AND CONVENTIONS AS WELL AS CONFIRMED ALMOST EVERY YEAR SINCE 1947 BY RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

THIS MADE THEM DESPAIR OF THE JUSTICE OF MAN AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS BECAUSE THE MORE THEY COMPLAINED AGAINST INJUSTICE THE MORE AGGRESSIONS WERE HEAPED UPON THEM AND THE MORE THEIR RIGHTS WERE IGNORED BY THE AGGRESSORS WHO HAVE GONE SO FAR AS TO DENY THESE RIGHTS AND EVEN TO DENY THE VERY EXISTENCE OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE. BY DOING THIS THEY HAVE FORCED THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE TO FOLLOW A PATH NOT OF THEIR OWN CHOICE IN ORDER TO REMIND THE WORLD OF THEIR EXISTENCE AND OF THEIR CASE. NO PEACE CAN BE ESTABLISHED IN THIS REGION UNLESS A REAL AND JUST SOLUTION IS FOUND FOR THE PALESTINE QUESTION. MR. PRESIDENT, YOU CAN IMAGINE THE EXTENT OF THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE ARAB PEOPLE DURING PAST YEARS WHEN THEY SAW THAT THE EFFORTS THEY HAD EXERTED AND THE SACRIFICES THEY HAD MADE TO ACHIEVE PEACE AND JUSTICE WERE BEING SPURNED AND REJECTED. THEY WERE LIKEWISE DISHEARTENED BY THE FAILURE OF EFFORTS AIMED AT REDRESSING THEIR GRIEVANCES.

THE ONLY LASTING AND DURABLE PEACE IN THIS REGION WOULD BE A PEACE THAT WOULD TERMINATE ISRAELI OCCUPATION, RESTORE THE LAND TO ITS PEOPLE, REMOVE THE GRIEVANCES INFLICTED UPON THE PEOPLE OF PALESTINE, AND ENSURE THEM OF THEIR LEGITIMATE NATIONAL RIGHTS.

DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS EFFORTS WERE MADE TO IMPOSE A FAIT ACCOMPLI THAT HAS ALL THE ELEMENTS OF RENEWED WAR AND BLOODSHED AND IS FAR REMOVED FROM THE PATHWAY TO PEACE. WE HAD TO RESIST THESE EFFORTS AS WE DID FIRST IN THE OCTOBER WAR THEN IN THE GOLAN WAR WHEN IT WAS PROVED THAT A FAIT ACCOMPLI BASED ON OCCUPATION AND AGGRESSION CANNOT LAST.

IT WAS ALSO PROVED THAT RELIANCE ON FORCE TO EXTRACT FROM OTHERS WHAT IS THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS CONSTITUTES DISREGARD TO HUMAN VALUES

ON ONE HAND AND A LACK OF VISION ON THE OTHER HAND. FURTHERMORE A FACT REPEATEDLY REAFFIRMED THROUGHOUT DIFFERENT HISTORICAL EVENTS HAS BEEN REASSERTED. NAMELY THE FACT THAT ANY TRIUMPH WHICH IS NOT BASED ON RIGHT AND JUSTICE, IF TRIUMPH IT IS, IS ONLY A TEMPORARY AND FEEBLE TRIUMPH WHICH IS BOUND SOONER OR LATER TO COLLAPSE ONCE THE STRONG WIND OF GOOD,RIGHT AND JUSTICE STARTS BLOWING.

REAL PEACE IS AN URGENT DEMAND AND A PRESSING NEED FOR ALL PEOPLES OF THE WORLD. SUCH PEACE SHOULD BE BASED ON ENSURING THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLES AND REMOVING THEIR GRIEVANCES.

INDEED WORLD PEACE IN THE PRESENT AGE HAS BECOME THE IDEAL OF HUMANITY. AN IDEAL WHICH GOVERNMENTS SEEK AND FOR WHICH PEOPLE STRUGGLE. BUT THIS PEACE IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE WITHOUT ESTABLISHING A JUST PEACE IN THIS REGION WHICH IS ONE OF THE PIVOTAL POINTS OF THE WORLD.

MR. PRESIDENT, WE HOPE THAT YOUR VISIT TO THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC WILL MARK THE BEGINNING OF A NEW PHASE OF RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES. A PHASE BASED ON MUTUAL RESPECT, UNSELFISH CO-OPERATION, AND ADHERENCE TO PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH RELATIONSHIP SERVES THE INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLES.

WE BELIEVE THAT THE KEY TO UNDERSTANDING AND THE ESSENCE OF SOUND RELATIONS BETWEEN ANY TWO STATES LIES IN A FRANK AND CLEAR APPROACH. HENCE OUR EAGERNESS THAT OUR TALKS SHOULD BE FRANK AND CLEAR IN THE HOPE THAT THROUGH THIS WE CAN ARRIVE AT COMMON CONCEPTIONS REGARDING SUBJECTS OF DISCUSSION AND A COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF THE ELEMENTS CONSTITUTING A JUST PEACE IN OUR REGION. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THIS WOULD HELP US TO TAKE FIRM STEPS LEADING TO A PEACE THAT FULFILLS THE INTERESTS OF THE ARAB PEOPLE AND ALL OTHER PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

MR. PRESIDENT, WE FULLY APPRECIATE YOUR PERSONAL ROLE AND AMERICAN POLITICAL INITIATIVES AS WELL AS THE IMPORTANCE OF THESE INITIATIVES AND THEIR EFFECT ON INTERNATIONAL DETENTE. WE APPRECIATE YOUR DESIRE FOR GOOD AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS IN OUR REGION AND YOUR ENDEAVOR TO ESTABLISH A DURABLE AND FIRM PEACE IN IT. WE HAVE WITNESSED A MANIFESTATION OF THIS NEW ATTITUDE IN THE MISSION YOU ENTRUSTED TO YOUR SECRETARY OF STATE, DR. HENRY KISSINGER, TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE REALIZATION OF A FIRST STEP ALONG THE ROAD OF A PERMANENT AND LASTING PEACE. WE APPRECIATE THE GREAT EFFORTS HE EXERTED DURING THE TALKS FOR THE DISENGAGEMENT OF FORCES ON THE SYRIAN FRONT.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT WE SHOULD REGARD WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED AS A PRELUDE TO THE NEXT STAGE WHICH SHOULD ESTABLISH PEACE ON A FIRM AND REAL FOUNDATION.

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THIS IS THE GREAT CHALLENGE TO MEETING WHICH THE EFFORTS OF ALL SINCERE SUPPORTERS OF PEACE SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

MR. PRESIDENT, YOU WILL SOON BE CELEBRATING IN THE UNITED STATES THE BICENTENNIAL OF INDEPENDENCE. LET US NOT FORGET THE LOFTY PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH YOU FOUGHT THE AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. ABOVE ALL THE PRINCIPLE OF LIBERTY.

I AM HAPPY TO REFER TO THE FACT THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF U. S. CITIZENS ARE OF SYRIAN DESCENT AND HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES TO BE GOOD CITIZENS IN ALL FIELDS OF LIFE. THIS SHOULD SERVE AS AN URGE TO ENHANCE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES.

LET US OPEN A NEW PAGE AND BEGIN A NEW PHASE IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES IN WHICH FREEDOM AND JUSTICE ARE EMPHASIZED, THE CAUSES OF AGGRESSION ARE REMOVED, AND ACTIONS ARE PERFORMED WITH THE SUPPORT AND BACKING OF OUR TWO PEOPLES, IN ORDER TO SERVE THE GOOD OF THE WHOLE HUMANITY.

IN CONCLUSION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I WISH TO STRESS THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS VISIT AND TO EXTEND GREETINGS TO PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON AND MRS. NIXON AND TO WISH THEM GOOD HEALTH AND HAPPINESS. LET US ALSO EXTEND GREETINGS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR WHOM WE WISH CONTINUED SUCCESS AND PROGRESS. (END ASSAD TEXT)

PRESIDENT NIXON:

MR. PRESIDENT, MRS. ASSAD, YOUR EXCELLENCIES, AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS: MR. PRESIDENT, ON BEHALF OF ALL YOUR GUESTS TONIGHT AND PARTICULARLY YOUR AMERICAN GUESTS, I EXPRESS APPRECIATION FOR THIS MAGNIFICENT DINNER AND FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT WHICH ACCOMPANIED IT.

I WAS SOMEWHAT PREPARED FOR THIS EVENING BY OUR SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER. HE TOLD ME OF HIS GREAT RESPECT FOR YOUR QUICK INTELLIGENCE, FOR YOUR TOUGH NEGOTIATING ABILITY, AND ALSO FOR YOUR STATESMANSHIP, AND YOU MR. PRESIDENT HAVE TOLD ME THAT THERE IS A SYRIAN SAYING TO THE EFFECT THAT THE GUEST'S RESPECT AND ADMIRATION FOR HIS HOST IS DIRECTLY MEASURED BY THE AMOUNT OF FOOD THE GUEST CONSUMES AT THE HOST'S DINNER.

I CAN SEE NOW WHY HENRY KISSINGER GAINED SEVEN POUNDS IN HIS 13 TRIPS TO DAMASCUS IN THE LAST 30 DAYS. AND WHENEVER WE WEAR HIM OUT ON HIS OTHER TRAVELS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WE WILL SEND HIM BACK HERE TO BUILD HIM UP.

AND TONIGHT IN ADDITION TO COMPLIMENTING THOSE WHO PREPARED THIS MAGNIFICENT DINNER, ALL OF THEM, AND THOSE WHO SERVED IT SO BEAUTIFULLY, MAY I PAY RESPECTS ON BEHALF OF ALL OUR GUESTS AND YOUR GUESTS TONIGHT TO THE CULTURAL GROUPS WHO ENTERTAINED US SO BEAUTIFULLY.

AND IT IS MY HOPE, MR. PRESIDENT, THAT WITH THE CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES BEING REESTABLISHED, THAT A GROUP LIKE THIS, MAYBE THIS ONE, YOU WILL CHOOSE TO SEND TO THE UNITED STATES SO THAT PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON AND OTHER CITIES MAY BE ABLE TO SEE AND HEAR IT.

MR. PRESIDENT, I AM SURE YOU MUST KNOW HOW I FEEL IN MY POSITION STANDING HERE IN WHAT IS GENERALLY AGREED TO BE THE OLDEST CONTINUALLY INHABITED CITY IN THE WORLD, DAMASCUS, AND TO REALIZE THAT THIS CITY IN 6,000 YEARS HAS SEEN MORE OF HISTORY THAN ANY OTHER CONTINUALLY INHABITED CITY ON THE WHOLE GLOBE.

AND TONIGHT, AS YOU HAVE INDICATED, THIS ANCIENT CITY, WITH ITS HONORABLE TRADITIONS, ITS GREAT HISTORY, SEES ANOTHER EVENT WHICH WILL MARK A NEW DIRECTION IN THE RELATIONS NOT ONLY BETWEEN TWO NATIONS, BUT WE TRUST BETWEEN AND AMONG MANY NATIONS IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD.

THAT NEW DIRECTION IS SYMBOLIZED BY WHAT YOU HAVE REFERRED TO, THAT THIS IS THE FIRST TIME A PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS EVER VISITED DAMASCUS, HAS EVER STOOD ON SYRIAN SOIL, BUT IT SYMBOLIZES FAR MORE THAN THAT.

YOU HAVE INDICATED THE FACT THAT A FIRST STEP HAS BEEN TAKEN TOWARD THE JUST AND EQUITABLE PEACE THAT WE WANT FOR THIS AREA OF THE WORLD, AND YOU HAVE INDICATED VERY ELOQUENTLY, VERY DIRECTLY, VERY CANDIDLY, AS YOU HAVE ALWAYS DONE, YOUR CONCERN ABOUT WHAT OTHER STEPS MAY BE TAKEN OR SHOULD BE TAKEN IN ORDER THAT THE PEACE BE JUST AND EQUITABLE. YOU HAVE INDICATED YOUR CONCERN ABOUT SUCH MATTERS AS THE PALESTINIANS, WHICH WE OF COURSE UNDERSTAND, YOUR CONCERN ABOUT YOUR BORDERS, WHICH WE OF COURSE UNDERSTAND, AND OTHER MATTERS THAT ARE FOR FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS.

I WOULD LIKE TO TELL YOU THAT I HAVE AN INSTANT SOLUTION FOR THESE VERY COMPLEX PROBLEMS BUT YOU WOULD KNOW WITH YOUR VAST EXPERIENCE IN DIPLOMACY AND NEGOTIATIONS AS WOULD OUR OTHER GUESTS HERE THAT I DO NOT BRING ANY INSTANT SOLUTION TO THESE PROBLEMS.

I DO KNOW THAT FOR 30 YEARS THAT RESORT TO WAR BY EITHER SIDE, BY WHATEVER CHANCE, HAS NOT SOLVED THESE PROBLEMS AND I DO KNOW THAT THE UNITED STATES FOR THAT REASON AS WELL AS FOR OTHER REASONS, INVOLVING OUR INTERESTS IN JUSTICE AND EQUITY, NOW IS DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN ATTEMPTING TO GET SOLUTIONS FOR THESE PROBLEMS THROUGH THE CHANNELS OF PEACE RATHER THAN THROUGH RESORT TO WAR.

THE FACT THAT A FIRST STEP HAS BEEN TAKEN HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH VERY GOOD REASON TO THE PERSISTENCE AND ABILITY OF OUR SECRETARY OF STATE AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

BUT YOUR OWN STATESMANSHIP, YOUR OWN RECOGNITION OF WHAT COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED, AND SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED, AS A FIRST STEP, PLAYED AN INDISPENSIBLE PART IN OBTAINING THIS FIRST DISENGAGEMENT STEP IN THIS CRITICAL AREA.

TOMORROW WE WILL EXPLORE IN GREATER DETAIL ALL OF THE FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE PROBLEMS THAT YOU HAVE TOUCHED UPON TONIGHT. I CAN SIMPLY STATE TONIGHT, HOWEVER, THAT WE DO NOT CONSIDER THE FIRST STEP TO BE THE LAST STEP. IT IS A BEGINNING, AND A GOOD BEGINNING, BUT NOW WE MUST MOVE FORWARD STEP BY STEP AS EACH CASE PERMITS IT TO BE DONE, UNTIL WE REACH OUR GOAL OF A JUST AND EQUITABLE PEACE.

AND WHILE, MR. PRESIDENT, AS I SAID EARLIER, IT WOULD BE VERY EASY TO MAKE RATHER OVERBLOWN PROMISES ABOUT WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED AND WHEN IT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED, I CAN TELL YOU THAT THE UNITED STATES IS COMMITTED IRREVERSIBLY TO PARTICIPATING WHERE WE CAN BE OF ASSISTANCE IN WORKING OUT AN EQUITABLE AND JUST PEACE SETTLEMENT. AND IT IS WITH THAT SPIRIT OF GOOD WILL, OF UNDERSTANDING, AND A DETERMINATION THAT WE WILL ENTER OUR TALKS TOMORROW WITH YOU ON WHAT VARIOUS STEPS CAN BE TAKEN IN THE FUTURE THAT CAN BE EFFECTIVE.

HAVING REFERRED TO THAT SPECIFIC PROBLEM, MAY I RETURN IN CONCLUSION TO THE THEME WHICH YOU TOUCHED UPON AS WELL IN YOUR REMARKS. AMERICA IS FORTUNATE TO HAVE MANY OF SYRIAN BACKGROUND AS CITIZENS OF OUR COUNTRY. THEY ARE ALL GOOD AMERICAN CITIZENS, BUT PROUD OF THEIR SYRIAN BACKGROUND, AND THEY HAVE ENRICHED THE DIVERSITY OF OUR AMERICAN LIFE.

AND TONIGHT, MR. PRESIDENT, AS I MET YOU AND MRS. ASSAD, YOUR WONDERFUL FAMILY, HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE SOME EXHIBITS OF YOUR CULTURE, I REALIZE HOW MUCH BOTH OF OUR COUNTRIES HAVE MISSED IN BEING APART FOR SO MANY YEARS OVER THESE PAST 30 YEARS.

AS I SENSED AT THIS DINNER TONIGHT, AND AS I SENSED AS WE RODE THROUGH DAMASCUS EARLIER TODAY, IT IS NATURAL FOR SYRIANS AND AMERICANS TO BE FRIENDS. IT IS NOT NATURAL FOR US TO BE ENEMIES, AND I WOULD HOPE AND TRUST THAT WE WOULD NEVER AGAIN ALLOW DIFFERENCES TO DRIVE US APART AS THEY HAVE OVER THESE PAST FEW YEARS.

WE WILL NOT ALWAYS AGREE, JUST AS FRIENDS DO NOT ALWAYS AGREE, BUT AS FRIENDS WE WILL LEARN FROM EACH OTHER AND WE WILL WORK TOGETHER FOR A GOAL TO WHICH WE ARE BOTH DEEPLY DEDICATED, THE CAUSE OF PEACE, NOT ONLY BETWEEN AND AMONG THE NATIONS IN THIS AREA BUT FOR ALL PEOPLES IN THE WORLD.

AND SO I THINK WE CAN SAFELY SAY THAT AFTER 6,000 YEARS OF HISTORY THIS GREAT CITY IS SEEING AGAIN SOMETHING HAPPEN, SOMETHING THAT WILL CHANGE NOT ONLY THE RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES BUT SOMETHING THAT CAN CHANGE THE WORLD AND MAKE IT A BETTER WORLD FOR ALL OF US

(MORE)

AND FOR THAT, AND MANY OTHER REASONS, MR. PRESIDENT, MRS. NIXON AND I, DR. KISSINGER AND ALL OF YOUR AMERICAN GUESTS, ARE PROUD TO BE HERE TONIGHT IN YOUR COMPANY AS YOUR GUESTS. (END NIXON TEXT)

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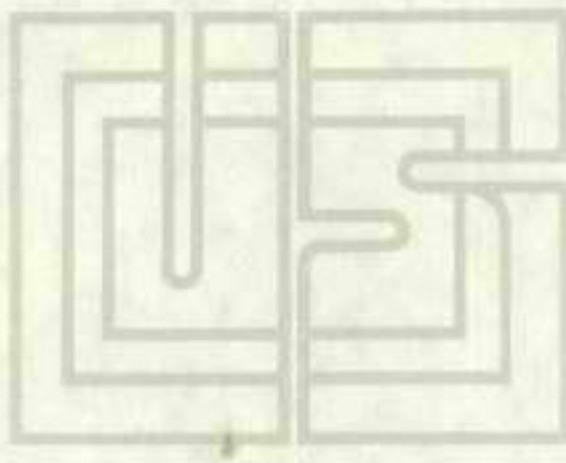
U.S. CULTURAL CENTER, ISRAEL



OFFICIAL TEXT

JUNE 18, 1974

(TEXT AND HIGHLIGHTS) U. S.-ISRAELI JOINT STATEMENT

JERUSALEM, JUNE 17 -- THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL WILL NEGOTIATE AN AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR ENERGY, INCLUDING PURCHASE OF REACTORS BY ISRAEL.

IN A JOINT STATEMENT JUNE 17, PRESIDENT NIXON AND PRIME MINISTER RABIN SAID THE AGREEMENT WOULD CONTAIN "AGREED SAFEGUARDS," AND WOULD ALSO COVER NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY AND NUCLEAR FUEL SUPPLY.

A PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT WILL BE REACHED THIS MONTH, THEY SAID, ON THE SALE OF FURTHER NUCLEAR FUEL TO ISRAEL. ISRAEL HAS RECEIVED NUCLEAR FUEL FROM THE UNITED STATES UNDER TERMS OF AN ATOMS-FOR-PEACE AGREEMENT DATING TO 1955.

(THE UNITED STATES HAD AGREED DURING MR. NIXON'S STAY IN CAIRO TO NEGOTIATE A SIMILAR AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT.)

THE STATEMENT SAID THE AGREEMENT WOULD "SECURE ADDITIONAL AND ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ELECTRICTY FOR THE RAPIDLY DEVELOPING ISRAEL ECONOMY."

IT SAID MR. NIXON REAFFIRMED WASHINGTON'S COMMITMENT "TO THE LONG-TERM SECURITY OF ISRAEL," AND REPEATED HIS VIEW THAT STRENGTHENING OF ISRAEL'S "ABILITY TO DEFEND ITSELF IS ESSENTIAL IN ORDER TO PREVENT FURTHER HOSTILITIES AND TO MAINTAIN CONDITIONS CONDUCIVE TO PROGRESS TOWARDS PEACE." MR. NIXON "AFFIRMED THE CONTINUING AND LONG-TERM NATURE OF THE MILITARY SUPPLY RELATIONSHIP" WITH ISRAEL.

THE TWO LEADERS AGREED THAT U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE WOULD CONTINUE, SUBJECT TO LONG-RANGE PLANNING BETWEEN THEIR GOVERNMENTS. MR. NIXON SAID THAT, WITH CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION, THE UNITED STATES WOULD CONTINUE TO PROVIDE "SUBSTANTIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE... TO OFFSET THE HEAVY ADDITIONAL COSTS INHERENT IN ASSURING ISRAEL'S MILITARY CAPABILITY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE."

BOTH LEADERS "CONDEMNED ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND TERROR CAUSING THE LOSS OF INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES."

THE STATEMENT SAID MR. NIXON HAS INVITED PRIME MINISTER RABIN TO PAY AN EARLY VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

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FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF THE JOINT STATEMENT:

(BEGIN TEXT)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, RICHARD NIXON, VISITED ISRAEL JUNE 16-17, 1974. THIS IS THE FIRST VISIT EVER TO HAVE BEEN PAID BY AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT OT THE STATE OF ISRAEL. IT SYMBOLIZES THE UNIQUE RELATIONSHIP, THE COMMON HERITAGE AND THE CLOSE AND HISTORIC TIES THAT HAVE LONG EXISTED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL.

PRESIDENT NIXON AND PRIME MINISTER RABIN HELD EXTENSIVE AND CORDIAL TALKS ON MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST TO THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL AND REVIEWED THE EXCELLENT RELATIONS BETWEEN THEIR TWO COUNTRIES. THEY DISCUSSED IN A SPIRIT OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING THE EFFORTS OF BOTH COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE A JUST AND LASTING PEACE WHICH WILL PROVIDE SECURITY FOR ALL STATES IN THE AREA AND THE NEED TO BUILD A STRUCTURE OF PEACE IN THE WORLD. UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER AND MEMBERS OF THE ISRAELI CABINET PARTICIPATED IN THESE TALKS.

PRIME MINISTER RABIN EXPRESSED ISRAEL'S APPRECIATION FOR THE OUTSTANDING AND EFFECTIVE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE QUEST FOR PEACE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT NIXON ASSISTED BY THE TIRELESS EFFORTS OF SECRETARY KISSINGER AND INDICATED ISRAEL'S INTENTION TO PARTICIPATE IN FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS WITH A VIEW TO ACHIEVING PEACE TREATIES WITH ITS NEIGHBORS WHICH WILL PERMIT EACH STATE TO PURSUE ITS LEGITIMATE RIGHTS IN DIGNITY AND SECURITY.

PRESIDENT NIXON AND PRIME MINISTER RABIN AGREED THAT PEACE AND PROGRESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST ARE ESSENTIAL IF GLOBAL PEACE IS TO BE ASSURED. PEACE WILL BE ACHIEVED THROUGH A PROCESS OF CONTINUING NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTIES CONCERNED AS CALLED FOR BY U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 338 OF OCTOBER 22, 1973.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER AGREED ON THE NECESSITY TO WORK ENERGETICALLY TO PROMOTE PEACE BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE ARAB STATES. THEY AGREED THAT STATES LIVING IN PEACE SHOULD CONDUCT THEIR RELATIONSHIP IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, AND THE U.N. DECLARATION ON PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND COOPERATION AMONG STATES WHICH PROVIDES THAT EVERY STATE HAS THE DUTY TO REFRAIN FROM ORGANIZING OR ENCOURAGING THE ORGANIZATION OF IRREGULAR FORCES OR ARMED BANDS INCLUDING MERCENARIES FOR INCURSION INTO THE TERRITORY OF ANOTHER STATE. THEY CONDEMNED ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND TERROR CAUSING THE LOSS OF INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER EXPRESSED THEIR GREAT PLEASURE IN THE INTIMATE COOPERATION WHICH CHARACTERIZES THE WARM RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEIR TWO COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES. THEY AGREED TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO BROADEN AND DEEPEN STILL FURTHER THAT RELATIONSHIP IN ORDER TO SERVE THE INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRIES AND TO FURTHER THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

PRESIDENT NIXON REITERATED THE COMMITMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE LONG-TERM SECURITY OF ISRAEL AND TO THE PRINCIPLE THAT EACH STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO EXIST WITHIN SECURE BORDERS AND TO PURSUE ITS OWN LEGITIMATE INTERESTS IN PEACE.

PRIME MINISTER RABIN EXPRESSED HIS APPRECIATION FOR THE U. S. MILITARY SUPPLIES TO ISRAEL DURING THE OCTOBER WAR AND THEREAFTER. THE PRESIDENT AFFIRMED THE CONTINUING AND LONG-TERM NATURE OF THE MILITARY SUPPLY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, AND REITERATED HIS VIEW THAT THE STRENGTHENING OF ISRAEL'S ABILITY TO DEFEND ITSELF IS ESSENTIAL IN ORDER TO PREVENT FURTHER HOSTILITIES AND TO MAINTAIN CONDITIONS CONDUCIVE TO PROGRESS TOWARDS PEACE. AN ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTRY DELEGATION WILL SOON COME TO WASHINGTON IN ORDER TO WORK OUT THE CONCRETE DETAILS RELATING TO LONG-TERM MILITARY SUPPLIES.

PRESIDENT NIXON AFFIRMED THE STRONG CONTINUING SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR ISRAEL'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. PRIME MINISTER RABIN EXPRESSED THE GRATITUDE OF ISRAEL FOR THE SUBSTANTIAL HELP WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS PROVIDED, PARTICULARLY IN RECENT YEARS. THE PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER AGREED THAT FUTURE ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES WOULD CONTINUE AND WOULD BE THE SUBJECT OF LONG-RANGE PLANNING BETWENN THEIR GOVERNMENTS. THE PRESIDENT AFFIRMED THAT THE UNITED STATES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION, WILL CONTINUE TO PROVIDE SUBSTANTIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FOR ISRAEL AT LEVELS NEEDED TO ASSIST ISRAEL TO OFFSET THE HEAVY ADDITIONAL COSTS INHERENT IN ASSURING ISRAEL'S MILITARY CAPABILITY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD, THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER NOTE WITH SATISFACTION THE EFFECTIVE WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEIR GOVERNMENTS AT ALL LEVELS AND THE DEPTH OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ECONOMIES OF THE TWO NATIONS. THEY AGREED TO STRENGTHEN AND DEVELOP THE FRAMEWORK OF THEIR BILATERAL RELATIONS. THE PRIMARY GOAL WILL BE TO ESTABLISH A FIRMER AND MORE CLEARLY DEFINED STRUCTURE OF CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION. WHERE APPROPRIATE, THEY WILL SET UP SPECIAL BI-NATIONAL COMMITTEES. BOTH SIDES RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF INVESTMENTS IN ISRAEL BY AMERICAN COMPANIES, THE TRANSMISSION OF GENERAL KNOW-HOW AND MARKETING ASSISTANCE, AND COOPERATION OF AMERICAN COMPANIES WITH ISRAELI COUNTERPARTS ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WILL ENCOURAGE VENTURES BY AMERICAN ENTERPRISES AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN ISRAEL DESIGNED TO INCREASE ISRAEL'S ECONOMIC GROWTH, INCLUDING IN THE FIELDS OF INDUSTRY, POWER, AND TOURISM. THEY AGREED TO BEGIN IMMEDIATELY NEGOTIATIONS FOR CONCRETE ARRANGEMENTS TO IMPLEMENT SUCH POLICY INCLUDING IN THE AREA OF AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION.

THE PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR TWO GOVERNMENTS WILL NEGOTIATE AN AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY AND THE SUPPLY OF FUEL FROM THE UNITED STATES UNDER AGREED SAFEGUARDS. THIS AGREEMENT WILL IN PARTICULAR TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE INTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL TO PURCHASE POWER-REACTORS FROM THE UNITED STATES. THESE WILL SECURE ADDITIONAL AND ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY FOR THE RAPIDLY DEVELOPING ISRAEL ECONOMY. AS AN IMMEDIATE STEP, ISRAEL AND THE UNITED STATES WILL IN THE CURRENT MONTH REACH PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT ON THE FURTHER SALE OF NUCLEAR FUEL TO ISRAEL.

PRIME MINISTER RABIN PARTICULARLY EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT THE SUPPLY OF OIL AND OTHER ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS TO ISRAEL MUST BE ASSURED ON A CONTINUOUS BASIS. PRESIDENT NIXON PROPOSED THAT UNITED STATES AND ISRAELI REPRESENTATIVES MEET SOON IN ORDER TO DEVISE WAYS OF MEETING THIS PROBLEM.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER STRESSED AS AN IMPORTANT MUTUAL AIM THE FURTHER ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FRUITFUL LINKS ALREADY EXISTING BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL FIELD, INCLUDING SPACE RESEARCH. SPECIAL EMPHASIS WILL BE PUT ON EXCHANGES OF SCIENTISTS AND THE SPONSORSHIP OF JOINT PROJECTS. WITH THIS END IN VIEW THEY WILL EXPLORE MEANS TO WIDEN THE SCOPE AND SUBSTANCE OF EXISTING AGREEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES INCLUDING THOSE PERTAINING TO TO THE BI-NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION. IN THE AREA OF WATER DESALINATION THE TWO COUNTRIES WILL EXPAND THEIR JOINT PROJECTS.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER AGREED TO DEVELOP FURTHER THE CULTURAL TIES BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES THROUGH EXCHANGES OF SCHOLARS, STUDENTS, ARTISTS, EXHIBITIONS, MUTUAL VISITS AND MUSICAL AND OTHER CULTURAL EVENTS. IN THE NEAR FUTURE, ISRAEL WILL SEND TO THE UNITED STATES AN ARCHEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION DEPICTING THE LAND OF THE BIBLE. THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA WILL VISIT THE UNITED STATES ON THE OCCASION OF THE AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER NOTED WITH GRATIFICATION THE LARGE NUMBER OF TOURISTS FROM THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES VISITING BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL AND AFFIRMED THAT THEY WOULD CONTINUE THEIR EFFORTS TO FOSTER THIS MOVEMENT. TO THIS END, THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WILL RESUME NEGOTIATIONS ON AN AGREEMENT GRANTING LANDING RIGHTS TO THE ISRAEL NATIONAL CARRIER IN ADDITIONAL MAJOR CITIES IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES. THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSED THE PLIGHT OF JEWISH MINORITIES... THE PRIME MINISTER THANKED THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS EFFORTS IN SUPPORT OF THE RIGHT OF FREE EMIGRATION FOR ALL PEOPLES WITHOUT HARASSMENT, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF JEWISH MINORITIES. THE PRESIDENT AFFIRMED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD CONTINUE TO GIVE ACTIVE SUPPORT TO THESE PRINCIPLES IN ALL FEASIBLE WAYS. THE PRESIDENT WAS PARTICULARLY PLEASED AT THE OPPORTUNITY TO MEET

WITH FORMER PRIME MINISTER GOLDA MEIR, WHOSE COURAGE, STATESMANSHIP, PATIENCE AND WISDOM HE GREATLY ADMIRES. THE PRESIDENT EXPRESSED HIS SATISFACTION AT THE CONSTRUCTIVE COOPERATION BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE UNITED STATES UNDER PRIME MINISTER MEIR'S LEADERSHIP WHICH HAD LED TO THE CONCLUSION OF THE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL AND BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SYRIA RESPECTIVELY ON THE DISENGAGEMENT OF THEIR MILITARY FORCES.

IN DEPARTING, PRESIDENT AND MRS. NIXON EXPRESSED THEIR DEEP APPRECIATION OF THE WARM RECEPTION ACCORDED TO THEM IN ISRAEL AND THEIR ADMIRATION FOR THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ISRAELI PEOPLE. THEY WERE DEEPLY IMPRESSED BY THE MANNER IN WHICH THE OVERWHELMING PROBLEMS OF INTEGRATING MANY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF IMMIGRANTS OF MANY VARIOUS BACKGROUNDS AND CULTURES WERE BEING SUCCESSFULLY OVERCOME...

... THE PRESIDENT GAVE HIM RENEWED ASSURANCE OF THE SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES...

THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE PRESIDENT AGREED THAT THE CORDIALITY OF ISRAEL'S RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT REFLECTED THE LONG FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN ISRAEL AND THE UNITED STATES AND PLEDGED THEIR CONTINUED ENERGIES TO NURTURE AND STRENGTHEN THAT FRIENDSHIP. TO THIS END, THE PRESIDENT INVITED PRIME MINISTER RABIN TO PAY AN EARLY VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

(END TEXT)

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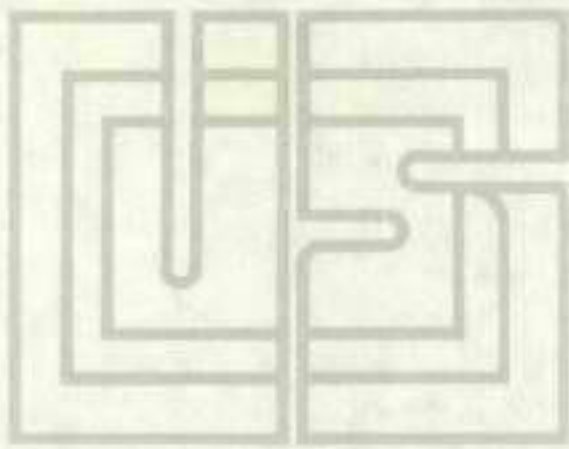

OFFICIAL TEXT

JUNE 15, 1974

U.S.-EGYPTIAN DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

CAIRO, JUNE 14 -- PRESIDENT NIXON AND PRESIDENT SADAT HAVE AGREED TO MOVE U.S.-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS TO A NEW PLATEAU OF "FRIENDSHIP AND BROAD COOPERATION."

IN A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES SIGNED BY THE TWO LEADERS JUNE 14 THEY NOTED WASHINGTON AND CAIRO HAVE MOVED IN THE LAST YEAR FROM "ESTRANGEMENT TO A CONSTRUCTIVE WORKING RELATIONSHIP."

NOW THEY PROPOSE TO "DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO BROADEN THE TIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION," AND TO "CONTINUE THEIR ACTIVE COOPERATION AND THEIR ENERGETIC PURSUITS OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST."

THE TWO LEADERS PROPOSE A NUMBER OF CONCRETE STEPS TO IMPLEMENT THEIR AGREEMENT, INCLUDING A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES BY PRESIDENT SADAT BEFORE YEAR'S END AND AN EARLY VISIT TO EGYPT BY U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY SIMON FOR HIGH-LEVEL DISCUSSIONS AIMED AT STRENGTHENING "THE FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF EGYPT."

MR. NIXON HAS AGREED TO MAKING THE "MAXIMUM FEASIBLE CONTRIBUTION," SUBJECT TO CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL, TO EGYPT'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THE TWO GOVERNMENTS ALSO WILL BEGIN NEGOTIATION OF A NUCLEAR AGREEMENT DESIGNED TO PERMIT SALE TO EGYPT -- UNDER ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS -- OF U.S. NUCLEAR REACTORS AND NUCLEAR FUEL.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY RONALD ZIEGLER, DISCUSSING THE NUCLEAR ENERGY CLAUSE LATER WITH NEWSMEN, ASSERTED IT "RELATES SOLELY TO ENERGY AND THE SAFEGUARDS PREVENT IT FROM RELATING TO ANYTHING ELSE. THE NUCLEAR SECTION HAS ABSOLUTELY NO IMPLICATIONS IN TERMS OF WEAPONS. ANYONE WHO WRITES THAT THIS COULD HELP EGYPT ACQUIRE A NUCLEAR CAPABILITY IS TOTALLY IN ERROR."

MR. ZIEGLER SAID THERE WOULD BE THE "TIGHTEST POSSIBLE CONTROLS" ON THE NUCLEAR MATERIAL, INCLUDING INSPECTION BY AMERICANS. THERE IS "A TOTAL PROHIBITION ON USE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES," HE SAID.

ASKED IF THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION HAS ANY FEAR THAT THE SECTION MIGHT INFLAME THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION, HE REPLIED, "NONE WHATSOEVER. THIS RELATES TO BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EGYPT AND DOES NOT RELATE TO ANY OTHER COUNTRY."

QUESTIONED AS TO WHETHER THE ADMINISTRATION HAS ANY APPREHENSIONS ABOUT THE REACTION OF ISRAEL TO THE AGREEMENT, HE ANSWERED, "NONE WHATSOEVER."

MORE

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THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES ALSO SAID THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WILL SET UP JOINT WORKING GROUPS TO CONSIDER SUEZ CANAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, TO EXPLORE WAYS OF INCREASING U.S. PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN JOINT U.S.-EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES.

EGYPT HAS ALSO AGREED TO PLACE "THE TREASURES OF TUTANKHAMEN" ON EXHIBIT IN THE UNITED STATES, AND WASHINGTON HAS AGREED TO CONSIDER WAYS TO AID IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CAIRO OPERA HOUSE.

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF RELATIONS AND COOPERATION BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES:

(BEGIN TEXT)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT MUHAMMED ANWAR EL-SADAT AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA RICHARD NIXON, HAVING HELD WIDE-RANGING DISCUSSIONS ON MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST TO THEIR TWO COUNTRIES, BEING ACUTELY AWARE OF THE CONTINUING NEED TO BUILD A STRUCTURE OF PEACE IN THE WORLD AND TO THAT END AND TO PROMOTE A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND, BEING GUIDED BY A DESIRE TO SEIZE THE HISTORIC OPPORTUNITY BEFORE THEM TO STRENGTHEN RELATIONS BETWEEN THEIR COUNTRIES ON THE BROADEST BASIS IN WAYS THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE WELL-BEING OF THE AREA AS A WHOLE AND WILL NOT BE DIRECTED AGAINST ANY OF ITS STATES OR PEOPLES OR AGAINST ANY OTHER STATE, HAVE AGREED THAT THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES SHOULD GOVERN RELATIONS BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES:

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF BILATERAL RELATIONS.

RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS WHATEVER THEIR ECONOMIC OR POLITICAL SYSTEMS SHOULD BE BASED ON THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, INCLUDING THE RIGHT OF EACH STATE TO EXISTENCE, INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY, THE RIGHT OF EACH STATE FREELY TO CHOOSE AND DEVELOP ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL SYSTEMS, NON-INTERVENTION IN EACH OTHER'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND RESPECT FOR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

NATIONS SHOULD APPROACH EACH OTHER IN THE SPIRIT OF EQUALITY RESPECTING THEIR NATIONAL LIFE AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS. THE UNITED STATES AND EGYPT CONSIDER THAT THEIR RELATIONSHIP REFLECTS THESE CONVICTIONS.

PEACE AND PROGRESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST ARE ESSENTIAL IF GLOBAL PEACE IS TO BE ASSURED. A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE BASED ON FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 242 OF NOVEMBER 22ND, 1967, SHOULD TAKE INTO DUE ACCOUNT THE LEGITIMATE INTEREST OF ALL THE PEOPLES IN THE MIDEAST, INCLUDING THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE, AND THE RIGHT OF EXISTENCE OF ALL STATES IN THE AREA. PEACE CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY THROUGH A PROCESS OF CONTINUING NEGOTIATION AS CALLED FOR BY UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 338 OF OCTOBER 22, 1973, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE GENEVA MIDDLE EAST PEACE CONFERENCE.

(MORE)

IN RECOGNITION OF THESE PRINCIPLES THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SET THEMSELVES TO THESE TASKS:

THEY WILL INTENSIFY CONSULTATIONS AT ALL LEVELS INCLUDING FURTHER CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN THEIR PRESIDENTS AND THEY WILL STRENGTHEN THEIR BILATERAL COOPERATION WHENEVER A COMMON OR PARALLEL EFFORT WILL ENHANCE THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN THE WORLD.

THEY WILL CONTINUE THEIR ACTIVE COOPERATION AND THEIR ENERGETIC PURSUIT OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THEY WILL ENCOURAGE INCREASED CONTACTS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF ALL BRANCHES OF THEIR TWO GOVERNMENTS -- EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL -- FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING BETTER MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S INSTITUTIONS, PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES.

THEY ARE DETERMINED TO DEVELOP THEIR BILATERAL RELATIONS IN A SPIRIT OF ESTEEM, RESPECT AND MUTUAL ADVANTAGE. IN THE PAST YEAR THEY HAVE MOVED FROM ESTRANGEMENT TO A CONSTRUCTIVE WORKING RELATIONSHIP, THIS YEAR FROM THAT BASE THEY ARE MOVING TO A RELATIONSHIP OF FRIENDSHIP AND BROAD COOPERATION.

THEY VIEW ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS AS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE STRENGTHENING OF THEIR BILATERAL RELATIONS AND WILL ACTIVELY PROMOTE THEM. TO THIS END THEY WILL FACILITATE COOPERATIVE AND JOINT VENTURES AMONG APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND WILL ENCOURAGE INCREASED TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

THEY CONSIDER ENCOURAGEMENT OF EXCHANGES AND JOINT RESEARCH IN THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL FIELD AS AN IMPORTANT MUTUAL AIM AND WILL TAKE APPROPRIATE CONCRETE STEPS FOR THIS PURPOSE.

THEY WILL DEEPEN CULTURAL TIES THROUGH EXCHANGES OF SCHOLARS, STUDENTS AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CULTURES OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

THEY WILL MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS TO INCREASE TOURISM IN BOTH DIRECTIONS AND TO AMPLIFY PERSON-TO-PERSON CONTACT AMONG THEIR CITIZENS.

THEY WILL TAKE MEASURES TO IMPROVE AIR AND MARITIME COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THEM.

THEY WILL SEEK TO ESTABLISH A BROAD RANGE OF WORKING RELATIONSHIPS AND WILL LOOK PARTICULARLY TO THEIR RESPECTIVE FOREIGN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS AND TO THE JOINT COMMISSION ON COOPERATION AS WELL AS TO OTHER OFFICIALS AND ORGANIZATIONS AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS AS APPROPRIATE TO IMPLEMENT THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE ABOVE PRINCIPLES.

II. JOINT COOPERATION COMMISSION.

THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HAVE AGREED THAT THE INTENSIVE REVIEW BY THE AREAS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION HELD BY PRESIDENT EL-SADAT AND PRESIDENT NIXON ON JUNE 12 CONSTITUTED THE FIRST MEETING OF THE JOINT COOPERATION COMMISSION ANNOUNCED MAY 31, 1974. THIS COMMISSION WILL BE HEADED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF EGYPT. TO THIS END THEY HAVE DECIDED TO MOVE AHEAD RAPIDLY ON CONSULTATIONS AND COORDINATION TO IDENTIFY AND IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS AGREED TO BE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL IN THE ECONOMIC SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL FIELDS.

THE UNITED STATES HAS AGREED TO HELP STRENGTHEN THE FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF EGYPT. TO INITIATE THIS PROCESS UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WILLIAM SIMON WILL VISIT EGYPT IN THE NEAR FUTURE FOR HIGH-LEVEL DISCUSSIONS.

III. NUCLEAR ENERGY.

SINCE THE ATOMIC AGE BEGAN NUCLEAR ENERGY HAS BEEN VIEWED BY ALL NATIONS AS A DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD -- OFFERING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACEFUL APPLICATIONS BUT RAISING THE RISK OF NUCLEAR DESTRUCTION IN ITS INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS OF COOPERATION. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS MADE ITS NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY AVAILABLE TO OTHER NATIONS UNDER SAFEGUARD CONDITIONS. IN THIS CONTEXT THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WILL BEGIN NEGOTIATION OF AN AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR ENERGY UNDER AGREED SAFEGUARDS. UPON CONCLUSION OF SUCH AN AGREEMENT, THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARED TO SELL NUCLEAR REACTORS AND FUEL TO EGYPT, WHICH WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR EGYPT BY THE EARLY 1980'S TO GENERATE SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONAL QUANTITIES OF ELECTRIC POWER TO SUPPORT ITS RAPIDLY GROWING DEVELOPMENT NEEDS. PENDING CONCLUSION OF THIS AGREEMENT THE UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND THE EGYPTIAN MINISTRY OF ELECTRICITY WILL THIS MONTH CONCLUDE A PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SALE OF NUCLEAR FUEL TO EGYPT.

IV. WORKING GROUPS.

THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HAVE AGREED TO SET UP JOINT WORKING GROUPS TO MEET IN THE NEAR FUTURE TO PREPARE CONCRETE PROJECTS AND PROPOSALS FOR REVIEW BY THE JOINT COMMISSION AT A MEETING TO BE HELD LATER THIS YEAR IN WASHINGTON, D.C. THESE JOINT WORKING GROUPS WILL BE COMPOSED OF GOVERNMENTAL REPRESENTATIVES FROM EACH COUNTRY AND WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

1. A JOINT WORKING GROUP ON SUEZ CANAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT TO CONSIDER AND REVIEW PLANS FOR REOPENING THE SUEZ CANAL AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITIES ALONG THE CANAL, AND THE UNITED STATES ROLE IN THIS ENDEAVOR.

2. A JOINT WORKING GROUP TO INVESTIGATE AND RECOMMEND MEASURES DESIGNED TO OPEN THE WAY FOR UNITED STATES PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES IN EGYPT AND TO PROMOTE TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO

COUNTRIES. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES WOULD BE GUIDED BY EGYPT'S NEEDS FOR FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL AND MATERIAL SUPPORT TO INCREASE EGYPT'S ECONOMIC GROWTH. THE UNITED STATES REGARDS WITH FAVOR AND SUPPORTS THE VENTURES OF AMERICAN ENTERPRISES IN EGYPT. IT IS NOTED THAT SUCH VENTURES CURRENTLY BEING NEGOTIATED ARE IN THE FIELD OF PETROCHEMICALS, TRANSPORTATION, FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, LAND DEVELOPMENT, POWER, TOURISM, BANKING AND A HOST OF OTHER ECONOMIC SECTORS. THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROJECTS UNDER SERIOUS CONSIDERATION EXCEEDS TWO BILLION DOLLARS. AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY AND CAPITAL COMBINED WITH EGYPT'S ABSORTIVE CAPACITY, SKILLED MANPOWER AND PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES CAN CONTRIBUTE EFFECTIVELY TO THE STRENGTHENING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE EGYPTIAN ECONOMY. THE UNITED STATES AND EGYPT WILL THEREFORE NEGOTIATE IMMEDIATELY A NEW INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THEM.

3. A JOINT WORKING GROUP ON AGRICULTURE TO STUDY AND RECOMMEND ACTIONS DESIGNED TO INCREASE EGYPT'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION THROUGH THE USE OF THE LATEST AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY.

4. A JOINT WORKING GROUP ON TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN SCIENTIFIC FIELDS INCLUDING SPACE WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON EXCHANGES OF SCIENTISTS.

5. A JOINT WORKING GROUP ON MEDICAL COOPERATION TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT TO DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN ITS MEDICAL RESEARCH TREATMENT AND TRAINING FACILITIES. THESE EFFORTS WILL SUPPLEMENT COOPERATION IN CERTAIN FORMS OF MEDICAL RESEARCH ALREADY CONDUCTED THROUGH THE NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT (NAMRU) WHOSE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL WORK WILL CONTINUE.

6. A JOINT WORKING GROUP ON CULTURAL EXCHANGES TO ENCOURAGE AND FACILITATE EXHIBITIONS, VISITS AND OTHER CULTURAL ENDEAVORS TO ENCOURAGE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF BOTH CULTURES ON THE PART OF THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES AND EGYPT.

THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HAVE AGREED TO ENCOURAGE THE FORMATION OF A JOINT ECONOMIC COUNCIL TO INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE PRIVATE ECONOMIC SECTOR OF BOTH COUNTRIES TO COORDINATE AND PROMOTE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENTS.

IN SUPPORT OF THEIR ECONOMIC COOPERATION, THE UNITED STATES WILL MAKE THE MAXIMUM FEASIBLE CONTRIBUTION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION, TO EGYPT'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING CLEARING THE SUEZ CANAL, RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RESTORING EGYPTIAN TRADE. IN ADDITION, THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARED TO GIVE SPECIAL PRIORITY ATTENTION TO EGYPT'S NEEDS FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES.

CONSISTENT WITH THE SPIRIT OF CULTURAL COOPERATION, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS AGREED TO CONSIDER HOW IT MIGHT ASSIST THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF CAIRO'S OPERA HOUSE. THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT, OR ITS PART, INTENDS TO PLACE THE "TREASURES TUTANKHAMEN" ON EXHIBIT IN THE UNITED STATES.

BOTH GOVERNMENTS IN CONCLUSION REITERATE THEIR INTENTION TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO BROADEN THE TIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION CONSISTENT WITH THEIR MUTUAL INTERESTS IN PEACE AND SECURITY AND WITH THE PRINCIPLES SET FORTH IN THIS STATEMENT.

IN THANKING PRESIDENT EL-SADAT FOR THE HOSPITALITY SHOWN TO HIM AND THE MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY, PRESIDENT NIXON EXTENDED AN INVITATION TO PRESIDENT EL-SADAT WHICH PRESIDENT EL-SADAT HAS ACCEPTED TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES DURING 1974.

CAIRO, EGYPT
JUNE 14, 1974

END TEXT

נבה

חיים שקין

PROJECTED DEFENSE EXPENDITURES AND U.S. ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

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1. The overall defense expenditures over the next five years 1975-79, are estimated at about $ 4 billion a year, according to the following groups:

Local Cost Expenditures	-	U.S.$ 1.8 billion
of which: Import Content of Materials and Components	0,6	
Foreign Exchange Expenditures		U.S.$ 2.2 billion
Total		U.S.$ 4.0 billion

2. At the present time, it is too early to project the defense expenditure level over the five year period 1980-84, particularly as regards price levels. Nevertheless, it can be assumed that the expenditure level will be considerably higher than in the five year period 1975-79.

3. Israel would not be able to finance the required foreign exchange requirements for defense, out of its own resources. The balance of payments projections show a large and increasing current account deficit, even without defense requirements. The increase in the deficit is due in part to the growing net import requirements for non-military purposes, as well as to worldwide inflation. Due to the structure of its economy, Israel is particularly badly affected by such inflation.

4. Israel is unable to finance the foreign exchange requirements for defense out of its own resources. It would need U.S. assistance of $ 1.5 billion a year over the next ten years to finance its vital purchases of military equipment and materials in the U.S.

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5. It is worth emphasizing that even if Israel does receive assistance of $ 1.5 billion a year, it would spend from its own resources an additional $ 2.5 billion a year on defense, partly on domestic expenditures, and partly on procurement abroad.

6. Israel carries a heavy external debt burden, presently amounting to about $ 5.5 billion. This debt is projected to increase sharply, due to non-military foreign exchange requirements. To avoid an almost unmanageable external debt, it is of great importanee that U.S. assistance of $ 1.5 billion a year be provided in the form of grants.

ראש הממשלה
THE PRIME MINISTER

TOP SECRET

16 June 1974

MEMORANDUM

THE CONDITION OF ISRAEL'S ECONOMY

1. PROBLEMS OF ISRAEL'S ECONOMY

2. FINANCING DEFENSE PURCHASES

3. AGREEMENT FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL

4. ECONOMIC AID FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

   A. AID FOR PURCHASE OF BASIC FOOD COMMODITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

   B. SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE

   C. GRANTS FOR RESETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES FROM THE SOVIET UNION

1. PROBLEMS OF ISRAEL'S ECONOMY

Three principal economic problems confront Israel in the coming years. They are:

1. Financing the heavy defense expenditures.
2. Guaranteeing the means to resettle refugee immigrants.
3. Assuring an investment flow for economic development.

As a consequence of the war, defense expenditures reached 47% of GNP in 1973. In 1974, too, about one-third of GNP was devoted to defense expenditures. This compares with 15% to 20% during each of the two years preceding the October War.

These unusual defense expenditures have serious ramifications in two areas:

A. the increased demand on local resources

B. the steep growth of foreign currency expenditures for defense from $700 million annually before the war, to $2 billion in 1974.

Immigrant absorption costs likewise comprise a heavy burden on the economy amounting to an annual $3/4 billion to $1 billion for the settlement of 50,000 to 70,000 newcomers.

Rapid development of the economy and the society is vital to reduce the relative share of the GNP consumed by defense expenditures, create jobs for immigrants, assure a minimum standard of living for the low-income sectors of the population and create a broader industrial base enabling the expansion of exports and narrowing the gap in the balance of payments.

The Israel Government took drastic steps to help finance the costs of the war and to combat the inflationary pressures consequent to the war and to the rise in world prices. With respect to the latter, it should be borne in mind that imports represent 40% of the total resources available to the economy and hence import prices have a marked effect on the local market prices.

Thus, beginning in October 1973, the Government levied the annual sum of 6.5 billion Israel Pounds through taxes, compulsory and voluntary loans, (constituting a rise of 35%), curtailment of subsidies and a rise in fuel prices. Israel has long had the highest ratio of taxes to national income of any country in the world. In addition, to help finance the costs of the war, substantial sums were diverted for the war effort from the civilian budget. Two weeks ago, a one year deposit of 20% on imports at no interest, was made mandatory for all importers, freezing thereby an additional one billion Israel Pounds annually.

The result has been to reduce the disposable real income of the population, and it is the Government's intention to pursue this policy further.

As already indicated, foreign currency expenditures and rise in import prices caused the deficit in the balance of payments to grow from $1.1 billion in 1972 to $2.5 billion in 1973 and it will exceed $3 billion in 1974.

The Government will make every effort to increase exports, boost local production to replace imports, and take vigorous measures to restrain inflationary pressures. It will also continue to do all in its power to attract investments and raise contributions and other financial supports from Jews throughout the free world. Nevertheless, with all this, the coming years will prove extremely difficult for the economy, especially in terms of the heavy deficit in the balance of payments.

The Government of Israel looks to the United States Government for its sympathetic understanding and assistance in enabling Israel to overcome this difficult period in its economy.

2. FINANCING DEFENSE PURCHASES

A. Defense Purchases during the Past Four Years:

In the discussions in Washington between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Israel, in September 1970, there was agreement on military purchases and on American credits to finance those purchases. During the four year period from July 1970 to June 1974, Israel expended $4.3 billion for defense purchases in the United States and elsewhere. $2.3 billion of this amount was covered by American credits and grants.

B. Estimate of Future Military Purchases:

The Government of Israel greatly appreciates the United States military aid supplied during the October War and thereafter. The total amount then allocated to Israel has already been earmarked for military equipment, partly procured by now, and partly soon to be procured.

To cover Israel's projected military requirements in the United States over the next ten year period (1974-1984), Israel will be in need of $1.5 billion United States assistance annually. In order to enable us to continue the procurement of military equipment without interruption, we would appreciate it very much if the United States Government would see its way to provide $3 billion in addition to formerly approved amounts for the procurement of military items during the next two to three years.

It is estimated that during the next three years (American Fiscal Years 1975-1977) Israel's overall foreign currency expenditures will amount to $8 billion for purchases of military equipment and materials.

The amount of $1.5 billion annually for which the Government of Israel is now applying constitutes about 40% of the total annual defense expenditure of Israel.

Taking into account the $5.5 billion external debt already being carried by Israel, we would hope to receive this military aid in the form of a grant.

3. AGREEMENT FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL

The Government of Israel is appreciative of the goodwill of the Government of the United States as reflected in the economic and received by Israel from the United States over the years and especially in recent times. We value the attitude of the Government of the United States that the economic and military strengthening of Israel is an essential condition for the maintenance of stability in the area.

Israel's major economic problem is the deficit in its balance of payments, which will exceed $ 3 billion in 1974. A narrowing of the gap is possible through the increase of exports resulting from the expansion of Israel's industrial base. For this purpose, the Government of Israel wishes to propose that our two countries negotiate an economic cooperation agreement based on the following premises:

A. A United States Government recognition that investments in Israel by American companies, general know-how, marketing assistance, research and development - are in the interests of the Unites States of America and that means for implementation of such policy be mutually devised.

B. A United States Government agreement to provide Israel with materials essential to its economy which may be in short supply.

4. ECONOMIC AID FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A. Aid For Purchase of Basic Food Commodities in the United States:

Over the years, within the framework of United States food surpluses, Israel received long-term credits at favorable terms for purchases of basic food requirements in the United States (wheat, soya, feed grains). In 1972, Israel purchased $108 million worth of these food commodities of which $54 million were extended as credits within the framework of PL 480.

In 1974, the rise in prices of basic food commodities required Israel to pay approximately $275 million for these commodities in the United States of which $64 million were extended as credits within the framework of PL480. Although one cannot anticipate prices for these commodities in 1975, it is to be presumed that there will be no substantial decline in prices back to their 1972 levels.

With the termination of credits extended under PL 480, Israel will have to pay almost the entire amount in cash and in foreign currency in order to purchase its basic food commodities in the United States. Therefore, Israel would greatly appreciate long-term credits at favorable terms amounting to 50% of its expenditures for the purchase of food in the United States as was customary in past years.

B. Supporting Assistance:

Because of its heavy defense burden, (approximately 1/3 of GNP), Israel received an annual $50 million in Supporting Assistance from the United States Government during the past two years (1973, 1974). A similar amount was included in the United States Government's proposed budget for 1975. In consideration of Israel's economic situation and the forecasted defense burden, Israel would appreciate a substantial increase in the annual Supporting Assistance.

C. Grants for Resettlement of Refugees from the Soviet Union:

The settlement of one immigrant family (including investments in housing, infra-structure and creation of jobs) costs Israel approximately $50,000. Absorption of some 15,000 families annually (nearly 50,000 people) requires, therefore, an outlay of $750 million.

Beginning 1973, the Jewish Agency received through the United Israel Appeal grants from the United States Government to aid refugee resettlement. It is the hope of the Government of Israel that means will be found to maintain and substantially increase these grants, so as to help the economy carry the financial burden involved in the absorption of the immigrants.

SECRET

June 16, 1974

MEMORANDUM

JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM THE SOVIET UNION

Since the beginning of 1974, the Soviet authorities have hardened their attitude toward Jews wishing to emigrate to Israel.

This is demonstrated in a number of spheres as follows:

(1) In the first five months of 1974, 8,948 Jews were granted exit visas to Israel, against 12,767 in the same period last year.

(2) The Soviet assertion that Soviet Jews have of late not shown a desire to emigrate to Israel, is contradicted by the large number of requests for affidavits that continue to reach Israel. At this date, 130,000 Jews are in possession of affidavits from their relatives in Israel but have not been granted exit visas by the Soviet authorities. During the first five months of 1974 alone, affidavits were sent to 28,500 Soviet Jews at their request.

(3) The number of applications for exit permits that have been rejected is increasing. By February 1974 we had information that 1,500 Jews had been officially told that they would not be granted permission to leave the Soviet Union. Since then, at least 500 have been added to this list.

We have evidence that the actual number of refusals is much larger than the 2,000 known to us by name. Full information is hard to come by because of prevailing conditions. Most rejections are arbitrary and without the possibility of appeal.

The general drop in emigration is largely the result of an elaborate system of bureaucratic chicanery, organized red-tape and very often crude intimidation. A Soviet Jew who applies for an exit permit exposes himself to institutionalized hostility, loss of livelihood and harrasment of his family. Whilst the practice of political trials of Jewish activists has ceased, there has been an increase in the number of Jews brought to trial on charges of so-called "hooliganism" and "economic crimes". There has also been an increase in the practice of surveillance of Jews, short-term administrative arrests, and arbitrary conscription.

In light of the calculated and brutal measures designed to deter and intimidate Jews applying for exit visas, the Soviet claim that almost all Jews who want to leave the Soviet Union are granted exit permits, rings hollows.

Under the given circumstances it is but natural that the Jews of the free world remain deeply disturbed and incensed over the Soviet treatment of Jews, despite the encouraging increase in emigration during 1972 and 1973.

(4) The Soviet authorities are holding in forced labor camps and in prisons about 40 Jews who sought to emigrate to Israel. Among them are people sentenced to long years of imprisonment.

Until now, the Soviet authorities have not responded to the many appeals to pardon or release these prisoners. A humanitarian gesture by the Soviet Government on this matter would undoubtedly be seen as reflecting an approach of goodwill.

Comparative Statistics of Exit Visas (to individuals)

Jan - May 1974
Jan - May 1973

1973						1974					
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total
2759	2418	2614	2736	2240	12767	2254	1624	2017	1693	1360	8948

No. of First Applications for Exit Visas (by individuals)

Jan - May 1974
Jan - May 1973

1973						1974					
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Total
6067	5496	5332	4567	6215	27677	4652	4559	5206	4358	4069	22844

NO. OF FIRST REQUESTS FOR AFFIDAVITS BY SOVIET JEWS

No. of individuals per year
and cumulative 1968-1974

First Applications		Visas Granted		Annual excess of Requests over Approvals	Cumulative No. of Requests Pending
Year	No. of Persons	Year	No. of Persons		
1968 Sep-Dec	3065	1968 Sep-Dec	381	2684	2684
1969	25805	1969	2902	22903	25587
1970	4832	1970	1044	3788	29375
1971	40794	1971	14310	26484	55859
1972	67895	1972	31478	36417	92276
1973	58216	1973	34922	23294	115570
1974 Jan-May	22844	1974 Jan-May	8948	13896	129466
Total	223451	Total	93985		129466

OFFICIAL TEXT

JUNE 15, 1974

NIXON-SADAT EXCHANGE ON SIGNING OF PRINCIPLES

CAIRO, JUNE 14 -- FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE EXCHANGE OF REMARKS BETWEEN PRESIDENT ANWAR SADAT AND PRESIDENT NIXON ON THE SIGNING OF PRINCIPLES OF RELATIONS AND COOPERATION BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES AT THE THEATER ABDIN PALACE AT 12:26 P.M. (CAIRO TIME) JUNE 14.

(BEGIN TEXT)

PRESIDENT SADAT: GREAT GUEST OF EGYPT, THE PRESIDENT, RICHARD NIXON, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I AM INDEED HAPPY TO BE ABLE TO SPEAK TO YOU ONCE AGAIN AT THE END OF THIS VISIT WHICH WE ALL SHARE THE VIEW THAT IT IS A VISIT WHICH IS BOTH HISTORIC AND OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE BECAUSE OF THE SIGNIFICANCE THAT IT BEARS IN STEERING AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS ONCE AGAIN TOWARDS THE PATH OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION, AND BECAUSE OF THE DRASTIC STEPS WHICH IT IS TAKING NOW IN ORDER TO TRY AND BRING A SETTLEMENT TO A PAINFUL SITUATION THAT HAS EXISTED FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

YOUR VISIT, MR. PRESIDENT, HAS ACTUALLY COME IN THE WAKE OF CONCENTRATED EFFORTS THAT HAVE BEEN EXERTED AND WHICH WERE CROWNED BY THE DISENGAGEMENT AGREEMENTS THAT WERE SIGNED ON BOTH THE EGYPTIAN AND SYRIAN FRONTS.

AND YOU PERSONALLY, MR. PRESIDENT, HAVE HAD GREAT EFFORTS WHICH WE ARE INDEED THANKFUL FOR. AND AT THE SAME TIME YOUR SECRETARY OF STATE, MR. KISSINGER, WHO KNOWS NO REST AT ALL AND NO RESPITE IN HIS EFFORTS, HE ALSO HAS A ROLE THAT WILL ALWAYS REMAIN KNOWN AND RECOGNIZED.

AND ONCE AGAIN, I FIND THAT I HAVE TO FORMULATE THE SITUATION AS WE CONCEIVE IT BEFORE YOU. AND THIS POSITION, WE FEEL, HAS THREE MAIN FACTORS: WE FIND THAT THE DISENGAGEMENT AGREEMENT, ALTHOUGH IT HAS CONTRIBUTED IMMENSELY IN BREEDING THE RIGHT CLIMATE, WE BELIEVE THAT IT STILL REMAINS TO BE A MILITARY ISSUE THAT HAD ONLY TO DO WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS DEALING WITH THE CEASEFIRE.

WE FIND THAT THE DISENGAGEMENT AGREEMENTS HAVE ACTUALLY OPENED THE DOOR BEFORE AN ISSUE THAT NEEDS A LOT OF EFFORTS AND WE BELIEVE THAT

(MORE)

WE CANNOT POSSIBLY BELITTLE THE DIMENSIONS OF THOSE GREAT EFFORTS.

AND THIS, IN FACT, IS THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE AGAINST THE PAINFUL RECURRENCE OF WAR.

THE SECOND FACTOR IS THAT WE HAVE TO ADMIT THAT THE CRUX OF THE WHOLE PROBLEM IN THE MIDDLE EAST ARE THE LEGITIMATE RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINE PEOPLE AND UNLESS THIS IS IMPLEMENTED, WE FEEL THAT THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST WILL BE DWINDLING.

THE THIRD FACTOR IS THAT FROM THE BOTTOM OF OUR HEARTS, WE DO WELCOME THE CHANGE THAT HAS OCCURRED IN THE AMERICAN POSITION AND WE ACTUALLY WELCOME AND FEEL SATISFIED WITH THIS NEW SPIRIT AND THIS POSITIVE POLICY.

WE ALL, AND I PERSONALLY, HAVE BEEN VERY FRANK FROM THE VERY BEGINNING AND I HAVE ACTUALLY SUBMITTED AND EXPRESSED INITIATIVES TO OUR VICTORIOUS TROOPS ON THE FRONT AND TO THE WHOLE WORLD AND WITH FULL DETERMINATION TO PURSUE THAT POLICY.

BUT I FEEL THAT THESE EFFORTS CANNOT POSSIBLY IMPLEMENT EVERYTHING ON THEIR OWN, BUT I FEEL THAT IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THIS DRIVE OF OURS, ALL THE PARTIES HAVE TO ADMIT THAT THE SIXTH OF OCTOBER HAS BROUGHT A CHANGE AND IT HAS DISSIPATED FOREVER THE FANTASY THAT THERE COULD BE ANYTHING THAT CAN BE ACHIEVED BY THE FORCE OF ARMS OR TO TRY AND IMPOSE A CERTAIN WILL.

AND IT IS UPON SUCH CONVICTION BY ALL THE PARTIES OF SUCH PRINCIPLES THAT PEACE CAN POSSIBLY BE ESTABLISHED. AND IT IS INDEED WITH SATISFACTION THAT I HAVE TO SAY THAT ALL THE BILATERAL TALKS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE BETWEEN PRESIDENT NIXON AND MYSELF, OR WHETHER PRESIDENT NIXON AND UNITED STATES SECRETARY DR. KISSINGER AND MYSELF, AND MINISTER ISMAIL FAHMY, THAT IS ON THE OFFICIAL PLANE, OR WHETHER THE MEETINGS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE UNOFFICIALLY DURING THAT VISIT, I BELIEVE THAT THIS ALL ENHANCES OUR FEELING THAT A GREAT DEAL IS BEING DONE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE.

WE SHALL DO OUR VERY BEST ACTUALLY TO PURSUE THIS LINE OF CONDUCT SO THAT THE COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES SHOULD BE BASED ON MUTUAL RESPECT AND FOR A BROADER SPHERE OF COOPERATION.

ALLOW ME THAT PERSONALLY I WILL SAY THAT THIS VISIT HAS BEEN AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ME AND FOR MRS. SADAT TO GET TO WELCOME A GREAT STATESMAN AND THE HEAD OF A VERY GREAT STATE, PRESIDENT NIXON, AND MRS. NIXON, AND A TRIBUTE TO A GREAT LADY THAT STANDS BY HER HUSBAND IN THE ASSUMPTION OF A GREAT ROLE.

IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF EGYPT, I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS ONCE AGAIN OUR HAPPINESS THAT WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO WELCOME PRESIDENT NIXON AND MRS. NIXON AND WERE TO WELCOME HIM ON THAT VISIT, A VISIT WHICH WE FEEL HAS BEEN OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE AND MOST FRUITFUL AND WE DO HOPE THAT

THE PRACTICAL EFFECT OF THAT VISIT WOULD APPEAR IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE. THANK YOU.

THE PRESIDENT: MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

MR. PRESIDENT, I FIRST WANT TO ENDORSE VERY ENTHUSIASTICALLY YOUR VERY GENEROUS COMPLIMENT TO OUR SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE ROLE HE HAS PLAYED ALONG WITH MEMBERS OF THE U.S. TEAM IN WORKING OUT THE VARIOUS PROBLEMS TO WHICH YOU HAVE REFERRED.

AND ON MY PART, MAY I PAY MY RESPECTS TO FOREIGN SECRETARY FAHMY FOR THE ROLE THAT HE HAS PLAYED, AND MEMBERS OF YOUR TEAM, IN WORKING OUT MANY OF THE DETAILS AND ALSO MANY OF THE HARD, SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES THAT HAVE CONFRONTED US.

WE ARE BOTH FORTUNATE, I BELIEVE, IN THE SUPPORT THAT WE HAVE HAD AND THE TALKS THAT HAVE GONE FORWARD HAVE BEEN ONES THAT HAVE LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR NOT ONLY A CONTINUATION OF A DIRECT CONTACT BETWEEN YOU, PRESIDENT SADAT, AND ME, THROUGH CHANNELS THAT WE HAVE ESTABLISHED, BUT ALSO DIRECT CONTACTS AT THE FOREIGN MINISTER LEVEL AND AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT TO PUT MEANING AND ALSO SUBSTANCE INTO THE PAPERS THAT WE SIGN, THE SPEECHES THAT WE MAY MAKE, THE DECLARATIONS THAT MAY BE FORTHCOMING.

ALSO, ON THIS OCCASION, BEFORE LEAVING CAIRO, COULD I EXPRESS AGAIN OUR GRATEFUL APPRECIATION ON BEHALF OF NOT ONLY MRS. NIXON AND MYSELF, BUT ALL OF OURS WHO ARE IN THE AMERICAN PARTY, FOR THE OVERWHELMING HOSPITALITY THAT YOU HAVE EXTENDED TO US ON THIS VISIT. WE ARE MOST GRATEFUL, GRATEFUL FOR THAT HOSPITALITY, AND WE SHALL ALWAYS REMEMBER IT AND WE LOOK FORWARD TO THE OPPORTUNITY LATER THIS YEAR TO HAVE MRS. SADAT, WHO STANDS SO STRONGLY AND LOYALLY AND EFFECTIVELY BY YOUR SIDE, AS WELL AS YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, VISIT THE UNITED STATES AGAIN AND GET TO KNOW OUR COUNTRY AND OUR PEOPLE BETTER, NOT ONLY AT THE OFFICIAL LEVEL, BUT AS I HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY, ACROSS THE NATION AMONG ALL PEOPLE FOR ALL WALKS OF LIFE.

WE HAVE TODAY SIGNED A STATEMENT WHICH HAS AS ITS TITLE, PRINCIPLES OF RELATIONS AND COOPERATION BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES.

I THINK, MR. PRESIDENT, AS I SIGN THIS STATEMENT, AS YOU MUST THINK, OF THE MANY STATEMENTS AND TREATIES AND EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS AND OTHERS THAT I HAVE SIGNED SINCE I HAVE BEEN IN THIS OFFICE. SOME HAVE MEANT A GREAT DEAL MORE THAN OTHERS, BUT THERE IS ONE IMPORTANT RULE WHICH GOVERNS STATEMENTS OR AGREEMENTS OR TREATIES OR WHATEVER DOCUMENTS ARE SIGNED BY HEADS OF GOVERNMENT, AND THAT IS THIS: THAT THE STATEMENT, THE TREATY, THE AGREEMENT, IS ONLY AS GOOD AS THE WILL AND THE DETERMINATION OF THE PARTIES CONCERNED TO KEEP THAT AGREEMENT.

NOW, WHAT WE HAVE ESTABLISHED IN THIS VISIT, BRIEF THOUGH IT IS: FIRST, THAT THAT WILL AND DETERMINATION TO KEEP THE AGREEMENT AND NOT TO BE SATISFIED JUST WITH IT, BUT TO BUILD ON IT. WE HAVE CERTAINLY

(MORE)

ESTABLISHED THAT THAT WILL AND DETERMINATION EXISTS BETWEEN THE TWO HEADS OF STATE AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENT, PRESIDENT SADAT AND MYSELF. WE HAVE ESTABLISHED THAT IT ALSO EXISTS AT OFFICIAL LEVELS IN OTHER AREAS OF GOVERNMENT.

BUT I THINK, ALSO, WE HAVE SOMETHING ELSE WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE. AS WE SAW IN THE THREE DAYS THAT WE HAVE BEEN IN YOUR COUNTRY, THESE PRINCIPLES OF RELATIONS AND COOPERATION BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE. WE SENSED THAT AS WE SAW YOUR PEOPLE IN SUCH GREAT NUMBERS, AND I CAN ASSURE YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, THEY ALSO HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AND SO NOT ONLY OFFICIALLY, NOT ONLY AT THE HEAD OF STATE AND HEAD OF GOVERNMENT LEVEL, BUT ALSO AMONG OUR PEOPLE THERE IS SUPPORT FOR THIS DOCUMENT THAT WE HAVE SIGNED, AND SUPPORT NOT ONLY FOR THE SPECIFIC AGREEMENTS, DECLARATIONS THAT ARE CONTAINED THEREIN, BUT SUPPORT FOR THE SPIRIT WHICH WE HAVE DISCUSSED, IN WHICH WE WILL GO ON FROM THIS AGREEMENT TO OTHERS IN THE FUTURE THAT WILL BUILD ON THEM.

FOR EXAMPLE, IN OUR DISCUSSIONS WE HAVE EXPLORED WAYS AND MEANS THAT IN THE FUTURE WE COULD BUILD ON THE UNDERSTANDINGS SET FORTH IN THIS AGREEMENT. IT IS ALSO VERY SIGNIFICANT TO NOTE THAT THE RELATIONS AND PRINCIPLES DESCRIBED HEREIN ARE RELATIONS AND COOPERATION WHICH ARE DEDICATED TO THE WORKS OF PEACE, AND WE BELIEVE THAT THIS IS AGAIN SOMETHING WHICH HAS THE SUPPORT OF YOUR PEOPLE AND OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, BASED ON WHAT WE HAVE SEEN IN OUR VISIT HERE.

YOU HAVE REFERRED, MR. PRESIDENT, TO THE FACT THAT WHILE WE HAVE MADE VERY SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS BY REASON OF THE NEGOTIATIONS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE TODAY IN REMOVING ROAD BLOCKS WHICH HAVE EXISTED TOWARD A FINAL EQUITABLE, PERMANENT PEACE AGREEMENT, THAT THERE IS STILL A LONG ROAD TO TRAVEL. WE RECOGNIZE THAT AS YOU RECOGNIZE IT, AND WE LOOK FORWARD TO ATTEMPTING TO WORK WITH YOU, WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS INVOLVED IN ATTEMPTING TO FIND SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS, BECAUSE WE BELIEVE THAT IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS IT IS THE PERMANENT PEACE SETTLEMENT WHICH IS IN THE INTEREST OF EVERY GOVERNMENT IN THE AREA AND EVERY NATION IN THE AREA. AND IT IS NOT OUR INTENTION, AS YOU HAVE INDICATED IT IS NOT YOUR INTENTION, THAT WHAT WE HAVE DONE TO DATE IS FINAL. IT IS A BEGINNING, A VERY GOOD BEGINNING, AND IT HAS BEEN FOLLOWED UP VERY SUBSTANTIALLY BY THIS BILATERAL UNDERSTANDING WHICH WE HAVE SIGNED TODAY. BUT THERE IS MORE TO BE DONE ON BOTH FRONTS, AND WE LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU IN ACCOMPLISHING THOSE GOALS.

AND FINALLY, MR. PRESIDENT, I WOULD NOT WANT THIS MOMENT TO PASS WITHOUT REFLECTING ON THOSE FEW MINUTES THAT WE HAD, THROUGH YOUR COURTESY, STANDING BY THE PYRAMIDS, THINKING BACK OVER THE THOUSANDS OF YEARS OF HISTORY WHICH YOUR PEOPLE HAVE KNOWN, AND HISTORY WHICH IS THE COMMON HERITAGE OF THE CIVILIZATION OF OUR WORLD TODAY.

WE THINK OF THE GREAT THINGS THAT YOUR PEOPLE HAVE DONE IN THE PAST, BUT AS WE STOOD THERE, I THOUGHT ALSO OF THE EVEN GREATER THINGS THAT

YOU, YOUR GOVERNMENT, NOW THAT WE MOVE INTO AN ERA OF PEACE, NOW THAT WE WILL HAVE COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. AND WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS AS WELL, I AM SURE, IN ACCOMPLISHING PEACEFUL GOALS, WE THINK THAT EGYPT NOW IS AT THE BEGINNING -- IT IS ALMOST TRITE TO SAY IT -- NOT ONLY OF A NEW ERA, BUT THE BEGINNING OF WHAT CAN BE THE GREATEST PROGRESS THIS NATION HAS KNOWN FOR MANY GENERATIONS AND EVEN CENTURIES.

THAT IS YOUR GOAL. YOU HAVE SPOKEN FEELINGLY TO ME ABOUT THAT GOAL AS WE HAVE SEEN YOUR PEOPLE, SO MANY OF THEM, THE FARMERS, THE WORKERS, THE TEACHERS, THE PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE AND THE OTHERS, WHETHER IN THE COUNTRYSIDE, IN CAIRO, OR IN ALEXANDRIA.

IT IS A GREAT GOAL, AND YOU CAN BE SURE, MR. PRESIDENT, THAT WE IN AMERICA SHARE THAT GOAL WITH YOU, AND AS FAR AS THE PRINCIPLES STATED IN THE PAPERS THAT WE HAVE JUST SIGNED ARE CONCERNED, YOU CAN BE SURE WE DO NOT CONSIDER THIS JUST ANOTHER PIECE OF PAPER. IT HAS THE BACKING OF OUR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY, IT HAS MY PERSONAL BACKING AND IT ALSO HAS THE HEARTFELT SUPPORT, I AM SURE, OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

(END TEXTS)

June 15, 1974

His Excellency
Yitzhak Rabin
Prime Minister of Israel
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have the honor to transmit to you the following message from President Nixon.

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

"I am looking forward with particular pleasure to renewing our friendship and to the talks we will be having when I visit Israel.

"Even before we meet, however, I want to send you these few words about the joint statement which President Sadat and I signed today just before my departure from Cairo. The Egyptians suggested that it would be useful to develop a statement of principles governing US-Egyptian relations. I see this as part of President Sadat's policy of reorienting his country's position away from the Soviet Union and, as such, I believe the statement serves the interests that both your country and mine are pursuing.

"In substance, the emphasis of the US-Egyptian statement is on the establishment of various bilateral working groups under the Joint Cooperation Commission we and the Egyptians announced on May 31. This is in effect an extension of the concept of tying the interests of the Arab countries closer to ours on the pattern of the commissions we recently announced with Saudi Arabia.

"So far as specific projects are concerned, you will have noted that we have agreed to negotiate an agreement of cooperation in the nuclear energy field, similar to agreements we have with some 30 countries and embodying bilateral safeguards supplementary to those under the International Atomic Energy Agency. I know that Israel is also interested in developing a nuclear energy facility based on technology, equipment and fuel imported from the United States. If you wish, we can discuss this matter in more detail during my visit, but I want you to know that we are prepared to negotiate an agreement of cooperation in the nuclear energy field with Israel and to announce this when I am in Israel.

"Finally, Mr. Prime Minister, I want to say a word about the language in the US-Egyptian statement relating to the Palestinians, since I am aware that this is a particularly sensitive issue in your country. You will note that the formulation used is the same as appeared in the US-Soviet communique at the last Moscow Summit Meeting. The Egyptians sought to include language which would have gone considerably further. We did not agree, but it is our judgment that the reference to the Palestinians in the joint statement was the minimum possible, given the political realities which President Sadat faces.

"We shall have an opportunity to go into all of these matters and others in depth when we meet, but I thought you would find it helpful to have this preliminary message from me today.

"Very truly yours,

Richard Nixon"

Sincerely,

Kenneth B. Keating

U. S. INFORMATION SERVICE AMERICAN EMBASSY
71, Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv, Tel. 56171 Ext. 309

News Report

JUNE 15, 1974

SAFEGUARDS PREVENT MILITARY USE OF NUCLEAR EQUIPMENT
BY EGYPT

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14 -- SAFEGUARDS APPLIED TO THE NUCLEAR FUEL AND REACTIONS WHICH THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARED TO SELL TO EGYPT WILL MAKE THEIR DIVERSION FOR MILITARY PURPOSES IMPOSSIBLE, STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SAY.

THE OFFICIALS MADE THE POINT JUNE 14 IN DISCUSSIONS WITH NEWSMEN THE DECISION OF EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS TOWARD AN AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION IN THE NUCLEAR ENERGY FIELD.

THE UNITED STATES ALREADY HAS 30 SUCH AGREEMENTS WITH 29 COUNTRIES, THE OFFICIALS SAID, AND THEY NOTED THAT EGYPT'S INTEREST IN WORKING OUT SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT GOES BACK TO THE MID-1960'S. TALKS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES WERE HELD THEN BUT THEY DID NOT REACH FRUITION BEFORE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WERE BROKEN AT THE TIME OF THE 1967 ARAB-ISRAELI WAR.

WHAT EGYPT IS SEEKING, THE OFFICIALS TOLD NEWSMEN, IS A GENERATING PLANT OF 600-MEGAWATTS CAPACITY, WHICH WOULD BE POWERED BY ONE NUCLEAR REACTOR. THEY SAID THAT IF THE NEGOTIATIONS ARE SUCCESSFUL THE PLANT WILL BE IN PLACE BY EARLY 1980'S. WITH EGYPT'S DEVELOPING ECONOMY AND DESIRE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION, THE OFFICIALS SAID, THERE IS NO QUESTION OF ITS NEED FOR ADDITIONAL POWER SOURCES.

THEY STRESSED, HOWEVER, THAT BEFORE THE EQUIPMENT CAN BE DELIVERED EGYPT MUST AGREE TO ACCEPT THE INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS, INCLUDING PERIODIC INSEPCTION, SET FORTH BY THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY.

IN ADDTION, THEY SAID, EGYPT MUST AGREE THAT ONLY THE INTENDED USE BE MADE OF ANY EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY THAT THE UNITED STATES MAY SUPPLY.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS ALSO NOTED THAT EGYPT HAS SIGNED, BUT HAS NOT RATIFIED, THE NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY.

THE OFFICIALS SAID THE EGYPTIANS EXPRESSED INTEREST IN WORKING OUT AN AGREEMENT FOR NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES IN A DIPLOMATIC NOTE IN JANUARY. AS RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES CONTINUED TO IMPROVE, THE OFFICIALS SAID, A WORKING LEVEL GROUP FROM CAIRO DISCUSSED THE MATTER IN WASHINGTON IN LATE APRIL.

IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION, THE OFFICIALS SAID THE UNITED STATES HAS NOT SUPPLIED NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS TO ANY COUNTRIES IN THE MIDDLE

(MORE)

EAST BEFORE NOW. THEY RECALLED, HOWEVER, THAT ISRAEL ALSO HAS DISCUSSED THE POSSIBILITY OF ACQUIRING SUCH EQUIPMENT.

IN FACT, THEY NOTED, ISRAELI REPRESENTATIVES WERE IN WASHINGTON IN CONNECTION WITH THE MATTER IN LATE APRIL AT THE SAME TIME AS THE EGYPTIANS. THEREFORE THEY DOUBTED THAT ISRAEL WAS SURPRIZED BY THE U.S.-EGYPTIAN ANNOUNCEMENT JUNE 14.

ANSWERING ANOTHER QUESTION, THE STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS POINTED OUT THAT THERE IS A FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PROPOSED U.S.-EGYPTIAN NUCLEAR AGREEMENT AND THE ONE BETWEEN CANADA AND INDIA WHICH LED TO INDIA'S SETTING OFF A NUCLEAR EXPLOSION LAST MONTH. THE CANADIAN-INDIAN AGREEMENT WAS REACHED IN THE MID-1950'S, THEY SAID, AND CONTAINED NO AGREED SAFEGUARS.

THE OFFICIALS ALSO TOLD NEWSMEN THAT MEMBERS OF THE U.S. CONGRESS, INCLUDING THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY, WERE CONSULTED EARLIER THIS WEEK ON THE U.S.-EGYPTIAN PROPOSAL. WHEN AN AGREEMENT IS REACHED IT MUST BE APPROVED BY CONGRESS, THEY SAID.

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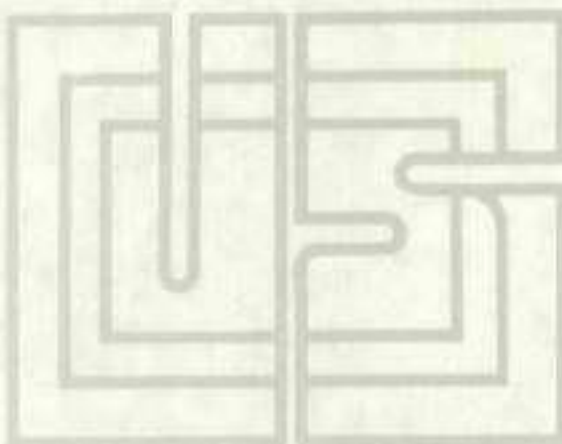
U.S. CULTURAL CENTER, ISRAEL



OFFICIAL TEXT

JUNE 13, 1974

NIXON-SADAT EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS IN CAIRO

CAIRO, EGYPT, JUNE 12 -- PRESIDENT SADAT HAILED THE NIXON VISIT AS "A MILESTONE IN THE SHAPING AND EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS ON A SOUND AND SOLID BASIS." THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER MR. NIXON'S LEADERSHIP "IS VITAL TO PROMOTE PEACE AND TRANQUILITY IN THE (MIDEAST) AREA," THE EGYPTIAN LEADER SAID.

PRESIDENT NIXON SAID THE MEETING MARKED THE DAY WHEN "WE CEMENT THE FOUNDATIONS OF A NEW RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO GREAT PEOPLES WHO WILL DEDICATE THEMSELVES IN THE FUTURE TO WORKING TOGETHER FOR GREAT CAUSES."

MR. NIXON SAID THERE ARE TWO GREAT CAUSES IN THE MIDEAST THAT THE UNITED STATES WELCOMES THE OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE: ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND PEACE -- ECONOMIC PROGRESS FOR THE PEOPLE OF EGYPT, FOR ALL PEOPLES IN THIS AREA AND IN THE WORLD,... PEACE WHICH IS PERMANENT AND JUST AND EQUITABLE."

HE ALSO HAILED PRESIDENT SADAT AS A MAN WITHOUT WHOSE WISDOM, COURAGE, VISION AND STATESMANSHIP "WE WOULD NOT HAVE MADE THE PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE THAT WE HAVE MADE."

"THE UNITED STATES," HE TOLD MR. SADAT, "WELCOMES THE OPPORTUNITY TO COOPERATE WITH YOU AND YOUR GOVERNMENT IN YOUR PROGRAMS OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS."

FOLLOWING ARE THE TEXTS OF PRESIDENT SADAT'S WELCOMING STATEMENT AND PRESIDENT NIXON'S RESPONSE:

(BEGIN SADAT TEXT)

IT IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE THAT WE SEE AMONG US PRESIDENT NIXON AND MRS. NIXON. IT IS AN ADDED PLEASURE THAT PRESIDENT NIXON HAS ACCEPTED MY INVITATION TO VISIT EGYPT AT THIS PARTICULAR AND CRUCIAL PHASE WHICH THE MIDDLE EAST IS GOING THROUGH.

COMING AT THIS VERY JUNCTION WHEN THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS IS GEARED TOWARD A PEACEFUL, HONORABLE AND JUST SETTLEMENT, PRESIDENT NIXON'S OFFICIAL VISIT ACQUIRES MAJOR SIGNIFICANCE.

THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT NIXON IS VITAL TO PROMOTE PEACE AND TRANQUILITY IN THE AREA. IT IS A GREAT CHALLENGE, BUT I AM CONVINCED THAT WITH GOOD WILL AND

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DETERMINATION, STATESMEN OF THE STATURE OF PRESIDENT NIXON ARE APT TO MEET IT.

THE CHALLENGE IS WHETHER TO SUBSTITUTE THIS PRECARIOUS SITUATION OF CEASEFIRE BY A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE SO THAT OUR AREA WILL BE USHERED INTO AN ERA OF NORMALCY.

IT IS WITH VISION, FORWARDNESS AND COLLECTIVE HUMAN EFFORT THAT THE MIDDLE EAST WILL BE AFFORDED AT LONG LAST THE PROPER OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRIBUTE POSITIVELY TO THE VARIOUS ENDEAVORS TO BUILD AND CEMENT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PEACE AND PROGRESS.

I AM NOT ONLY CONVINCED BUT CONFIDENT THAT THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT NIXON WILL BE A MILESTONE IN THE SHAPING AND EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS ON A SOUND AND SOLID BASIS AND IN SUCH A MANNER THAT, I HOPE, WILL COMPENSATE FOR THE LONG YEARS OF STRAIN AND LACK OF UNDERSTANDING.

AS YOU WILL SOON WITNESS, MR. PRESIDENT, THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE WHO HAVE GIVEN THE WORLD ITS FIRST CIVILIZATION WILL EXPRESS TO YOU AND THROUGH YOU TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THEIR SENTIMENTS AND FRIENDSHIP.

THE RECENT EFFORTS OF THE UNITED STATES EXERTED UNDER YOUR LEADERSHIP AND WISE GUIDANCE HAVE LED IN A VERY CONCRETE WAY TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL BOTH ON THE SYRIAN AND EGYPTIAN FRONTS, AND DESPITE THE FACT THAT THIS IS BUT ONE STEP, IT IS HOWEVER A RIGHT ONE AND IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION, AND WITHOUT IT NO PROGRESS COULD HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED ON THE LONG ROAD TO PEACE.

AS YOU HAVE MENTIONED, MR. PRESIDENT, ON MANY OCCASIONS STARTING WITH YOUR INAUGURAL STATEMENT, YOU HAVE DEDICATED THIS ERA FOR PEACE THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS RATHER THAN CONFRONTATION.

I AM FULLY AWARE THAT YOU SHARE WITH ME THE BELIEF THAT THIS IS A UNIQUE MOMENT AND A MAJOR TURNING POINT WHICH SHOULD NOT BE LOST BUT RATHER GRASPED WITH VIGILANCE, PERSISTENCE AND DEDICATION TO BUILD A DURABLE AND HONORABLE PEACE. ON MY BEHALF AND ON BEHALF OF THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE, AND IN MY OWN NAME, I WELCOME YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, AND MRS. NIXON. (END SADAT TEXT)

(BEGIN NIXON TEXT)

MR. PRESIDENT, WE HAVE BEEN GREATLY TOUCHED BY YOUR GENEROUS REMARKS AND WE HAVE ALSO BEEN ENORMOUSLY MOVED BY THE RECEPTION WE HAVE RECEIVED AS WE PASSED THROUGH THE STREETS OF CAIRO TODAY.

YOU HAVE SPOKEN OF THE FACT THAT WE STAND HERE AT A TIME IN HISTORY WHICH COULD WELL PROVE TO BE NOT ONLY A LANDMARK BUT WHICH COULD WELL BE REMEMBERED CENTURIES FROM NOW AS ONE OF THOSE GREAT TURNING POINTS WHICH AFFECTS MANKIND FOR THE BETTER.

IT HAS BEEN TOO LONG THAT OUR TWO NATIONS HAVE BEEN THROUGH A PERIOD OF MISUNDERSTANDING AND NON-COOPERATION, AND TODAY MARKS THE DAY WHEN BY YOUR MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES -- THE TWO PRESIDENTS OF EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES MEETING TOGETHER -- WE CEMENT THE FOUNDATIONS OF A NEW RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO GREAT PEOPLES WHO WILL DEDICATE THEMSELVES IN THE FUTURE TO WORKING TOGETHER FOR GREAT CAUSES.

I SPEAK FIRST OF THE CAUSE OF PROGRESS FOR THE PEOPLE OF EGYPT AND FOR OUR OWN PEOPLE.

AS WE TRAVELED THROUGH THE STREETS AND SAW HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE GREETING US, AS YOU HAVE SAID, FROM THEIR HEARTS, IT MADE US BOTH REALIZE WHAT WE OWE TO THEM AND WHAT WE OWE TO FUTURE GENERATIONS.

AND SO WE WANT TO WORK TOGETHER FOR PROGRESS, ECONOMIC PROGRESS FOR THE PEOPLE OF EGYPT, FOR ALL PEOPLES IN THIS AREA AND IN THE WORLD.

AND THE UNITED STATES WELCOMES THE OPPORTUNITY TO COOPERATE WITH YOU AND YOUR GOVERNMENT IN YOUR PROGRAMS OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS TO WHICH YOU ARE DEVOTING AND DEDICATING SO MUCH OF YOUR VERY GREAT ENERGIES TODAY. AND ALSO AS WE SAW THOSE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WE THOUGHT OF ANOTHER GREAT GOAL TOWARD WHICH WE SHALL AND WILL WORK TOGETHER, THAT IS THE GOAL OF PEACE. WE HAVE ALREADY MADE PROGRESS TOWARD THAT GOAL.

CERTAIN ROADBLOCKS ALONG THE LONG AND DIFFICULT ROAD TOWARD PERMANENT PEACE HAVE ALREADY BEEN REMOVED: THE DISENGAGEMENT ON THE EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI FRONT AND THEN LATER ON THE SYRIAN-ISRAELI FRONT LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR FURTHER PROGRESS IN THE FUTURE.

LET US TODAY RECOGNIZE THAT, AS WE MEET THEM, OUR GOALS ARE TWOFOLD: ECONOMIC PROGRESS -- PROGRESS IN ALL FIELDS FOR THE PEOPLE OF YOUR COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE OF THIS AREA. AND PEACE -- PEACE WHICH IS PERMANENT AND JUST AND EQUITABLE -- BECAUSE WITHOUT PEACE THERE CAN BE NO PROGRESS, AND WITHOUT PROGRESS AND HOPE THERE CAN BE NO PEACE.

AND, MR. PRESIDENT, FINALLY I SHOULD LIKE, IN THE PRESENCE OF YOUR PEOPLE, TO PAY A TRIBUTE TO YOU.

THE HISTORIANS YEARS LATER WILL PERHAPS SEE ALL OF THESE GREAT EVENTS IN PERSPECTIVE, BUT ONE FACT STANDS OUT TODAY -- THAT WITHOUT THE WISDOM, WITHOUT THE VISION, WITHOUT THE COURAGE, WITHOUT THE STATESMANSHIP OF PRESIDENT SADAT OF EGYPT WE WOULD NOT HAVE MADE THE PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE THAT WE HAVE MADE.

(MORE)

AND THE WORLD OWES HIM A GREAT DEBT FOR WHAT HE HAS DONE. AND IT IS FOR THIS REASON, COMBINED WITH THE REASON THAT MY WIFE AND I HAVE LOOKED FORWARD TO THIS MOMENT TO MEETING YOU, TO TALKING TO YOU PERSONALLY AND OFFICIALLY ABOUT THE PROBLEMS THAT WE FACE IN THE FUTURE IN WHICH OUR TWO GREAT PEOPLES NOW AT LAST WILL BE WORKING TOGETHER.

PROGRESS AT HOME, AND PEACE, NOT ONLY IN THIS AREA BUT FOR ALL PEOPLES IN THE WORLD, THESE ARE OUR GOALS AND TOGETHER WE ARE PRIVILEGED TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO WORK FOR SUCH GREAT GOALS. (END NIXON TEXT)

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OFFICIAL TEXT

JUNE 15, 1974

NIXON-SADAT EXCHANGE ON SIGNING OF PRINCIPLES

CAIRO, JUNE 14 -- FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE EXCHANGE OF REMARKS BETWEEN PRESIDENT ANWAR SADAT AND PRESIDENT NIXON ON THE SIGNING OF PRINCIPLES OF RELATIONS AND COOPERATION BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES AT THE THEATER ABDIN PALACE AT 12:26 P.M. (CAIRO TIME) JUNE 14.

(BEGIN TEXT)

PRESIDENT SADAT: GREAT GUEST OF EGYPT, THE PRESIDENT, RICHARD NIXON, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I AM INDEED HAPPY TO BE ABLE TO SPEAK TO YOU ONCE AGAIN AT THE END OF THIS VISIT WHICH WE ALL SHARE THE VIEW THAT IT IS A VISIT WHICH IS BOTH HISTORIC AND OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE BECAUSE OF THE SIGNIFICANCE THAT IT BEARS IN STEERING AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS ONCE AGAIN TOWARDS THE PATH OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION, AND BECAUSE OF THE DRASTIC STEPS WHICH IT IS TAKING NOW IN ORDER TO TRY AND BRING A SETTLEMENT TO A PAINFUL SITUATION THAT HAS EXISTED FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

YOUR VISIT, MR. PRESIDENT, HAS ACTUALLY COME IN THE WAKE OF CONCENTRATED EFFORTS THAT HAVE BEEN EXERTED AND WHICH WERE CROWNED BY THE DISENGAGEMENT AGREEMENTS THAT WERE SIGNED ON BOTH THE EGYPTIAN AND SYRIAN FRONTS.

AND YOU PERSONALLY, MR. PRESIDENT, HAVE HAD GREAT EFFORTS WHICH WE ARE INDEED THANKFUL FOR. AND AT THE SAME TIME YOUR SECRETARY OF STATE, MR. KISSINGER, WHO KNOWS NO REST AT ALL AND NO RESPITE IN HIS EFFORTS, HE ALSO HAS A ROLE THAT WILL ALWAYS REMAIN KNOWN AND RECOGNIZED.

AND ONCE AGAIN, I FIND THAT I HAVE TO FORMULATE THE SITUATION AS WE CONCEIVE IT BEFORE YOU. AND THIS POSITION, WE FEEL, HAS THREE MAIN FACTORS: WE FIND THAT THE DISENGAGEMENT AGREEMENT, ALTHOUGH IT HAS CONTRIBUTED IMMENSELY IN BREEDING THE RIGHT CLIMATE, WE BELIEVE THAT IT STILL REMAINS TO BE A MILITARY ISSUE THAT HAD ONLY TO DO WITH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS DEALING WITH THE CEASEFIRE.

WE FIND THAT THE DISENGAGEMENT AGREEMENTS HAVE ACTUALLY OPENED THE DOOR BEFORE AN ISSUE THAT NEEDS A LOT OF EFFORTS AND WE BELIEVE THAT

(MORE)

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WE CANNOT POSSIBLY BELITTLE THE DIMENSIONS OF THOSE GREAT EFFORTS.

AND THIS, IN FACT, IS THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE AGAINST THE PAINFUL RECURRENCE OF WAR.

THE SECOND FACTOR IS THAT WE HAVE TO ADMIT THAT THE CRUX OF THE WHOLE PROBLEM IN THE MIDDLE EAST ARE THE LEGITIMATE RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINE PEOPLE AND UNLESS THIS IS IMPLEMENTED, WE FEEL THAT THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST WILL BE DWINDLING.

THE THIRD FACTOR IS THAT FROM THE BOTTOM OF OUR HEARTS, WE DO WELCOME THE CHANGE THAT HAS OCCURRED IN THE AMERICAN POSITION AND WE ACTUALLY WELCOME AND FEEL SATISFIED WITH THIS NEW SPIRIT AND THIS POSITIVE POLICY.

WE ALL, AND I PERSONALLY, HAVE BEEN VERY FRANK FROM THE VERY BEGINNING AND I HAVE ACTUALLY SUBMITTED AND EXPRESSED INITIATIVES TO OUR VICTORIOUS TROOPS ON THE FRONT AND TO THE WHOLE WORLD AND WITH FULL DETERMINATION TO PURSUE THAT POLICY.

BUT I FEEL THAT THESE EFFORTS CANNOT POSSIBLY IMPLEMENT EVERYTHING ON THEIR OWN, BUT I FEEL THAT IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENT THIS DRIVE OF OURS, ALL THE PARTIES HAVE TO ADMIT THAT THE SIXTH OF OCTOBER HAS BROUGHT A CHANGE AND IT HAS DISSIPATED FOREVER THE FANTASY THAT THERE COULD BE ANYTHING THAT CAN BE ACHIEVED BY THE FORCE OF ARMS OR TO TRY AND IMPOSE A CERTAIN WILL.

AND IT IS UPON SUCH CONVICTION BY ALL THE PARTIES OF SUCH PRINCIPLES THAT PEACE CAN POSSIBLY BE ESTABLISHED. AND IT IS INDEED WITH SATISFACTION THAT I HAVE TO SAY THAT ALL THE BILATERAL TALKS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE BETWEEN PRESIDENT NIXON AND MYSELF, OR WHETHER PRESIDENT NIXON AND UNITED STATES SECRETARY DR. KISSINGER AND MYSELF, AND MINISTER ISMAIL FAHMY, THAT IS ON THE OFFICIAL PLANE, OR WHETHER THE MEETINGS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE UNOFFICIALLY DURING THAT VISIT, I BELIEVE THAT THIS ALL ENHANCES OUR FEELING THAT A GREAT DEAL IS BEING DONE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE.

WE SHALL DO OUR VERY BEST ACTUALLY TO PURSUE THIS LINE OF CONDUCT SO THAT THE COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES SHOULD BE BASED ON MUTUAL RESPECT AND FOR A BROADER SPHERE OF COOPERATION.

ALLOW ME THAT PERSONALLY I WILL SAY THAT THIS VISIT HAS BEEN AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ME AND FOR MRS. SADAT TO GET TO WELCOME A GREAT STATESMAN AND THE HEAD OF A VERY GREAT STATE, PRESIDENT NIXON, AND MRS. NIXON, AND A TRIBUTE TO A GREAT LADY THAT STANDS BY HER HUSBAND IN THE ASSUMPTION OF A GREAT ROLE.

IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF EGYPT, I WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS ONCE AGAIN OUR HAPPINESS THAT WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO WELCOME PRESIDENT NIXON AND MRS. NIXON AND WERE TO WELCOME HIM ON THAT VISIT, A VISIT WHICH WE FEEL HAS BEEN OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE AND MOST FRUITFUL AND WE DO HOPE THAT

THE PRACTICAL EFFECT OF THAT VISIT WOULD APPEAR IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE. THANK YOU.

THE PRESIDENT: MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

MR. PRESIDENT, I FIRST WANT TO ENDORSE VERY ENTHUSIASTICALLY YOUR VERY GENEROUS COMPLIMENT TO OUR SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE ROLE HE HAS PLAYED ALONG WITH MEMBERS OF THE U.S. TEAM IN WORKING OUT THE VARIOUS PROBLEMS TO WHICH YOU HAVE REFERRED.

AND ON MY PART, MAY I PAY MY RESPECTS TO FOREIGN SECRETARY FAHMY FOR THE ROLE THAT HE HAS PLAYED, AND MEMBERS OF YOUR TEAM, IN WORKING OUT MANY OF THE DETAILS AND ALSO MANY OF THE HARD, SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES THAT HAVE CONFRONTED US.

WE ARE BOTH FORTUNATE, I BELIEVE, IN THE SUPPORT THAT WE HAVE HAD AND THE TALKS THAT HAVE GONE FORWARD HAVE BEEN ONES THAT HAVE LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR NOT ONLY A CONTINUATION OF A DIRECT CONTACT BETWEEN YOU, PRESIDENT SADAT, AND ME, THROUGH CHANNELS THAT WE HAVE ESTABLISHED, BUT ALSO DIRECT CONTACTS AT THE FOREIGN MINISTER LEVEL AND AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT TO PUT MEANING AND ALSO SUBSTANCE INTO THE PAPERS THAT WE SIGN, THE SPEECHES THAT WE MAY MAKE, THE DECLARATIONS THAT MAY BE FORTHCOMING.

ALSO, ON THIS OCCASION, BEFORE LEAVING CAIRO, COULD I EXPRESS AGAIN OUR GRATEFUL APPRECIATION ON BEHALF OF NOT ONLY MRS. NIXON AND MYSELF, BUT ALL OF OURS WHO ARE IN THE AMERICAN PARTY, FOR THE OVERWHELMING HOSPITALITY THAT YOU HAVE EXTENDED TO US ON THIS VISIT. WE ARE MOST GRATEFUL, GRATEFUL FOR THAT HOSPITALITY, AND WE SHALL ALWAYS REMEMBER IT AND WE LOOK FORWARD TO THE OPPORTUNITY LATER THIS YEAR TO HAVE MRS. SADAT, WHO STANDS SO STRONGLY AND LOYALLY AND EFFECTIVELY BY YOUR SIDE, AS WELL AS YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, VISIT THE UNITED STATES AGAIN AND GET TO KNOW OUR COUNTRY AND OUR PEOPLE BETTER, NOT ONLY AT THE OFFICIAL LEVEL, BUT AS I HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY, ACROSS THE NATION AMONG ALL PEOPLE FOR ALL WALKS OF LIFE.

WE HAVE TODAY SIGNED A STATEMENT WHICH HAS AS ITS TITLE, PRINCIPLES OF RELATIONS AND COOPERATION BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES.

I THINK, MR. PRESIDENT, AS I SIGN THIS STATEMENT, AS YOU MUST THINK, OF THE MANY STATEMENTS AND TREATIES AND EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS AND OTHERS THAT I HAVE SIGNED SINCE I HAVE BEEN IN THIS OFFICE. SOME HAVE MEANT A GREAT DEAL MORE THAN OTHERS, BUT THERE IS ONE IMPORTANT RULE WHICH GOVERNS STATEMENTS OR AGREEMENTS OR TREATIES OR WHATEVER DOCUMENTS ARE SIGNED BY HEADS OF GOVERNMENT, AND THAT IS THIS: THAT THE STATEMENT, THE TREATY, THE AGREEMENT, IS ONLY AS GOOD AS THE WILL AND THE DETERMINATION OF THE PARTIES CONCERNED TO KEEP THAT AGREEMENT.

NOW, WHAT WE HAVE ESTABLISHED IN THIS VISIT, BRIEF THOUGH IT IS: FIRST, THAT THAT WILL AND DETERMINATION TO KEEP THE AGREEMENT AND NOT TO BE SATISFIED JUST WITH IT, BUT TO BUILD ON IT. WE HAVE CERTAINLY

ESTABLISHED THAT THAT WILL AND DETERMINATION EXISTS BETWEEN THE TWO HEADS OF STATE AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENT, PRESIDENT SADAT AND MYSELF. WE HAVE ESTABLISHED THAT IT ALSO EXISTS AT OFFICIAL LEVELS IN OTHER AREAS OF GOVERNMENT.

BUT I THINK, ALSO, WE HAVE SOMETHING ELSE WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE. AS WE SAW IN THE THREE DAYS THAT WE HAVE BEEN IN YOUR COUNTRY, THESE PRINCIPLES OF RELATIONS AND COOPERATION BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE. WE SENSED THAT AS WE SAW YOUR PEOPLE IN SUCH GREAT NUMBERS, AND I CAN ASSURE YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, THEY ALSO HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AND SO NOT ONLY OFFICIALLY, NOT ONLY AT THE HEAD OF STATE AND HEAD OF GOVERNMENT LEVEL, BUT ALSO AMONG OUR PEOPLE THERE IS SUPPORT FOR THIS DOCUMENT THAT WE HAVE SIGNED, AND SUPPORT NOT ONLY FOR THE SPECIFIC AGREEMENTS, DECLARATIONS THAT ARE CONTAINED THEREIN, BUT SUPPORT FOR THE SPIRIT WHICH WE HAVE DISCUSSED, IN WHICH WE WILL GO ON FROM THIS AGREEMENT TO OTHERS IN THE FUTURE THAT WILL BUILD ON THEM.

FOR EXAMPLE, IN OUR DISCUSSIONS WE HAVE EXPLORED WAYS AND MEANS THAT IN THE FUTURE WE COULD BUILD ON THE UNDERSTANDINGS SET FORTH IN THIS AGREEMENT. IT IS ALSO VERY SIGNIFICANT TO NOTE THAT THE RELATIONS AND PRINCIPLES DESCRIBED HEREIN ARE RELATIONS AND COOPERATION WHICH ARE DEDICATED TO THE WORKS OF PEACE, AND WE BELIEVE THAT THIS IS AGAIN SOMETHING WHICH HAS THE SUPPORT OF YOUR PEOPLE AND OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, BASED ON WHAT WE HAVE SEEN IN OUR VISIT HERE.

YOU HAVE REFERRED, MR. PRESIDENT, TO THE FACT THAT WHILE WE HAVE MADE VERY SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS BY REASON OF THE NEGOTIATIONS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE TODAY IN REMOVING ROAD BLOCKS WHICH HAVE EXISTED TOWARD A FINAL EQUITABLE, PERMANENT PEACE AGREEMENT, THAT THERE IS STILL A LONG ROAD TO TRAVEL. WE RECOGNIZE THAT AS YOU RECOGNIZE IT, AND WE LOOK FORWARD TO ATTEMPTING TO WORK WITH YOU, WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS INVOLVED IN ATTEMPTING TO FIND SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS, BECAUSE WE BELIEVE THAT IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS IT IS THE PERMANENT PEACE SETTLEMENT WHICH IS IN THE INTEREST OF EVERY GOVERNMENT IN THE AREA AND EVERY NATION IN THE AREA. AND IT IS NOT OUR INTENTION, AS YOU HAVE INDICATED IT IS NOT YOUR INTENTION, THAT WHAT WE HAVE DONE TO DATE IS FINAL. IT IS A BEGINNING, A VERY GOOD BEGINNING, AND IT HAS BEEN FOLLOWED UP VERY SUBSTANTIALLY BY THIS BILATERAL UNDERSTANDING WHICH WE HAVE SIGNED TODAY. BUT THERE IS MORE TO BE DONE ON BOTH FRONTS, AND WE LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU IN ACCOMPLISHING THOSE GOALS.

AND FINALLY, MR. PRESIDENT, I WOULD NOT WANT THIS MOMENT TO PASS WITHOUT REFLECTING ON THOSE FEW MINUTES THAT WE HAD, THROUGH YOUR COURTESY, STANDING BY THE PYRAMIDS, THINKING BACK OVER THE THOUSANDS OF YEARS OF HISTORY WHICH YOUR PEOPLE HAVE KNOWN, AND HISTORY WHICH IS THE COMMON HERITAGE OF THE CIVILIZATION OF OUR WORLD TODAY.

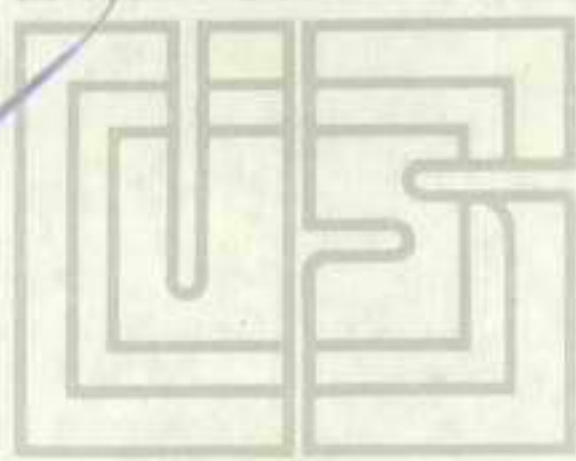
WE THINK OF THE GREAT THINGS THAT YOUR PEOPLE HAVE DONE IN THE PAST, BUT AS WE STOOD THERE, I THOUGHT ALSO OF THE EVEN GREATER THINGS THAT

YOU, YOUR GOVERNMENT, NOW THAT WE MOVE INTO AN ERA OF PEACE, NOW THAT WE WILL HAVE COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. AND WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS AS WELL, I AM SURE, IN ACCOMPLISHING PEACEFUL GOALS, WE THINK THAT EGYPT NOW IS AT THE BEGINNING -- IT IS ALMOST TRITE TO SAY IT -- NOT ONLY OF A NEW ERA, BUT THE BEGINNING OF WHAT CAN BE THE GREATEST PROGRESS THIS NATION HAS KNOWN FOR MANY GENERATIONS AND EVEN CENTURIES.

THAT IS YOUR GOAL. YOU HAVE SPOKEN FEELINGLY TO ME ABOUT THAT GOAL AS WE HAVE SEEN YOUR PEOPLE, SO MANY OF THEM, THE FARMERS, THE WORKERS, THE TEACHERS, THE PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE AND THE OTHERS, WHETHER IN THE COUNTRYSIDE, IN CAIRO, OR IN ALEXANDRIA.

IT IS A GREAT GOAL, AND YOU CAN BE SURE, MR. PRESIDENT, THAT WE IN AMERICA SHARE THAT GOAL WITH YOU, AND AS FAR AS THE PRINCIPLES STATED IN THE PAPERS THAT WE HAVE JUST SIGNED ARE CONCERNED, YOU CAN BE SURE WE DO NOT CONSIDER THIS JUST ANOTHER PIECE OF PAPER. IT HAS THE BACKING OF OUR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY, IT HAS MY PERSONAL BACKING AND IT ALSO HAS THE HEARTFELT SUPPORT, I AM SURE, OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

(END TEXTS)



OFFICIAL TEXT

JUNE 15, 1974

U.S.-EGYPTIAN DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

CAIRO, JUNE 14 -- PRESIDENT NIXON AND PRESIDENT SADAT HAVE AGREED TO MOVE U.S.-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS TO A NEW PLATEAU OF "FRIENDSHIP AND BROAD COOPERATION."

IN A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES SIGNED BY THE TWO LEADERS JUNE 14 THEY NOTED WASHINGTON AND CAIRO HAVE MOVED IN THE LAST YEAR FROM "ESTRANGEMENT TO A CONSTRUCTIVE WORKING RELATIONSHIP."

NOW THEY PROPOSE TO "DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO BROADEN THE TIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION," AND TO "CONTINUE THEIR ACTIVE COOPERATION AND THEIR ENERGETIC PURSUITS OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST."

THE TWO LEADERS PROPOSE A NUMBER OF CONCRETE STEPS TO IMPLEMENT THEIR AGREEMENT, INCLUDING A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES BY PRESIDENT SADAT BEFORE YEAR'S END AND AN EARLY VISIT TO EGYPT BY U.S. TREASURY SECRETARY SIMON FOR HIGH-LEVEL DISCUSSIONS AIMED AT STRENGTHENING "THE FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF EGYPT."

MR. NIXON HAS AGREED TO MAKING THE "MAXIMUM FEASIBLE CONTRIBUTION," SUBJECT TO CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL, TO EGYPT'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THE TWO GOVERNMENTS ALSO WILL BEGIN NEGOTIATION OF A NUCLEAR AGREEMENT DESIGNED TO PERMIT SALE TO EGYPT -- UNDER ADEQUATE SAFEGUARDS -- OF U.S. NUCLEAR REACTORS AND NUCLEAR FUEL.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY RONALD ZIEGLER, DISCUSSING THE NUCLEAR ENERGY CLAUSE LATER WITH NEWSMEN, ASSERTED IT "RELATES SOLELY TO ENERGY AND THE SAFEGUARDS PREVENT IT FROM RELATING TO ANYTHING ELSE. THE NUCLEAR SECTION HAS ABSOLUTELY NO IMPLICATIONS IN TERMS OF WEAPONS. ANYONE WHO WRITES THAT THIS COULD HELP EGYPT ACQUIRE A NUCLEAR CAPABILITY IS TOTALLY IN ERROR."

MR. ZIEGLER SAID THERE WOULD BE THE "TIGHTEST POSSIBLE CONTROLS" ON THE NUCLEAR MATERIAL, INCLUDING INSPECTION BY AMERICANS. THERE IS "A TOTAL PROHIBITION ON USE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES," HE SAID.

ASKED IF THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION HAS ANY FEAR THAT THE SECTION MIGHT INFLAME THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION, HE REPLIED, "NONE WHATSOEVER. THIS RELATES TO BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EGYPT AND DOES NOT RELATE TO ANY OTHER COUNTRY."

QUESTIONED AS TO WHETHER THE ADMINISTRATION HAS ANY APPREHENSIONS ABOUT THE REACTION OF ISRAEL TO THE AGREEMENT, HE ANSWERED, "NONE WHATSOEVER."

MORE

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THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES ALSO SAID THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WILL SET UP JOINT WORKING GROUPS TO CONSIDER SUEZ CANAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, TO EXPLORE WAYS OF INCREASING U.S. PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN JOINT U.S.-EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES.

EGYPT HAS ALSO AGREED TO PLACE "THE TREASURES OF TUTANKHAMEN" ON EXHIBIT IN THE UNITED STATES, AND WASHINGTON HAS AGREED TO CONSIDER WAYS TO AID IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CAIRO OPERA HOUSE.

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF RELATIONS AND COOPERATION BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES:

(BEGIN TEXT)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT MUHAMMED ANWAR EL-SADAT AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA RICHARD NIXON, HAVING HELD WIDE-RANGING DISCUSSIONS ON MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST TO THEIR TWO COUNTRIES, BEING ACUTELY AWARE OF THE CONTINUING NEED TO BUILD A STRUCTURE OF PEACE IN THE WORLD AND TO THAT END AND TO PROMOTE A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND, BEING GUIDED BY A DESIRE TO SEIZE THE HISTORIC OPPORTUNITY BEFORE THEM TO STRENGTHEN RELATIONS BETWEEN THEIR COUNTRIES ON THE BROADEST BASIS IN WAYS THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE WELL-BEING OF THE AREA AS A WHOLE AND WILL NOT BE DIRECTED AGAINST ANY OF ITS STATES OR PEOPLES OR AGAINST ANY OTHER STATE, HAVE AGREED THAT THE FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES SHOULD GOVERN RELATIONS BETWEEN EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES:

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF BILATERAL RELATIONS.

RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS WHATEVER THEIR ECONOMIC OR POLITICAL SYSTEMS SHOULD BE BASED ON THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, INCLUDING THE RIGHT OF EACH STATE TO EXISTENCE, INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY, THE RIGHT OF EACH STATE FREELY TO CHOOSE AND DEVELOP ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL SYSTEMS, NON-INTERVENTION IN EACH OTHER'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND RESPECT FOR TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

NATIONS SHOULD APPROACH EACH OTHER IN THE SPIRIT OF EQUALITY RESPECTING THEIR NATIONAL LIFE AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS. THE UNITED STATES AND EGYPT CONSIDER THAT THEIR RELATIONSHIP REFLECTS THESE CONVICTIONS.

PEACE AND PROGRESS IN THE MIDDLE EAST ARE ESSENTIAL IF GLOBAL PEACE IS TO BE ASSURED. A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE BASED ON FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 242 OF NOVEMBER 22ND, 1967, SHOULD TAKE INTO DUE ACCOUNT THE LEGITIMATE INTEREST OF ALL THE PEOPLES IN THE MIDEAST, INCLUDING THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE, AND THE RIGHT OF EXISTENCE OF ALL STATES IN THE AREA. PEACE CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY THROUGH A PROCESS OF CONTINUING NEGOTIATION AS CALLED FOR BY UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 338 OF OCTOBER 22, 1973, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE GENEVA MIDDLE EAST PEACE CONFERENCE.

IN RECOGNITION OF THESE PRINCIPLES THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SET THEMSELVES TO THESE TASKS:

THEY WILL INTENSIFY CONSULTATIONS AT ALL LEVELS INCLUDING FURTHER CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN THEIR PRESIDENTS AND THEY WILL STRENGTHEN THEIR BILATERAL COOPERATION WHENEVER A COMMON OR PARALLEL EFFORT WILL ENHANCE THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN THE WORLD.

THEY WILL CONTINUE THEIR ACTIVE COOPERATION AND THEIR ENERGETIC PURSUIT OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THEY WILL ENCOURAGE INCREASED CONTACTS BETWEEN MEMBERS OF ALL BRANCHES OF THEIR TWO GOVERNMENTS -- EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL -- FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING BETTER MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S INSTITUTIONS, PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES.

THEY ARE DETERMINED TO DEVELOP THEIR BILATERAL RELATIONS IN A SPIRIT OF ESTEEM, RESPECT AND MUTUAL ADVANTAGE. IN THE PAST YEAR THEY HAVE MOVED FROM ESTRANGEMENT TO A CONSTRUCTIVE WORKING RELATIONSHIP, THIS YEAR FROM THAT BASE THEY ARE MOVING TO A RELATIONSHIP OF FRIENDSHIP AND BROAD COOPERATION.

THEY VIEW ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS AS AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE STRENGTHENING OF THEIR BILATERAL RELATIONS AND WILL ACTIVELY PROMOTE THEM. TO THIS END THEY WILL FACILITATE COOPERATIVE AND JOINT VENTURES AMONG APPROPRIATE GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND WILL ENCOURAGE INCREASED TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

THEY CONSIDER ENCOURAGEMENT OF EXCHANGES AND JOINT RESEARCH IN THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL FIELD AS AN IMPORTANT MUTUAL AIM AND WILL TAKE APPROPRIATE CONCRETE STEPS FOR THIS PURPOSE.

THEY WILL DEEPEN CULTURAL TIES THROUGH EXCHANGES OF SCHOLARS, STUDENTS AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CULTURES OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

THEY WILL MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS TO INCREASE TOURISM IN BOTH DIRECTIONS AND TO AMPLIFY PERSON-TO-PERSON CONTACT AMONG THEIR CITIZENS.

THEY WILL TAKE MEASURES TO IMPROVE AIR AND MARITIME COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THEM.

THEY WILL SEEK TO ESTABLISH A BROAD RANGE OF WORKING RELATIONSHIPS AND WILL LOOK PARTICULARLY TO THEIR RESPECTIVE FOREIGN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS AND TO THE JOINT COMMISSION ON COOPERATION AS WELL AS TO OTHER OFFICIALS AND ORGANIZATIONS AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS AS APPROPRIATE TO IMPLEMENT THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE ABOVE PRINCIPLES.

II. JOINT COOPERATION COMMISSION.

THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HAVE AGREED THAT THE INTENSIVE REVIEW BY THE AREAS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION HELD BY PRESIDENT EL-SADAT AND PRESIDENT NIXON ON JUNE 12 CONSTITUTED THE FIRST MEETING OF THE JOINT COOPERATION COMMISSION ANNOUNCED MAY 31, 1974. THIS COMMISSION WILL BE HEADED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF EGYPT. TO THIS END THEY HAVE DECIDED TO MOVE AHEAD RAPIDLY ON CONSULTATIONS AND COORDINATION TO IDENTIFY AND IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS AGREED TO BE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL IN THE ECONOMIC SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL FIELDS.

THE UNITED STATES HAS AGREED TO HELP STRENGTHEN THE FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF EGYPT. TO INITIATE THIS PROCESS UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY WILLIAM SIMON WILL VISIT EGYPT IN THE NEAR FUTURE FOR HIGH-LEVEL DISCUSSIONS.

III. NUCLEAR ENERGY.

SINCE THE ATOMIC AGE BEGAN NUCLEAR ENERGY HAS BEEN VIEWED BY ALL NATIONS AS A DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD -- OFFERING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEACEFUL APPLICATIONS BUT RAISING THE RISK OF NUCLEAR DESTRUCTION IN ITS INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS OF COOPERATION. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS MADE ITS NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY AVAILABLE TO OTHER NATIONS UNDER SAFEGUARD CONDITIONS. IN THIS CONTEXT THE TWO GOVERNMENTS WILL BEGIN NEGOTIATION OF AN AGREEMENT FOR COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF NUCLEAR ENERGY UNDER AGREED SAFEGUARDS. UPON CONCLUSION OF SUCH AN AGREEMENT, THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARED TO SELL NUCLEAR REACTORS AND FUEL TO EGYPT, WHICH WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR EGYPT BY THE EARLY 1980'S TO GENERATE SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONAL QUANTITIES OF ELECTRIC POWER TO SUPPORT ITS RAPIDLY GROWING DEVELOPMENT NEEDS. PENDING CONCLUSION OF THIS AGREEMENT THE UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION AND THE EGYPTIAN MINISTRY OF ELECTRICITY WILL THIS MONTH CONCLUDE A PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SALE OF NUCLEAR FUEL TO EGYPT.

IV. WORKING GROUPS.

THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HAVE AGREED TO SET UP JOINT WORKING GROUPS TO MEET IN THE NEAR FUTURE TO PREPARE CONCRETE PROJECTS AND PROPOSALS FOR REVIEW BY THE JOINT COMMISSION AT A MEETING TO BE HELD LATER THIS YEAR IN WASHINGTON, D.C. THESE JOINT WORKING GROUPS WILL BE COMPOSED OF GOVERNMENTAL REPRESENTATIVES FROM EACH COUNTRY AND WILL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

1. A JOINT WORKING GROUP ON SUEZ CANAL RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT TO CONSIDER AND REVIEW PLANS FOR REOPENING THE SUEZ CANAL AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CITIES ALONG THE CANAL, AND THE UNITED STATES ROLE IN THIS ENDEAVOR.

2. A JOINT WORKING GROUP TO INVESTIGATE AND RECOMMEND MEASURES DESIGNED TO OPEN THE WAY FOR UNITED STATES PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES IN EGYPT AND TO PROMOTE TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO

COUNTRIES. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES WOULD BE GUIDED BY EGYPT'S NEEDS FOR FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL AND MATERIAL SUPPORT TO INCREASE EGYPT'S ECONOMIC GROWTH. THE UNITED STATES REGARDS WITH FAVOR AND SUPPORTS THE VENTURES OF AMERICAN ENTERPRISES IN EGYPT. IT IS NOTED THAT SUCH VENTURES CURRENTLY BEING NEGOTIATED ARE IN THE FIELD OF PETROCHEMICALS, TRANSPORTATION, FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, LAND DEVELOPMENT, POWER, TOURISM, BANKING AND A HOST OF OTHER ECONOMIC SECTORS. THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROJECTS UNDER SERIOUS CONSIDERATION EXCEEDS TWO BILLION DOLLARS. AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY AND CAPITAL COMBINED WITH EGYPT'S ABSORTIVE CAPACITY, SKILLED MANPOWER AND PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES CAN CONTRIBUTE EFFECTIVELY TO THE STRENGTHENING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE EGYPTIAN ECONOMY. THE UNITED STATES AND EGYPT WILL THEREFORE NEGOTIATE IMMEDIATELY A NEW INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THEM.

3. A JOINT WORKING GROUP ON AGRICULTURE TO STUDY AND RECOMMEND ACTIONS DESIGNED TO INCREASE EGYPT'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION THROUGH THE USE OF THE LATEST AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY.

4. A JOINT WORKING GROUP ON TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN SCIENTIFIC FIELDS INCLUDING SPACE WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON EXCHANGES OF SCIENTISTS.

5. A JOINT WORKING GROUP ON MEDICAL COOPERATION TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT TO DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN ITS MEDICAL RESEARCH TREATMENT AND TRAINING FACILITIES. THESE EFFORTS WILL SUPPLEMENT COOPERATION IN CERTAIN FORMS OF MEDICAL RESEARCH ALREADY CONDUCTED THROUGH THE NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT (NAMRU) WHOSE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL WORK WILL CONTINUE.

6. A JOINT WORKING GROUP ON CULTURAL EXCHANGES TO ENCOURAGE AND FACILITATE EXHIBITIONS, VISITS AND OTHER CULTURAL ENDEAVORS TO ENCOURAGE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF BOTH CULTURES ON THE PART OF THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES AND EGYPT.

THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HAVE AGREED TO ENCOURAGE THE FORMATION OF A JOINT ECONOMIC COUNCIL TO INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE PRIVATE ECONOMIC SECTOR OF BOTH COUNTRIES TO COORDINATE AND PROMOTE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC ARRANGEMENTS.

IN SUPPORT OF THEIR ECONOMIC COOPERATION, THE UNITED STATES WILL MAKE THE MAXIMUM FEASIBLE CONTRIBUTION, IN ACCORDANCE WITH CONGRESSIONAL AUTHORIZATION, TO EGYPT'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING CLEARING THE SUEZ CANAL, RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND RESTORING EGYPTIAN TRADE. IN ADDITION, THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARED TO GIVE SPECIAL PRIORITY ATTENTION TO EGYPT'S NEEDS FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES.

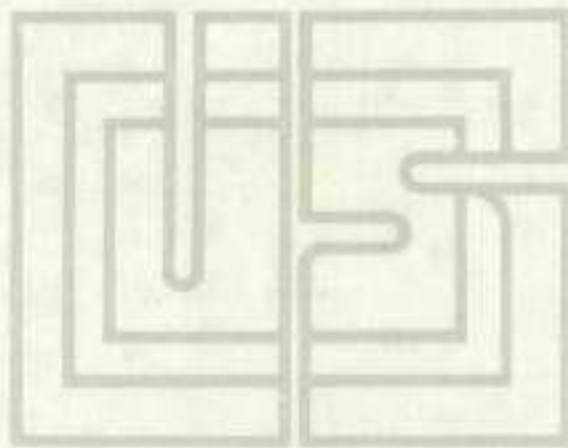
CONSISTENT WITH THE SPIRIT OF CULTURAL COOPERATION, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS AGREED TO CONSIDER HOW IT MIGHT ASSIST THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF CAIRO'S OPERA HOUSE. THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT, OR ITS PART, INTENDS TO PLACE THE "TREASURES TUTANKHAMEN" ON EXHIBIT IN THE UNITED STATES.

BOTH GOVERNMENTS IN CONCLUSION REITERATE THEIR INTENTION TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO BROADEN THE TIES OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION CONSISTENT WITH THEIR MUTUAL INTERESTS IN PEACE AND SECURITY AND WITH THE PRINCIPLES SET FORTH IN THIS STATEMENT.

IN THANKING PRESIDENT EL-SADAT FOR THE HOSPITALITY SHOWN TO HIM AND THE MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY, PRESIDENT NIXON EXTENDED AN INVITATION TO PRESIDENT EL-SADAT WHICH PRESIDENT EL-SADAT HAS ACCEPTED TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES DURING 1974.

CAIRO, EGYPT
JUNE 14, 1974

END TEXT



OFFICIAL TEXT

JUNE 14, 1974

(TEXT) NIXON-SADAT NEWS CONFERENCE ON TRAIN TO ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, JUNE 13 -- PRESIDENT NIXON AND PRESIDENT SADAT HAVE AGREED THAT WHILE THE VISIT OF AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT TO EGYPT SHOULD NOT BRING INSTANT SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS, THEIR MEETINGS WILL LAUNCH AN "ERA OF COOPERATION" THAT WILL BRING U.S. CAPITAL AND TECHNOLOGY TO AID EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH.

MEETING WITH A SMALL NUMBER OF NEWSMEN ON THEIR SPECIAL TRAIN FROM CAIRO TO ALEXANDRIA, THE TWO PRESIDENTS ALSO MADE THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

-- MR. SADAT: THE PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTION THAT THE UNITED STATES CAN MAKE FOR CONTINUING PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST "IS TO KEEP THE MOMENTUM OF THE WHOLE THING GOING ON."

-- MR. NIXON: "WE FIND THAT WE HAVE A GENERAL AGREEMENT ON A GREAT NUMBER OF THINGS, BUT PARTICULARLY WE UNDERSTAND THE NECESSITY IN THE FIELD OF DIPLOMACY TO HANDLE EACH ONE OF THESE PROBLEMS IN A CASE BY CASE, VERY CONSIDERABLE BASIS..."

-- MR. SADAT: FOLLOWING THE NIXON VISIT, THE EGYPTIAN LEADER EXPECTS TO HAVE BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS "WITH OUR ARAB COLLEAGUES... WITH THE SOVIET UINON...AND WHEN THE TIME COMES WE ARE PROPOSING A SMALL ARAB SUMMIT FOR DISCUSSING THE NEXT STEP...I WOULD HOPE THIS WOULD BE BEFORE GENEVA." HE WAS NOT SUGGESTING, HOWEVER, BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS WITH ISRAEL, "NOT YET."

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE PRESS CONFERENCE:

(BEGIN TEXT)

Q: HOW DO YOU FEEL THE TOUR HAS GONE, SIR?

THE PRESIDENT: PRESIDENT SADAT AND I HAVE BEEN REALLY OVER-WHELMED BY NOT ONLY THE SIZE OF THE CROWD BUT EVEN MORE IMPORTANT THEIR ENTHUSIASM. I ON THE ONE HAND HAVE BEEN IMPRESSED BY THE ENORMOUS PERSONAL RESPECT AND TRUST THAT PRESIDENT SADAT HAS AMONG HIS OWN PEOPLE, BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT HERE JUST TO SEE ME, THEY ARE HERE ALSO TO PAY THEIR RESPECTS TO HIM.

AND THE OTHER THING THAT OF COURSE IS IMPRESSING IS THE FACT THAT THESE CROWDS SHOW A VERY DEEP FEELING OF AFFECTION AND FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA, THE FACT THAT THIS COULD EXIST DESPITE ALMOST 25 YEARS OF MISUNDERSTANDING, AN OFF-AND-ON RELATIONSHIP, IN THE LAST SEVEN YEARS VERY BITTER MISUNDERSTANDING, THE FACT THAT THIS GRACIOUS RELATIONSHIP STILL EXISTS HERE IN EGYPT SHOWS THAT EGYPTIAN-AMERICAN

(MORE)

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FRIENDSHIP IS A NATURAL REACTION AMONG EGYPTIANS AND I AM SURE IT IS AMONG AMERICANS, AND THEREFORE WE ARE BUILDING ON A FOUNDATION THAT WILL LAST, BECAUSE IT IS BUILT ON NATURAL AND NOT UNNATURAL INTEREST. I DON'T KNOW WHETHER THE PRESIDENT MAY HAVE SOMETHING TO ADD TO THAT OR NOT.

PRESIDENT SADAT: WELL, IT IS A GREAT OCCASION FOR US TO HAVE PRESIDENT NIXON AMONG US AND TO SHOW HIM OUR TRUE FEELING TOWARDS THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND TOWARDS HIMSELF ALSO. PRESIDENT NIXON BY ALL MEASURES HAS PERFORMED A GREAT ACT IN OUR MOST DANGEROUS AREA HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 26 YEARS TO THE MILLIONS THAT YOU HAVE SEEN HAILING HIM AND YOU HAVE SEEN WHAT THEY WROTE ON THE BALCONIES AND SO "NIXON'S AMERICA IS A PEACE LOVING NATION," SO THEY WANT TO SHOW YOU AND TELL THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT THE MOST NATURAL THING FOR US IS TO BE FRIENDS, THE UNNATURAL IS THAT THERE MAY BE ANY CONFLICT AMONG US.

Q: MR. PRESIDENT, YOUR BEING HERE PERHAPS, TOO, MIGHT RAISE SOME VERY HIGH EXPECTATIONS. DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR BEING HERE MIGHT RAISE EXPECTATIONS THAT CANNOT BE REACHED?

THE PRESIDENT: PRESIDENT SADAT AND I HAVE HAD VERY EXTENSIVE CONVERSATIONS, FIRST ABOUT THE NEEDS OF EGYPT AND SECOND ABOUT HOW WE CAN MEET THESE NEEDS IN AS EFFECTIVE WAY WITHOUT OVER-PROMISING AND WITHOUT DISAPPOINTING PEOPLE AS A RESULT OF EXPECTATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN RAISED. IT IS NOT A CASE OF COMING INTO A NATION, FOR EXAMPLE, LED BY UNSOPHISTICATED MEN WHO SIMPLY THINK THAT THE VISIT OF AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT MEANS INSTANTLY THE PROBLEMS WILL BE SOLVED.

PRESIDENT SADAT, FOR EXAMPLE, WANTED ME TO SEE WHAT HE CALLED THE SLUM AREAS OF CAIRO. HE WANTED ME TO SEE THE DELTA WHICH IS VERY RICH, BUT MANY OF THE PEASANTS ARE POOR. IT WAS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THE PEOPLE IN BOTH PLACES, INCIDENTALLY, WERE JUST AS FRIENDLY AS THEY WERE IN DOWNTOWN CAIRO AROUND THE PALACE, BUT WE HAVE BEEN VERY CAREFUL IN OUR TALKS AND IN OUR PUBLIC STATEMENTS TO SPEAK OF WHAT CAN BE DONE. AND I WOULD SAY THAT I LOOK FOR AN ERA OF COOPERATION NOT JUST GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT, BUT AN ERA OF COOPERATION IN WHICH AMERICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE WILL BE WELCOMED IN EGYPT AND WILL BRING NOT ONLY CAPITAL BUT TECHNOLOGY TO EGYPT.

SO IN A WORD, NATURALLY THE UNSOPHISTICATED INDIVIDUAL MAY EXPECT THAT INSTANTLY LIFE WILL BE BETTER, THAT WILL NOT BE THE CASE. THE FOUNDATION HAS BEEN LAID FOR STEADY ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMS WHICH I HAVE EXAMINED IN SOME DETAIL FOR ONE, RECONSTRUCTION, TWO, INDUSTRIALIZATION, THREE, IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE AND FOUR, AND MOST IMPORTANT, EDUCATION, IN ALL AREAS. THESE PROGRAMS WILL BUILD A SOLID BASE WHERE EGYPT WILL GO NO PLACE BUT UP AND IT WILL NOT BE PLAGUED BY WHAT IT HAS HAD FOR THE PAST 25 YEARS, INTERMITTANT WARS, WHEN EVERY TIME THEY BEGAN TO MOVE FORWARD THEY WERE PUSHED BACK. THAT IS MY VIEW.

Q: PRESIDENT SADAT, WHAT IS THE PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTION THAT THE UNITED STATES CAN MAKE FOR CONTINUING PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST?

PRESIDENT SADAT: IT IS TO KEEP THE MOMENTUM OF THE WHOLE THING GOING ON AND I MUST SAY YOU HAVE READ WHAT MY PEOPLE WROTE. THEY WROTE "WE TRUST NIXON" SINCE THE SIXTH OF OCTOBER AND SINCE THE CHANGE THAT TOOK PLACE IN THE AMERICAN POLICY, PEACE IS NOW AVAILABLE IN THE AREA AND PRESIDENT NIXON NEVER GAVE A WORD AND DIDN'T FULFILL IT. HE HAS FULFILLED EVERY WORD HE GAVE. SO IF THIS MOMENTUM CONTINUES I THINK WE CAN ACHIEVE PEACE.

(MORE) 01

Q: WHAT NEW PLEDGES WOULD YOU LIKE, SIR?

THE PRESIDENT: I PARTICULARLY ENJOYED THE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE NOT ONLY THE OFFICIALS AND FOR ME TO KNOW PEOPLE LIKE PRESIDENT SADAT WHO WILL PROVIDE GREAT LEADERSHIP FOR THIS PART OF THE WORLD, NOT ONLY HIS OWN COUNTRY, BUT ALSO TO GET A SENSE AND FEELING ABOUT THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES, WHAT THEIR PROBLEMS ARE WHAT THEIR HOPES ARE,WHAT THEIR FEELINGS ARE TOWARD AMERICA AND HOW WE CAN PLAY A PART IN HELPING TO A BETTER WAY OF LIFE ON A COOPERATIVE BASIS.

Q: DO YOU THINK WE OUGHT TO HAVE A RAILROAD CAR LIKE THIS IN THE UNITED STATES, MR. PRESIDENT?

THE PRESIDENT: WELL, I MUST SAY I LIKE THE CAR, BUT WHAT I LIKE BETTER IS THE ROADBED BECAUSE AS I TOLD PRESIDENT SADAT, THE ROADBED BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK, AS WE KNOW THAT IS ALMOST AN OBSOLETE ROADBED AND WHEN I GO BACK I AM GOING TO TELL SOME OF OUR PEOPLE THAT RAILROADS, INSTEAD OF JUST CONCENTRATING ON BUILDING FANCY NEW AIRCONDITIONED CARS, THEY OUGHT TO PICK UP THE ROADBED. THIS IS A SMOOTH RIDE ALL THE WAY.

I THINK, TOO, I WOULD ONLY ADD TO WHAT PRESIDENT SADAT HAS SAID THAT HE RECOGNIZES -- AS A MATURE LEADER OF THIS PART OF... HE WANTS TO ACHIEVE AND THEREFORE NOBODY CAN CONDEM HIM AS BEING ONE WHO IS NOT DEDICATED TO THE GOALS THAT PEOPLE IN THE SURROUNDING NATIONS WANT TO ACHIEVE.

ON THE OTHER HAND, HE IS A MAN WHO IS AWARE OF THE INTRICACIES OF INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY AND REALIZES, AS WE DO, THAT WHERE YOU HAVE A NUMBER OF NATIONS WITH DIFFERENT INTERESTS AND DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS AND DIFFERENT APPROACHES THAT RATHER THAN A HUGE PUBLIC FORUM AS BEING THE PLACE TO PUT IT ALL ON THE TABLE AND SOLVE IT AT ONCE AND IMMEDIATELY AND THEN HAVE IT BLOW UP, RATHER THAN HAVING THAT APPROACH, WHAT IS NEEDED IS THE STEP APPROACH, NOT BECAUSE WE WANT TO GO SLOW, BUT BECAUSE WE WANT TO GET THERE.

AND SO NATION BY NATION, FIRST WITH EGYPT, THEN WITH SYRIA, TAKING UP EACH PROBLEM AS IT IS TIMELY TO TAKE IT UP IN A QUIET, CONFIDENTIAL WAY, LIKE PRESIDENT SADAT AND I HAVE TALKED TO EACH OTHER IN COMPLETE CONFIDENCE AND WE FIND THAT WE HAVE A GENERAL AGREEMENT ON A GREAT NUMBER OF THINGS, BUT PARTICULARLY WE UNDERSTAND THE NECESSITY IN THE FIELD OF DIPLOMACY TO HANDLE EACH ONE OF THESE PROBLEMS IN A CASE BY CASE, VERY CONSIDERATE BASIS AND NOT IN A MELODRAMATIC GRANDSTAND PLAY WHERE EVERYBODY CHEERS AND THEN ALL OF A SUDDEN IT FALLS DOWN. I DON'T KNOW WHETHER THE PRESIDENT AGREES OR NOT.

Q: ARE YOU SUGGESTING, SIR, THAT PERHAPS THERE SHOULD BE MORE BILATERAL TALKS BEFORE A GENEVA CONFERENCE?

THE PRESIDENT: WE DO NOT WANT IN OUR FIRST STOP TO INDICATE THAT WE ARE GOING TO SAY WHAT OUGHT TO HAPPEN BECAUSE THESE ARE DECISIONS THAT MUST BE MADE BY EACH OF THE LEADERS THAT WE TALK TO. HOWEVER, I WOULD SAY THAT BEFORE EVER GOING TO A SUMMIT CONFERENCE WHERE A NUMBER OF LEADERS REPRESENTING DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS SIT DOWN AROUND A TABLE, IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE WAY BE PREPARED BY BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS IN WHICH YOU IRON OUT THOSE DIFFERENCES WHICH CAN BE IRONED OUT BEFORE YOU GET TO THE SUMMIT, THAT IS PRESIDENT SADAT'S RECOMMENDATION, TOO.

PRESIDENT SADAT: WE HAVE DISCUSSED IN OUR MEETING AND WE HAVE AGREED UPON THIS FORM.

Q: WHO SHOULD THOSE BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS BE BETWEEN?

PRESIDENT SADAT: BETWEEN PRESIDENT NIXON AND ME AND THEN BETWEEN OUR TWO FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Q: BUT YOU ARE NOT SUGGESTING BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES?

PRESIDENT SADAT: WE SHALL BE DOING THIS, WE SHALL BE DOING THIS WITH OUR ARAB COLLEAGUES ALSO, BILATERAL, WE SHALL BE DOING IT WITH THE SOVIET UNION, ALSO BILATERAL, AND WHEN THE TIME COMES WE ARE PROPOSING A SMALL ARAB SUMMIT FOR DISCUSSING THE NEXT STEP.

Q: THIS WOULD BE BEFORE GENEVA, SIR?

PRESIDENT SADAT: I HOPE THIS WOULD BE BEFORE GENEVA.

Q: YOU ARE NOT SUGGESTING BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS WITH ISRAEL?

PRESIDENT SADAT: NO, NOT AT ALL. NOT YET.

THE PRESS: THANK YOU, GENTLEMEN. (END TEXT)

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OFFICIAL TEXT

JUNE 13, 1974

NIXON-SADAT EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS IN CAIRO

CAIRO, EGYPT, JUNE 12 -- PRESIDENT SADAT HAILED THE NIXON VISIT AS "A MILESTONE IN THE SHAPING AND EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS ON A SOUND AND SOLID BASIS." THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER MR. NIXON'S LEADERSHIP "IS VITAL TO PROMOTE PEACE AND TRANQUILITY IN THE (MIDEAST) AREA," THE EGYPTIAN LEADER SAID.

PRESIDENT NIXON SAID THE MEETING MARKED THE DAY WHEN "WE CEMENT THE FOUNDATIONS OF A NEW RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO GREAT PEOPLES WHO WILL DEDICATE THEMSELVES IN THE FUTURE TO WORKING TOGETHER FOR GREAT CAUSES."

MR. NIXON SAID THERE ARE TWO GREAT CAUSES IN THE MIDEAST THAT THE UNITED STATES WELCOMES THE OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE: ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND PEACE -- ECONOMIC PROGRESS FOR THE PEOPLE OF EGYPT, FOR ALL PEOPLES IN THIS AREA AND IN THE WORLD,... PEACE WHICH IS PERMANENT AND JUST AND EQUITABLE."

HE ALSO HAILED PRESIDENT SADAT AS A MAN WITHOUT WHOSE WISDOM, COURAGE, VISION AND STATESMANSHIP "WE WOULD NOT HAVE MADE THE PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE THAT WE HAVE MADE."

"THE UNITED STATES," HE TOLD MR. SADAT, "WELCOMES THE OPPORTUNITY TO COOPERATE WITH YOU AND YOUR GOVERNMENT IN YOUR PROGRAMS OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS."

FOLLOWING ARE THE TEXTS OF PRESIDENT SADAT'S WELCOMING STATEMENT AND PRESIDENT NIXON'S RESPONSE:

(BEGIN SADAT TEXT)

IT IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE THAT WE SEE AMONG US PRESIDENT NIXON AND MRS. NIXON. IT IS AN ADDED PLEASURE THAT PRESIDENT NIXON HAS ACCEPTED MY INVITATION TO VISIT EGYPT AT THIS PARTICULAR AND CRUCIAL PHASE WHICH THE MIDDLE EAST IS GOING THROUGH.

COMING AT THIS VERY JUNCTION WHEN THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS IS GEARED TOWARD A PEACEFUL, HONORABLE AND JUST SETTLEMENT, PRESIDENT NIXON'S OFFICIAL VISIT ACQUIRES MAJOR SIGNIFICANCE.

THE ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT NIXON IS VITAL TO PROMOTE PEACE AND TRANQUILITY IN THE AREA. IT IS A GREAT CHALLENGE, BUT I AM CONVINCED THAT WITH GOOD WILL AND

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71 (a) HAYARKON STREET, TEL AVIV 63903 TEL.50661:50662
19 KEREN HAYESOD STREET, JERUSALEM 94188 TEL.222376

DETERMINATION, STATESMEN OF THE STATURE OF PRESIDENT NIXON ARE APT TO MEET IT.

THE CHALLENGE IS WHETHER TO SUBSTITUTE THIS PRECARIOUS SITUATION OF CEASEFIRE BY A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE SO THAT OUR AREA WILL BE USHERED INTO AN ERA OF NORMALCY.

IT IS WITH VISION, FORWARDNESS AND COLLECTIVE HUMAN EFFORT THAT THE MIDDLE EAST WILL BE AFFORDED AT LONG LAST THE PROPER OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRIBUTE POSITIVELY TO THE VARIOUS ENDEAVORS TO BUILD AND CEMENT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PEACE AND PROGRESS.

I AM NOT ONLY CONVINCED BUT CONFIDENT THAT THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT NIXON WILL BE A MILESTONE IN THE SHAPING AND EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS ON A SOUND AND SOLID BASIS AND IN SUCH A MANNER THAT, I HOPE, WILL COMPENSATE FOR THE LONG YEARS OF STRAIN AND LACK OF UNDERSTANDING.

AS YOU WILL SOON WITNESS, MR. PRESIDENT, THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE WHO HAVE GIVEN THE WORLD ITS FIRST CIVILIZATION WILL EXPRESS TO YOU AND THROUGH YOU TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THEIR SENTIMENTS AND FRIENDSHIP.

THE RECENT EFFORTS OF THE UNITED STATES EXERTED UNDER YOUR LEADERSHIP AND WISE GUIDANCE HAVE LED IN A VERY CONCRETE WAY TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL BOTH ON THE SYRIAN AND EGYPTIAN FRONTS, AND DESPITE THE FACT THAT THIS IS BUT ONE STEP, IT IS HOWEVER A RIGHT ONE AND IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION, AND WITHOUT IT NO PROGRESS COULD HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED ON THE LONG ROAD TO PEACE.

AS YOU HAVE MENTIONED, MR. PRESIDENT, ON MANY OCCASIONS STARTING WITH YOUR INAUGURAL STATEMENT, YOU HAVE DEDICATED THIS ERA FOR PEACE THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS RATHER THAN CONFRONTATION.

I AM FULLY AWARE THAT YOU SHARE WITH ME THE BELIEF THAT THIS IS A UNIQUE MOMENT AND A MAJOR TURNING POINT WHICH SHOULD NOT BE LOST BUT RATHER GRASPED WITH VIGILANCE, PERSISTENCE AND DEDICATION TO BUILD A DURABLE AND HONORABLE PEACE. ON MY BEHALF AND ON BEHALF OF THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE, AND IN MY OWN NAME, I WELCOME YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, AND MRS. NIXON. (END SADAT TEXT)

(BEGIN NIXON TEXT)

MR. PRESIDENT, WE HAVE BEEN GREATLY TOUCHED BY YOUR GENEROUS REMARKS AND WE HAVE ALSO BEEN ENORMOUSLY MOVED BY THE RECEPTION WE HAVE RECEIVED AS WE PASSED THROUGH THE STREETS OF CAIRO TODAY.

YOU HAVE SPOKEN OF THE FACT THAT WE STAND HERE AT A TIME IN HISTORY WHICH COULD WELL PROVE TO BE NOT ONLY A LANDMARK BUT WHICH COULD WELL BE REMEMBERED CENTURIES FROM NOW AS ONE OF THOSE GREAT TURNING POINTS WHICH AFFECTS MANKIND FOR THE BETTER.

IT HAS BEEN TOO LONG THAT OUR TWO NATIONS HAVE BEEN THROUGH A PERIOD OF MISUNDERSTANDING AND NON-COOPERATION, AND TODAY MARKS THE DAY WHEN BY YOUR MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES -- THE TWO PRESIDENTS OF EGYPT AND THE UNITED STATES MEETING TOGETHER -- WE CEMENT THE FOUNDATIONS OF A NEW RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO GREAT PEOPLES WHO WILL DEDICATE THEMSELVES IN THE FUTURE TO WORKING TOGETHER FOR GREAT CAUSES.

I SPEAK FIRST OF THE CAUSE OF PROGRESS FOR THE PEOPLE OF EGYPT AND FOR OUR OWN PEOPLE.

AS WE TRAVELED THROUGH THE STREETS AND SAW HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE GREETING US, AS YOU HAVE SAID, FROM THEIR HEARTS, IT MADE US BOTH REALIZE WHAT WE OWE TO THEM AND WHAT WE OWE TO FUTURE GENERATIONS.

AND SO WE WANT TO WORK TOGETHER FOR PROGRESS, ECONOMIC PROGRESS FOR THE PEOPLE OF EGYPT, FOR ALL PEOPLES IN THIS AREA AND IN THE WORLD.

AND THE UNITED STATES WELCOMES THE OPPORTUNITY TO COOPERATE WITH YOU AND YOUR GOVERNMENT IN YOUR PROGRAMS OF ECONOMIC PROGRESS TO WHICH YOU ARE DEVOTING AND DEDICATING SO MUCH OF YOUR VERY GREAT ENERGIES TODAY. AND ALSO AS WE SAW THOSE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WE THOUGHT OF ANOTHER GREAT GOAL TOWARD WHICH WE SHALL AND WILL WORK TOGETHER, THAT IS THE GOAL OF PEACE. WE HAVE ALREADY MADE PROGRESS TOWARD THAT GOAL.

CERTAIN ROADBLOCKS ALONG THE LONG AND DIFFICULT ROAD TOWARD PERMANENT PEACE HAVE ALREADY BEEN REMOVED: THE DISENGAGEMENT ON THE EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI FRONT AND THEN LATER ON THE SYRIAN-ISRAELI FRONT LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR FURTHER PROGRESS IN THE FUTURE.

LET US TODAY RECOGNIZE THAT, AS WE MEET THEM, OUR GOALS ARE TWOFOLD: ECONOMIC PROGRESS -- PROGRESS IN ALL FIELDS FOR THE PEOPLE OF YOUR COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE OF THIS AREA. AND PEACE -- PEACE WHICH IS PERMANENT AND JUST AND EQUITABLE -- BECAUSE WITHOUT PEACE THERE CAN BE NO PROGRESS, AND WITHOUT PROGRESS AND HOPE THERE CAN BE NO PEACE.

AND, MR. PRESIDENT, FINALLY I SHOULD LIKE, IN THE PRESENCE OF YOUR PEOPLE, TO PAY A TRIBUTE TO YOU.

THE HISTORIANS YEARS LATER WILL PERHAPS SEE ALL OF THESE GREAT EVENTS IN PERSPECTIVE, BUT ONE FACT STANDS OUT TODAY -- THAT WITHOUT THE WISDOM, WITHOUT THE VISION, WITHOUT THE COURAGE, WITHOUT THE STATESMANSHIP OF PRESIDENT SADAT OF EGYPT WE WOULD NOT HAVE MADE THE PROGRESS TOWARD PEACE THAT WE HAVE MADE.

AND THE WORLD OWES HIM A GREAT DEBT FOR WHAT HE HAS DONE. AND IT IS FOR THIS REASON, COMBINED WITH THE REASON THAT MY WIFE AND I HAVE LOOKED FORWARD TO THIS MOMENT TO MEETING YOU, TO TALKING TO YOU PERSONALLY AND OFFICIALLY ABOUT THE PROBLEMS THAT WE FACE IN THE FUTURE IN WHICH OUR TWO GREAT PEOPLES NOW AT LAST WILL BE WORKING TOGETHER.

PROGRESS AT HOME, AND PEACE, NOT ONLY IN THIS AREA BUT FOR ALL PEOPLES IN THE WORLD, THESE ARE OUR GOALS AND TOGETHER WE ARE PRIVILEGED TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO WORK FOR SUCH GREAT GOALS. (END NIXON TEXT)

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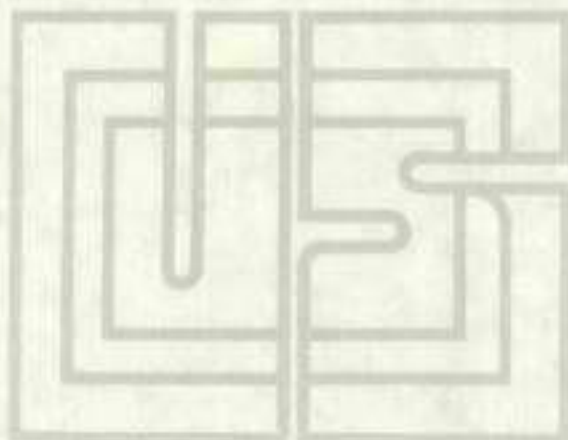

OFFICIAL TEXT

JUNE 13, 1974

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS BETWEEN PRESIDENT NIXON AND PRESIDENT SADAT

CAIRO, JUNE 12 -- FOLLOWING ARE THE TEXTS OF TOASTS BETWEEN PRESIDENTS SADAT AND NIXON AT QUBBA PALACE JUNE 12:

(BEGIN SADAT TEXT)

PRESIDENT SADAT: IT IS A PLEASURE INDEED TO WELCOME YOU IN OUR MIDST AS THE FIRST AMERICAN PRESIDENT TO PAY AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO EGYPT. YOUR VISIT MARKS THE OPENING OF A NEW PHASE WHICH WILL GO DOWN IN HISTORY AS ONE OF YOUR MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS.

YOUR CHOICE TO VISIT EGYPT ON YOUR TOUR HAS A MANIFOLD POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE. WHILE IT INDICATES YOUR EAGERNESS TO TURN A NEW PAGE IN THE AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS, IT, AT THE SAME TIME, MANIFESTS THE CHANGE OF EMPHASIS IN YOURS AND IN THE AMERICAN STRATEGY.

FOR MY PART, AND ON BEHALF OF THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE, I WOULD LIKE TO RECIPROCATE AND ASSURE YOU AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT WE WELCOME THIS CHANGE WITH ALL ITS POLITICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

I HOPE YOU AGREE WITH ME, MR. PRESIDENT, THAT THE MIDDLE EAST, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN RECENT HISTORY IS FACING A TURNING POINT, A TURNING POINT IN THE SENSE THAT THE POLITICAL CLIMATE IN OUR REGION HAS NEVER BEEN MORE OPPORTUNE AND PAVED FOR BRINGING ABOUT A DURABLE PEACE. THIS, HOWEVER, COULD NOT BE ACHIEVED UNLESS ALL OUR EFFORTS ARE EXERTED AND MOBILIZED TOWARDS THIS END.

THIS AREA WAS, AND STILL IS, OF MAJOR STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE AND AS SUCH, SHOULD HAVE BEEN AND SHOULD BE, AN AREA WHERE STABILITY AND NORMALCY PREVAIL. THE POLITICAL AND STRATEGIC SENSITIVITY OF THIS REGION IS OF SUCH A NATURE THAT IT COULD AT ANY TIME BE THE SPARK FOR A GLOBAL CONFLICT. BUT IN SPITE OF ALL THIS, FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER, WARS CONTINUED AND TENSION PREVAILED IN THIS REGION FOR MORE THAN 25 YEARS.

IT IS NOT FOR ME TO RECAPITULATE ON THIS OCCASION THE HISTORY OF THIS AREA AND THE CAUSES OF ITS TROUBLES. SUFFICE IT TO MENTION THAT THE REAL CAUSE WAS THE AGGRESSION COMMITTED AGAINST A WHOLE NATION, THE PALESTINIAN NATION. SINCE THEN, THIS NATION HAS BEEN DEPRIVED, BY FORCE OF ARMS, OF ITS HOMELAND, ITS PROPERTY AND ALL THE PRE-

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REQUISITES OF LIFE. THIS NATION IS NOW EITHER LIVING IN TENTS OR EXPELLED AND LIVING IN THE DIASPORA. THE APPALLING CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH A WHOLE NEW GENERATION OF PALESTINIANS WERE BORN AND BROUGHT UP DO NOT ATTEST TO ANYTHING BUT THE FAILURE OF OUR MODERN CIVILIZATION WITH ITS INGENIOUS MEANS OF ADVANCEMENT AND ITS ESTABLISHED RULES OF LAW TO TACKLE THE ROOTS OF THIS PROBLEM IN A MANNER ACCEPTABLE TO THE PARTIES CONCERNED.

MR. PRESIDENT, LET ME BE CANDID WITH YOU LEST IN THE FUTURE THERE WOULD BE A MISUNDERSTANDING OR FALSE READING OF THE TURN OF EVENTS IN OUR REGION. THE POLITICAL SOLUTION AND THE RESPECT OF THE NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS OF THE PALESTINIANS ARE THE CRUX OF THE WHOLE PROBLEM. IT IS AN OVERSIMPLIFICATION, INDEED, TO PROFESS THAT IT IS NOT A COMPLEX PROBLEM.

HOWEVER, THERE IS NO OTHER SOLUTION AND NO OTHER ROAD FOR A DURABLE PEACE WITHOUT A POLITICAL SOLUTION TO THE PALESTINIAN PROBLEM. THIS DOES NOT MEAN, AS THE ISRAELIS CLAIM, IN ORDER TO JUSTIFY THEIR EXPANSIONIST DESIGNS, THAT THIS WOULD LEAD TO THE LIQUIDATION OF ISRAEL. HISTORY ATTESTS TO THE FACT THAT JEWS HAVE LIVED UNDER ONE ROOF WITH THE PALESTINIANS, CHRISTIANS, AND MOSLEMS ALIKE. MOREOVER, HISTORY SHOWS BEYOND DOUBT THAT JEWS LIVED FOR CENTURIES WITHOUT ANY DISCRIMINATION WHATSOEVER UNDER THE ARAB RULE, BE THAT IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA OR EUROPE.

I HAVE PURPOSELY STARTED WITH THE PALESTINIAN PROBLEM BECAUSE ITS SOLUTION IS INDISPENSABLE FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.

THE OTHER OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS ARE NOT OF THAT MAGNITUDE. EGYPT HAS BEEN A SOVEREIGN STATE WITHIN ITS PRESENT INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES SINCE TIME IMMEMORIAL. THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE HAVE ALWAYS REPULSED ALL INVADERS. ALL KINDS OF AGGRESSIONS AND ATTEMPTS TO CONQUER EGYPTIAN TERRITORY BY FORCE WERE COMPLETELY FOILED. THEY WERE ALWAYS MET BY THE DETERMINATION OF THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE TO DEFEND THE SANCTITY OF THEIR TERRITORY. THUS, IT IS INEVITABLE FOR A COUNTRY LIKE EGYPT, WITH A PEOPLE OF SUCH POTENTIALITIES AND CAPABILITIES, TO REGAIN ITS TERRITORY EITHER BY PEACEFUL MEANS OR THROUGH MIGHT.

YOU MAY RECALL, MR. PRESIDENT, THAT WE HAVE DEPLOYED ALL OUR EFFORTS WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS TO NO AVAIL. ALTHOUGH WORLD PUBLIC OPINION WAS AWARE OF THE FACTS, AND STATESMEN FROM TIME TO TIME ADMITTED THE INHERENT DANGER IN LETTING THE STATE OF NO WAR NO PEACE PREVAIL, ISRAEL CONTINUED FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER TO REFUSE TO LISTEN TO THE VOICE OF REASON AND LOGIC. IT RATHER TRIED TO SHIELD ITSELF BEHIND THE ILLUSION AND FALLACY OF ITS SUPREMACY,

FAILING TO REALIZE THAT OCCUPATION BY FORCE WOULD SOONER OR LATER BE REPULSED, THAT THIS AREA LIKE ANY OTHER AREA OF THE WORLD, SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO THE RULE OF LAW AND THAT ITS PEOPLE SHOULD LIVE IN PEACE UNDER THE ACCEPTED NORMS OF THE FAMILY OF NATIONS.

WHILE HISTORY IS FULL OF LESSONS THAT OCCUPATION BY FORCE WILL NEVER HOLD AND IS ALWAYS DOOMED, THE ISRAELI LEADERS FAILED TO GRASP THAT VITAL AND SIMPLE LESSON.

THEN CAME THE 6TH OF OCTOBER WITH THE ARAB ARMIES AND PEOPLE READY TO EXERCISE THEIR SACRED RIGHT AND DUTY TO LIBERATE THEIR LAND. THE COURSE OF EVENTS OF THAT PERIOD BOTH DURING AND AFTER THE MILITARY OPERATIONS SHOULD BE THE PROPER SIGNAL FOR ALL OF US TO WORK TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE A JUST AND HONORABLE PEACE.

ONE OF THE MAJOR CHANGES RESULTING FROM THE 6TH OF OCTOBER HAS BEEN THE CHANGE THAT OCCURRED IN THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOGETHER WITH THE VARIOUS STEPS TAKEN SINCE THAT HISTORICAL DAY. THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT IN A POSITIVE WAY IS A CLEARCUT POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE 6TH OF OCTOBER. THE NEW CHAPTER WHICH WE ARE OPENING WITH YOUR COUNTRY, MR. PRESIDENT, IS THE LIVING TESTIMONY OF THE FACT THAT IT IS IN THE VITAL INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES TO HAVE GOOD RELATIONS WITH ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THIS SENSITIVE AND STRATEGIC AREA.

FOR OUR PART, LET ME SAY THAT I AM SATISFIED WITH THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT IN OUR RELATIONS AND I HOPE THAT IT WILL BE BOLSTERED IN THE FUTURE FOR THE SAKE OF PEACE AND TRANQUILITY. LET US WORK TO PROMOTE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES, TO AGREE ON THE ESSENTIALS OF A PERMANENT PEACE WHICH COULD PROVIDE FOR EVERYBODY THE RIGHT TO LIVE IN A DIGNIFIED HUMAN AND PROUD WAY.

WE IN EGYPT ARE DEDICATED TOGETHER WITH OUR ARAB BROTHERS TO WORK FOR PEACE AND TO MOBILIZE OUR EFFORTS AND POTENTIALITIES FOR CONSTRUCTION RATHER THAN DESTRUCTION, FOR ADVANCEMENT RATHER THAN REGRESSION, FOR PROGRESS RATHER THAN STAGNATION.

LET US WORK, MR. PRESIDENT, FOR AN ERA WHERE WE CAN GO INTO HISTORY AS PEOPLE WITH CREATIVITY AND IMAGINATION AND LET US SUPPRESS TOGETHER THE FORCES OF EVIL.

WITH THIS I PROPOSE THAT WE DRINK A TOAST IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT NIXON AND MRS. NIXON, THEIR HEALTH AND PROSPERITY AND FOR THE FRIENDLY AMERICAN PEOPLE THEIR WELLBEING. (END SADAT TEXT)

(BEGIN NIXON TEXT)

THE PRESIDENT: MR. PRESIDENT, MRS. SADAT, AND ALL OF THE VERY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS ATTENDING THIS MAGNIFICENT BANQUET HERE IN CAIRO.

MR. PRESIDENT, IT HAS BEEN A VERY GREAT HONOR AND A PRIVILEGE FOR MRS. NIXON AND ME TO TRAVEL TO MANY COUNTRIES OVER THE PAST 27 YEARS. AS A MATTER OF FACT, THIS IS THE 83RD NATION THAT I HAVE HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF VISITING. THERE HAVE BEEN MANY MEMORABLE DAYS OVER THOSE YEARS, IN THOSE COUNTRIES. BUT I CAN SAY TONIGHT THAT I CAN THINK OF NO DAY THAT WILL STAY MORE IN OUR MEMORY, THAT WILL BRING BACK SUCH PLEASANT MEMORIES OF THOSE THINGS THAT OCCURRED THAN THIS HISTORIC DAY THAT WE HAVE SPENT WITH YOU HERE IN CAIRO. I SAY THIS FOR A NUMBER OF REASONS.

FIRST, BECAUSE OF THE HEARTWARMING RECEPTION WE RECEIVED, AND WE KNOW WE RECEIVED IT FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT WE REPRESENTED, AS WE DROVE FROM THE AIRPORT INTO CAIRO. WE HAVE SEEN BIG CROWDS BEFORE, BUT AS HAS OFTEN BEEN SAID, YOU CAN GET A CROWD OUT, BUT YOU CANNOT MAKE THAT CROWD SMILE UNLESS THEY WANT TO SMILE AND WE FELT THAT WE COULD SENSE THE HEART OF EGYPT ON THIS OCCASION AND ON THIS DAY AND THROUGH THEIR HEARTS THEY REACHED OURS AND WE BELIEVE THEY REACHED THE HEARTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. BECAUSE WE IN AMERICA WANT TO BE FRIENDS OF THIS NATION AND WHICH GOES BACK OVER SO MANY YEARS, WHICH HAS BEEN DISTURBED AT TIMES OVER THE PAST GENERATION, THAT FRIENDSHIP HAS NOW BEEN RESTORED.

THE DAY'S EVENTS SIGNIFY AND SYMBOLIZE THAT RESTORATION AND ALSO THIS DAY'S EVENTS WE TRUST WILL INITIATE A NEW ERA IN OUR RELATIONS IN WHICH THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, WILL BE ABLE TO WORK TOGETHER, DEDICATING THEIR ENERGIES TO SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND THEREBY DEVELOPING THE PROGRESS THAT BOTH PEOPLES WANT IN BOTH OF OUR COUNTRIES AS WELL AS IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

ANOTHER REASON WE WILL REMEMBER THIS DAY IS, OF COURSE, THIS MAGNIFICENT BANQUET TONIGHT, AND WE ONLY WISH THAT TIME WOULD PERMIT MORE OF AN OPPORTUNITY FOR US TO TALK TO EACH AND EVERY ONE OF THE VERY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS WHO ARE HERE, THOSE FROM YOUR COUNTRY, THE DISTINGUISHED AMBASSADORS FROM MOST OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, AND OF COURSE, THOSE GUESTS FROM THE UNITED STATES YOU HAVE BEEN SO KIND TO HAVE.

A THIRD REASON THAT THIS DAY WILL BE A MEMORABLE ONE FOR ME HAS BEEN THE OPPORTUNITY THAT IT HAS PROVIDED TO KNOW FOR THE FIRST TIME THROUGH PERSONAL DISCUSSION -- EXCEPT FOR A BRIEF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION A FEW MONTHS AGO AT ASWAN -- TO KNOW THE PRESIDENT OF THIS NATION, A MAN WHO IN A VERY SHORT SPACE OF TIME HAS EARNED THE RESPECT NOT ONLY OF HIS NATION'S FRIENDS, BUT THOSE WHO ARE HIS ADVERSARIES, OR WERE HIS ADVERSARIES, AND CERTAINLY THE RESPECT OF ALL OBSERVERS IN THE WORLD.

AS WE LOOK AT THIS MAN AND WHAT HE HAS DONE, I COULD ANALYZE LEADERS OF THE WORLD WHO I HAVE MET IN TWO DIFFERENT CATEGORIES. IT IS, OF COURSE, SOMETIMES RATHER DANGEROUS TO OVERSIMPLIFY, BUT I THINK IT CAN BE FAIRLY SAID THAT SOMETIMES A LEADER CONCENTRATES ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ON THE PROBLEMS OF HIS OWN COUNTRY AT THE EXPENSE OF CONCENTRATION THAT HE MIGHT WELL GIVE TO PROBLEMS OF THE NATIONS AROUND HIM OR OF THE WORLD THAT MIGHT AFFECT HIS COUNTRY.

THERE ARE OTHER LEADERS WHO HAVE GAINED THEIR REPUTATIONS THROUGH EXACTLY THE OPPOSITE TACTIC: THEY HAVE FAILED TO PAY AS MUCH ATTENTION AS THEY MIGHT TO THE PROBLEMS OF THEIR OWN PEOPLE BECAUSE OF THEIR DESIRE TO BECOME INVOLVED IN ADVENTUROUS ACTIVITIES AND POLICIES WITH REGARD TO THEIR NEIGHBORS AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

BUT WHAT MARKS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A LEADER WHO IS PAROCHIAL ON THE ONE HAND OR WHO IS TOO MUCH CONCERNED ABOUT THE PROBLEMS OF OTHER PEOPLE THAN HIS OWN ON THE OTHER, IS ONE WHO RECOGNIZES THAT THE TWO PROBLEMS ARE INSEPARABLE, AND SO IT IS WITH THIS NATION.

EGYPT, BECAUSE OF ITS SIZE, BECAUSE OF ITS LOCATION, BECAUSE OF THE COMPETENCE AND THE QUALITY AND THE ABILITY OF ITS PEOPLE, BECAUSE OF ITS GREAT HISTORICAL HERITAGE, IS DESTINED TO PLAY A GREAT ROLE IN THIS AREA OF THE WORLD AND IN THE WHOLE WORLD AS IT HAS PLAYED SUCH A ROLE IN THE COUNTRY'S PAST.

AND CONSEQUENTLY, WHOEVER LEADS THIS PEOPLE AND THIS NATION IS ONE WHO SHOULD CONCENTRATE HIS EFFORTS ON BUILDING A BETTER LIFE FOR THE PEOPLE OF HIS NATION, AND PRESIDENT SADAT HAS DONE THAT. HE HAS DEDICATED HIS PRESIDENCY TO ACCOMPLISHING THAT GOAL, BUT HE HAS ALSO RECOGNIZED THAT THIS COUNTRY, FOR THE REASONS THAT I HAVE MENTIONED, MUST ALSO PLAY A ROLE, AN ACTIVIST ROLE, A POSITIVE ROLE ON THE WORLD SCENE, AND PARTICULARLY IN THIS AREA OF THE WORLD WHICH HAS CAUSED SO MUCH SUFFERING AND SO MUCH POTENTIAL DANGER OVER THESE PAST 30 TO 40 YEARS.

AND SO THE OPPORTUNITY TO MEET WITH PRESIDENT SADAT, TO DISCUSS NOT ONLY THE NEW BILATERAL INITIATIVES WE ARE GOING TO UNDERTAKE FOR BETTER RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR OWN COUNTRIES, INITIATIVES THAT WILL HELP US BOTH, TO DISCUSS WITH HIM ALSO THE PROBLEMS OF THIS AREA AND TO DISCUSS WITH HIM INTERNATIONAL POLICIES GENERALLY WAS FOR ME A VERY VALUABLE AND A VERY CONSTRUCTIVE EXPERIENCE.

AND SO YOU CAN SEE WHY I WOULD SAY THAT OF ALL THE MANY DAYS THAT IT HAS BEEN MY PRIVILEGE TO SPEND ABROAD AMONG GREAT PEOPLE IN MANY FINE CAPITALS, THIS DAY WILL BE REMEMBERED CERTAINLY AS MUCH, OR EVEN MORE THAN ALMOST ANY DAY I CAN REMEMBER.

(MORE)

THE PRESIDENT HAS SPOKEN OF SOME OF THE DIFFICULT PROBLEMS AND THE COMPLEX ONES THAT STILL EXIST IN THIS AREA, AND I WOULD BE LESS THAN CANDID IF I WERE NOT TO SAY STANDING HERE IN HIS PRESENCE THAT I DO NOT COME, JUST AS DR. KISSINGER DID NOT COME EARLIER IN HIS CONVERSATIONS, WITH READY-MADE SOLUTIONS FOR THESE COMPLEX PROBLEMS, SOME OF WHICH GO BACK OVER MANY YEARS, SOME OF WHICH ARE GOING TO REQUIRE A GREAT DEAL OF DEDICATED DIPLOMACY ON THE PART OF ALL PARTIES CONCERNED IN ORDER TO FIND A JUST AND EQUITABLE SOLUTION.

BUT I DO SAY TO YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, AND I DO SAY TO THIS COMPANY, I SAY TO EVERY NATION REPRESENTED HERE BECAUSE EVERY NATION IN THE WORLD HAS A STAKE IN THE PEACE IN THE MIDEAST FOR THE REASONS I MENTIONED THIS MORNING, I SAY THE UNITED STATES WILL PLAY A POSITIVE ROLE. WE HAVE NO DESIGNS ON ANY NATION IN THIS AREA. WE HAVE NO DESIRE TO DOMINATE ANY PART OF THIS AREA AND, SECOND, THE RIGHT OF EVERY NATION AND EVERY PEOPLE TO ACHIEVE ITS OWN GOALS IN ITS OWN WAYS BY ITS OWN CHOOSING, FREE OF OUTSIDE DOMINATION OR OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

TO ACCOMPLISH THIS GOAL WILL TAKE NOT SIMPLY THE DIPLOMACY, BRILLIANT THOUGHT IT WAS, THAT HAS BROUGHT US AS FAR AS WE HAVE COME, THE FIRST TWO GREAT STEPS TOWARD REACHING A PERMANENT AND JUST PEACE.

WE HAVE STARTED DOWN A LONG ROAD BUT THE ROAD STRETCHES ON AND WE HAVE A LONG WAY TO GO, AND I CAN ONLY SAY THAT WE IN THE UNITED STATES, OUR GOVERNMENT, WILL DEDICATE ITS BEST EFFORTS TO GOING DOWN THAT ROAD TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS OF THE PEOPLES OF THIS AREA, THE NATIONS OF THIS AREA, GOALS OF PEACE AND PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY, WE WOULD TRUST, IN THE END FOR ALL CONCERNED.

ON SUCH AN EVENING AS THIS, STANDING IN SUCH A PLACE AS THIS, ONE CANNOT HELP BUT FEEL THE SENSE THAT CENTURIES OF CIVILIZATION LOOK DOWN UPON US AND, AS WE FEEL THAT SENSE OF HISTORY IN THIS PLACE WHICH HAS PERHAPS AS MUCH OR MORE HISTORY BEHIND IT THAN ANY IN THE WORLD, WE FEEL THE OBLIGATION THAT WE HAVE, EACH ONE OF US HERE, ON FUTURE GENERATIONS.

THIS HAS BEEN CALLED, THIS AREA, THE CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION, AND NOW WE HAVE THE CHALLENGE, THE OPPORTUNITY, THE PRIVILEGE OF SEEING THAT THE CIVILIZATION WHICH WE HAVE INHERITED FROM THE GREAT GIANTS OF THE PAST SURVIVES AND NOT ONLY SURVIVES BUT IS PASSED ON TO FUTURE GENERATIONS, STRONGER, MORE EFFECTIVE, CERTAINLY WE WOULD TRUST, MORE HELPFUL TO ALL OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD.

I CAN ONLY SAY THAT I AM SURE I SPEAK FOR ALL THOSE HERE WHO ARE THE GUESTS OF THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. SADAT, THAT WE ARE PRIVILEGED TO BE HERE ON SUCH A MEMORABLE DAY. WE TRUST THAT THIS IS A DAY TRULY OF A NEW BEGINNING FOR ALL THE NATIONS IN THIS AREA, A NEW AND GOOD BEGINNING, AND ONE THAT WILL BENEFIT THEREBY ALL THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD. AND I AM SURE THAT ALL OF YOU WOULD WANT TO JOIN ME IN THE TOAST THAT

I WILL PROPOSE, NOT ONLY TO THE NEW EGYPTIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONSHIP, A RELATIONSHIP OF FRIENDSHIP THAT SHOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN BROKEN IN THE PAST, AND WE DEDICATE OURSELVES TO SEEING THAT IT WILL NEVER BE BROKEN IN THE FUTURE, AND SECOND TO A MAN WHO HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT HE IS NOT ONLY A GREAT LEADER OF HIS OWN COUNTRY, BUT THAT HE IS ONE OF THOSE RARE LEADERS WHO ALSO HAS THE VISION AND WISDOM TO CONTRIBUTE TO PEACE FOR ALL PEOPLE IN ALL COUNTRIES AS WELL.

AND IN PROPOSING A TOAST TO HIM, I WOULD NOT FORGET MRS. SADAT. SHE, LIKE MY WIFE, STANDS BY HER HUSBAND'S SIDE AND SHE IS KNOWN THROUGHOUT HER COUNTRY FOR HER DEDICATION TO HIM AND FOR HER SERVICE TO HER COUNTRY, WHETHER IT IS IN WAR OR IN PEACE.

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U.S. CULTURAL CENTER, ISRAEL

OFFICIAL TEXT

JUNE 15, 1974

(TEXTS) NIXON-SADAT TOASTS IN ALEXANDRIA JUNE 13

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, JUNE 14 -- IN A SPEECH IN ALEXANDRIA JUNE 13, PRESIDENT NIXON SAID THE NEW RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EGYPT SYMBOLIZED BY HIS VISIT WILL BENEFIT BOTH COUNTRIES AS THEY "LEARN TO WORK TOGETHER IN DEVELOPING AND MEETING THE POLICIES WHICH WILL LEAD TO A PEACEFUL AND PROSPEROUS WORLD."

SPEAKING AT A DINNER THAT HE AND MRS. NIXON GAVE IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. SADAT, MR. NIXON PRAISED THE HOSPITALITY SHOWN HIM BY THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE DURING HIS VISIT AND SAID HE WAS SURE IT TOUCHED "THE HEART OF MILLIONS OF AMERICANS WHO SAW THE WELCOMING ON TELEVISION." THE PRESIDENT ALSO DISCLOSED THAT HE HAD INVITED PRESIDENT AND MRS. SADAT TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE END OF THIS YEAR.

RESPONDING TO MR. NIXON, PRESIDENT SADAT SAID "THE MOST IMPORTANT OUTCOME" OF THE NIXON VISIT "IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS ON A CLEAR AND SOUND BASIS."

FOLLOWING ARE THE TEXTS OF THE NIXON AND SADAT REMARKS:

(BEGIN NIXON TEXT)

MR. PRESIDENT, THIS DINNER TONIGHT AFFORDS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR US, IN A VERY SMALL WAY, TO INDICATE OUR VERY GRATEFUL APPRECIATION TO YOU FOR THE HOSPITALITY YOU AND YOUR PEOPLE HAVE SHOWN TO US ON THE OCCASION OF OUR VISIT TO EGYPT.

WE THOUGHT YERSTERDAY, AFTER THE MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION IN CAIRO, THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO SEE MORE PEOPLE IN ONE DAY AGAIN IN OUR LIVES, BUT I REMEMBER YOU TOLD ME, "WAIT UNTIL WE GET TO ALEXANDRIA." AND YOU WERE RIGHT, BECAUSE ON THE JOURNEY THAT WE TOOK BY TRAIN THROUGH THE RICH DELTA COUNTRY AND THEN THROUGH THE STREETS OF ALEXANDRIA, GOING CLEAR OUT BY THE SEA AS WELL AS THROUGH THE DOWNTOWN AREA, WE AGAIN HAD THE PRIVILEGE, AS WE DID YESTERDAY, OF SEEING LITERALLY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WHO WERE THERE TO GREET US AND TO WELCOME US.

AND THERE IS AN OLD SAYING THAT, "YOU CAN TURN PEOPLE OUT, BUT YOU CAN'T TURN THEM ON." THEY WILL ONLY BE TURNED ON IF THEY WANT TO BE. AND WE FELT, AS YOU SAID TO US SO OFTERN, THAT THERE WAS NO QUESTION ABOUT THE PEOPLE THAT WE SAW YESTERDAY AND TODAY -- THEY WERE FROM THEIR HEARTS GIVING US A WARM WELCOME -- AND I CAN ASSURE YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, THEY TOUCHED OUR HEARTS, AND I AM

(MORE)

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SURE THE HEARTS OF MILLIONS OF AMERICANS WHO SAW THAT WELCOMING ON TELEVISION, WITH WHAT THEY DID.

LET ME SAY, TOO, THAT WE ARE GRATEFUL THAT ON THIS VISIT, BRIEF THOUGH IT IS, THAT YOU, IN ARRANGING OUR ITINERARY, SAW TO IT THAT WE WERE NOT ONLY IN CAIRO, THE CAPITAL OF THE NATION, BUT THAT WE SHOULD SEE ANOTHER PART OF THE COUNTRY AS WELL.

WE IN WASHINGTON OFTEN SAY AS WE THINK OF OUR NATION'S CAPITAL, OF WHICH WE ARE VERY PROUD BECAUSE IT IS A BEAUTIFUL CITY, THAT WASHINGTON IS NOT ALL OF AMERICA AND THAT ONE MUST TRAVEL TO OTHER CITIES AS WELL. AND YOU GAVE US A DOUBLE PLEASURE TODAY BECAUSE WE SAW THE COUNTRYSIDE, THE FARMERS, THE PEASANTS TILLING THE RICH LAND WITH THREE CROPS A YEAR GROWING THERE, SOME WITH THE MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT. AND WE SAW, ALSO, ONE OF THE GREAT CITIES OF THE WORLD, ALEXANDRIA, WHICH WE WOULD OTHERWISE NOT HAVE SEEN HAD YOU NOT PLANNED OUR SCHEDULE IN SUCH A WAY THAT WE COULD EXTEND IT TO INCLUDE OTHER PARTS OF EGYPT THAN JUST THE CAPITAL.

AND HERE IN ALEXANDRIA, I WOULD LIKE TO ADD THAT WE FEEL CERTAINLY IN THE PRESENCE OF -- AND I HAVE NO OTHER BETTER WORDS TO DESCRIBE IT THAN THIS -- IN THE PRESENCE OF THE WHOLE HERITAGE OF LEARNING WHICH OUR CIVILIZATION HAS BENEFITED FROM, WE THINK OF THE GREAT LIBRARY THAT WAS HERE, WE THINK OF, FOR EXAMPLE, THOSE WHO LANDED ON THE MOON AND THAT THE ABILITIES THAT DEVELOPED THOSE HIGH TECHNIQUES WERE BASED ON THE GREAT SCHOLARS OF THE PAST, MANY OF WHOM CENTERED HERE IN ALEXANDRIA, THE MATHEMATICIANS, THE ASTRONOMERS AND THE LIKE, AND AS WE THINK OF THAT HERITAGE OF LEARNING WHICH ALEXANDRIA SIGNIFIES TO THE WHOLE WORLD TODAY, IT REMINDS US OF HOW MUCH BOTH EGYPT AND AMERICA WILL GAIN FROM THIS NEW RELATIONSHIP WHICH WE HAVE ESTABLISHED.

I SAY A NEW RELATIONSHIP, IT IS THE REESTABLISHMENT OF A RELATIONSHIP THAT WAS ALWAYS THERE, BUT ONE WE NOW HAVE FORMALIZED TO AN EXTENT, AS OUR STATEMENT TOMORROW WILL INDICATE, AND ONE ON WHICH WE WILL BUILD BECAUSE THERE ARE PERHAPS SOME THINGS THAT WE HAVE LEARNED IN THE NEW WORLD IN AMERICA THAT YOU WILL FIND USEFUL IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR COUNTRY. BUT YOU CAN BE VERY SURE THAT WE WHO HAVE LEARNED SO MUCH FROM THE CIVILIZATION WHICH IS REPRESENTED IN THIS LAND THAT WE ALSO WILL PROFIT FROM THIS MUTUAL EXCHANGE OF IDEAS AND THAT THE WISDOM THAT IS HERE, THE WISDOM NOT ONLY OF THE PAST, BUT THE WISDOM WHICH IS NOW BEING DEVELOPED TO MEET THE CHALLENGE OF THE FUTURE, WILL BENEFIT NOT ONLY YOU, BUT BENEFIT US AS WE LEARN TO WORK TOGETHER IN DEVELOPING AND MEETING THE POLICIES WHICH WILL LEAD TO A PEACEFUL AND A PROSPEROUS WORLD FOR ALL OF US.

SO FINALLY, MR. PRESIDENT, I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT AS I ANNOUNCED TO OUR GUESTS WITH VERY GREAT PLEASURE THE FACT THAT YOU HAVE ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES ON A STATE VISIT AND THAT MRS. SADAT WILL ACCOMPANY YOU, THAT THAT WILL OCCUR BEFORE THE END OF THIS YEAR, THAT IT IS GOING TO BE MY PRIVILEGE TO GIVE YOU AN ITINERARY ALSO WHERE YOU WILL SEE NOT ONLY WASHINGTON, BUT WE TRUST OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY THAT YOU HAVE NOT SEEN BEFORE. AND IN THAT CONNECTION, WE WILL NOT BE ABLE, OF COURSE, TO MATCH CERTAINLY WHAT WE HAVE SEEN IN THE WAY OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE PAST THAT WE HAVE HERE, BUT I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO DEMONSTRATE TO YOU, AS YOU AND YOUR PEOPLE HAVE DEMONSTRATED TO US, THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN THEIR HEARTS HAVE NOTHING BUT THE GREATEST AFFECTION AND THE HIGHEST HOPE FOR OUR FRIENDS IN EGYPT.

WE WELCOME THIS OPPORTUNITY TO WORK TOGETHER AGAIN AS FRIENDS AND THAT FRIENDSHIP THAT WE HAVE HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF FEELING AFTER DR. KISSINGER AND HIS COLLEAGUES ON HIS SIDE AND YOUR REPRESENTATIVES ON YOUR SIDE LAID THE FOUNDATION, THAT FRIENDSHIP IS ONE THAT WE WILL TRASURE AND WE TRUST PASS ON TO FUTURE GENERATIONS TO ENJOY FOR YEARS TO COME.

SO, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, ALL OF US, I THINK, WOULD WANT TO JOIN INCLUDING OUR AMERICAN FRIENDS PARTICULARLY, AND OUR EGYPTIAN GUESTS AS WELL, IN A TOAST TO THE PRESIDENT IN THE SENSE THAT HE HAS BEEN SUCH A GREAT HOST FOR US.

AND ALSO, SHALL WE TOAST HIM AND MRS. SADAT A LITTLE IN ADVANCE, WISHING HIM THAT HE WILL HAVE, A VERY FINE AND WARM WELCOME IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WHEN HE RETURNS THIS VISIT LATER THIS YEAR. (END NIXON TEXT)

(BEGIN SADAT TEXT)

IT WAS YESTERDAY THAT YOU ARRIVED IN OUR COUNTRY AND TOOK A HISTORIC STEP IN AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS. AFTER OUR TALKS AND AFTER WE ALL LISTENED TO YOUR MEMORABLE STATEMENT IN CAIRO, YOU WILL PERHAPS AGREE WITH ME THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT OUTCOME OF THE VISIT IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICAN-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS ON A CLEAR AND SOUND BASIS WHICH FINDS ITS FRUIT IN A SHARED CONVICTION AND THEN WITH DETERMINATION THAT IT IS IN THE INTEREST OF BOTH OUR COUNTRIES AND OUR TWO PEOPLES NOT TO ALLOW THE REOCCURRENCE OF WHAT HAS STRAINED THIS RELATIONSHIP IN THE PAST, AND THAT WE WORK TOGETHER FOR AN INSPIRING FUTURE CORRESPONDING WITH THE DEEPEST SENSE OF THE ESSENTIALS OF PEACE FOR OUR REGION AND BEYOND IT.

MR. PRESIDENT, YOU SPOKE ABOUT ME AND THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE, WHOM I HAVE THE HONOR TO REPRESENT, IN A MANNER THAT MADE ME FEEL THE GRAVITY OF THE RESPONSIBILITY THAT I SHOULDER ON BEHALF OF THAT PEOPLE AND OF THE ARAB NATION, FOR THESE ARE RESPONSIBILITIES IN NEED OF NUMEROUS AND VARIED ENERGIES THAT ARE BEYOND THE REACH OF ONE PERSON.

WHAT REALLY MATTERS IS MY BELIEF, WHICH TRANSCENDS MY OTHER BELIEFS, THAT THE PARAMOUNTCY OF BUILDING FOR PEACE AND OF WORKING WITHOUT HESITATION UNTIL ALL PEOPLES OF THE AREA ARE AFFORDED THE SAFETY AND THE POLITICAL CLIMATE NECESSARY FOR THE AREA AND ITS PEOPLES IN ORDER TO RESUME THEIR FORMER STANDING SO THAT ALL COULD CONTRIBUTE IN SOLIDARITY IN THE SETTING UP OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.
WHEN I REFERRED TO YOUR ATTRIBUTE, I DID THIS ON PURPOSE IN ORDER TO EMPHASIZE WHAT I HAVE ALREADY MENTIONED TO YOU CONCERNING MY ADMIRATION FOR YOUR COURAGE IN TAKING THE INITIATIVE IN MAKING DARING AND DECISIVE DECISIONS ON ALL LEVELS ON THE INTERNATIONAL PLANE SINCE YOU ASSUMED THE LEADERSHIP OF YOUR COUNTRY.

I AM QUITE CONFIDENT, MR. PRESIDENT, THAT YOUR VAST EXPERIENCE AND YOUR UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED REPUTATION AS A STATEMAN WHO DEDICATED HIS ENERGY TO KNOCK HARD ON THE DOORS THAT HAVE BEEN SHUT ON INTRICATE POLITICAL PROBLEMS AND OPENED THEM TO YOUR WISDOM AND YOUR ABILITY TO MOVE AT THE PROPER TIME WITHOUT HESITATION. THIS BEING THE RECORD, I DO NOT HESITATE TO STATE THAT YOU AND YOUR PEOPLE WILL SPARE NO EFFORT IN EFFECTING WHAT IS RIGHT AND ESTABLISHING A JUST AND BEAUTIFUL PEACE IN THIS REGION AS WELL.

I WANT TO EXPRESS TO YOU AT THIS STAGE, BEFORE THE END OF YOUR HISTORIC VISIT TO EGYPT, MY GRATIFICATION AND THAT OF MY PEOPLE. YET, HOWEVER HARD I TRY TO FIND THE SUITABLE WORDS FOR THAT, THEY ALSO THOUGHT OF WHAT YOU HAVE PERSONALLY WITNESSED YOURSELF SINCE YOU SET FOOT ON OUR SOIL AND WHILE YOU WERE EN ROUTE FROM CAIRO TO ALEXANDRIA, OUR SECOND CAPITAL.

WE ARE NOW IN THIS HISTORIC CITY WHICH WAS THE STAGE FOR MANY HISTORIC BATTLES AMONG WHICH WERE THOSE OF ABU KIR BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND THE FRENCH AND THAT OF ALAMEIN ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ALEXANDRIA.

PARALLEL WITH ALL THAT, IT HAS BEEN A SOURCE OF CONTINUING CULTURE AND SCIENCE THOUGH DESERVEDLY IT WAS THE CENTER AND A LIGHTHOUSE FOR OUR WELL-KNOWN CIVILIZATION. IN THIS GREAT CITY, WITH ITS HISTORIC VALUES, ITS UNIQUE STRATEGIC POSITION AND DIRECT CONTACT WITH ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD WITHOUT EXCEPTION, YOU WERE RECEIVED BY THE PEOPLE OF ALEXANDRIA AS YOU WERE RECEIVED ON THE WAY HERE, AND IN CAIRO BY THEIR FELLOW CITIZENS WHO EXPRESS TO YOU AND THROUGH YOU TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THEIR FEELINGS OF FRIENDSHIP AND THEIR BELIEF IN THE IDEALISTIC VALUE OF BUILDING FOR PEACE WHICH CONFORMS WITH WHAT HAS BEEN KNOWN OF EGYPT EVEN BEFORE ITS RECENT HISTORY AND ITS CREATIVE CIVILIZATIONS WHICH ARE AN ENDOWMENT TO THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

AS I MENTIONED BEFORE, THE SIXTH OF OCTOBER WAS THE KEY TO ALL THAT OCCURRED, THE UNHESITATING ATTITUDE OF YOUR COUNTRY UNDER YOUR LEADERSHIP AND THROUGH THE ENORMOUS EFFORTS EXERTED BY YOUR SECRETARY OF STATE IS TO BE CONSIDERED THE FIRST STEP ON THE ROAD TO PEACE AND TO A WARM SINCERE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES.

FOR ALL THAT, MR. PRESIDENT, LET ME SAY THAT NOTHING EXCEEDS MY DELIGHT AT YOUR VISIT EXCEPT MY GRATIFICATION THAT YOU AND MRS. NIXON WERE ABLE TO COME. RELATED TO THIS IS MY GRATIFICATION AT YOUR INVITATION FOR ME AND MRS. SADAT TO VISIT YOUR GREAT COUNTRY TO MEET DIRECTLY WITH YOUR PEOPLE AND YOUR OFFICIALS.

UNTIL WE MEET AGAIN, I ASK YOU TO TAKE WITH YOU TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE OUR APPRECIATION AND OUR WARM AND FRIENDLY FEELINGS AS WELL AS RECOLLECTIONS WHICH I SINCERELY HOPE WILL BE RENEWED WHEN NEXT WE MEET IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

ALLOW ME TO INVITE YOU ALL, DEAR FRIENDS, TO DRINK A TOAST TO THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE, AS WELL AS A TOAST IN HONOR OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, PRESIDENT NIXON AND MRS. NIXON. (END SADAT TEXT).

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02

סודי

נקודות לשיחה עם הנשיא ניקסון

(1) חתירתו של הנשיא לשלום בעולם והשגיו בתחום זה; תפקידו בהרגעת העולם. מההסתכלות שלו כשהיה שגריר ישראל בואשינגטון, יודע ראש הממשלה מה היו הבעיות שעמדו בפני ארה"ב בעולם וכלפי פנים כשהחל הממשל של הנשיא.

(2) דברי תודה והוקרה לנשיא על שעמד לצד ישראל בעזרה כלכלית ובטחונית בכל שנות כהונתו וביחוד בימים הקשים של מלחמת יום הכיפורים. תוזכר הרכבת האוירית שהיא דוגמא ליישום עקבי של תורת ניקסון בדבר מתן עזרה למדינות אשר מגלות כושר ורצון להגן על עצמן בכוחותיהן. במיוחד באזור בו יש מעורבות סובייטית מסיבית כבאזורנו. יצויינו ידידותו והבנתו האישיים.

(3) תוזכר ההבנה שהוא מגלה לרצון ישראל בשלום.

(4) ישראל חתרה וחותרת לשלום בכל ליבה ומוכנה לשתף פעולה למען קידום השלום.

(5) הסכמי ההפרדה אשר כולנו מקווים שהם צעד ראשון לקראת שלום. חלקו של קיסינג'ר בהשגתם, הקשיים המיוחדים במו"מ עם סוריה.

(6) לא די בכך שרק צד אחד רוצה בשלום ונחוצים שנים כדי לעשות שלום. בצד הרצון להתקדם לשלום יש להבטיח גם עוצמה צבאית וכלכלית לישראל. גישה זאת תואמת את תפישת הנשיא בדבר שילוב מדיניות של עימות עם מדיניות של מו"מ (confrontation and negotiation).

(7) נכון שהקפאון וחוסר ההתקדמות הם מסוכנים אך עם זאת יש להמנע מפעולה חפוזה. התקדמות לשלום חייבת להיעשות תוך בקרה בכל שלב ותוך חתירה לשנוי האוירה. ההסכמים שיחתמו צריכים לכלול, BUILT-IN SAFEGUARDS.

(8) נודעת חשיבות גם לסגנון ותוכן ההודעות הפומביות. ישראל נמנעת ותמנע מדיבורים פומביים מזיקים.

- קרבות
- כללי - מלחמה אוקיאנית
- הסכמי ההפרדה
- מצב מסתעף בעולם הערבי
- השלכת הקו - לא דפאון - הקבלות שעל לשלום
- לא נסה לשנות הסכם נוסף מלא כוון ההסכמים
- מלכות ראשונים
- הסורים - בלתי מתאים

- עזרת נשיא ולכלית - הנשיא לקחתי אותה מאוד לב
- בניית אחלה לחצים כלכליים
[redacted]
- מתיחות הדדית - קרוב וסורית
-

(9) ישראל סבורה שהשלב הבא במאמץ חייב להיות כלפי מצרים אך יש לעשותו תוך בחינה מדוקדקת של כל המרכיבים.

(10) אנו מקווים שארה"ב תוסיף לתת את שירותיה הטובים. יש כמובן להגיע למו"מ ישיר. לועידת ג'נבה יש מגבלות.

(11) בשלב מוסכם על ישראל וארה"ב, תקיים ישראל מגעים עם ארה"ב לבירור הצעדים הבאים.

(12) ההתקדמות בעתיד תלויה בכך אם הערבים יהיו מוכנים לשיתוף פעולה ואם תוכל ישראל גם להבא לנהל את המו"מ מעמדת כוח צבאית וכלכלית. (כאן יבוא פירוט).
כושר ההגנה העצמי על כל מרכיביו (גבולות ברי הגנה, עוצמה צבאית וכלכלית) הם תנאי הן למו"מ והן להסדר.

(13) הבעת סיפוק מן הסכומים הקונקרטיים שכבר הושגו לקראת מיסוד היחסים הבילטרליים בתחום הרכש והסיוע הכלכלי.
יוזכר כי יש צורך לסכם העניינים הבאים :
- דרגי המשלחת הבטחונית ומועד צאתה לואשינגטון (אנו מציעים סוף החודש).
- ענין השיחות על תכנון האספקה לשעת חירום (הרכבת האוירית) - האם באמצעות המשלחת הבטחונית (ר' תת-סעיף קודם) או באמצעות משלחת מיוחדת וכו'.
- בנושא הסיוע הכלכלי : (1) התחייבות על חצי בליון דולאר מענק.
(2) סכום גודל הפניה הבאה לקונגרס.

(14) ישראל רואה בברכה את חיזוק מעמדה של ארה"ב בארצות ערב ככל.....

(15) תצויין ההבנה שהנשיא מגלה לבעיות ההומניטריות ודאגתו ליהודים נרדפים כיהודי בריה"ם וארצות ערב (סוריה).

(16) יהודי בריה"ם.

(17) יהודי סוריה.

מרדכי גזית

12.6.74

- בריה"מ ומז"ת - לא חורבן ישראל אלא עמדה אסטרטגית. אם לא הידברות - התנגשות. הלקח של אוקטובר 73. ההרתעה האמיתית, הרכבת האוירית. שתי דויזיות רוסיות. העמדה האמריקנית באוק' 73 לא היתה אפשרית בלעדי הדה-טאנט (לבריה"מ היה מה לה לעשות, אירופה, סין, מסחר)

- יחסי ארה"ב ומדינות ערב. הכור למטרות שלום ב32 מדינות. בהעדר השפעה אמריקנית חלל ריק וחדירה סובייטית. השפעה פוליטית.

- החשיבות של ישראל חזקה

- negotiated peace במזה"ת בכמה מישורים :

1. ארה"ב - בריה"מ (במישור העולמי)
2. השתתפות בריה"מ מג'נבה.
3. המשך פיתוח יחסי ידידות עם מדינות ערב (על ע"ח ישראל)
4. חיזוק ישראל
5. באשר למו"מ עצמו לא הוא יאמר. באשר ל- how, when, and what steps חשוב עצם התהליך. גורם הזמן והגורם האישי (סאדאת)

- לישראל תמיכה בקונגרס אך זו בירידה.

- יהיו sympathetic במישור הצבאי.

ג. <u>קיסינג'ר</u>

- תהליך המו"מ חייב להמשך, אחרת תהיה התפוצצות. מה שצריך הוא אסטרטגיה משותפת.

- ביקור אלון רוה"מ. עיבוד אסטרטגיה משותפת במשך הקיץ. שום דבר לא ל- implementation בשלב זה. לתת למצרים להרגיש שיש להם למה לקוות.

P. M.'s
letter to Kissinger
(4 pages)

11.6.74

U.S. Government Grants and Loans
($ .000), A.F.Y. 1971 - 1975

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975*	Total
Military sales credit	545,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,745,000
Special Security allocation	-	-	-	2,200,000	-	2,200,000
Supporting assistance	-	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
Grants for resettlement of Russian Immigrants	-	-	44,000	31,000	50,000	125,000
Agricultural surplus (P.L. 480)	54,000	54,000	64,000	64,000	26,000	262,000
A.I.D. Housing loans	-	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000
Total	599,000	379,000	483,000	2,670,000	451,000	4,582,000
(grants)	(-)	(-)	(94,000)	(1,081,000)	(100,000)	(1,275,000)
				(1,581,000)		(1,775,000)

* Proposed

TOP SECRET

Jerusalem, 12 May 1974

Dear Mr. Secretary,

I should like to put before you certain matters concerned with our future security:

1. For reasons which were fully outlined in our many conversations, we now feel the urgent need to take up with the United States Government the question of Israel's long-term defensive needs. We propose that Israel enter with the United States into a long-range military requirement agreement that will guarantee Israel's military capacity relative to the combined Arab military strength as it presently exists and as projected over the next ten years. By way of illustration, I list the following major items:

(A) AIRCRAFT: The Arab states (Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Libya, Algeria, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia) possessed in 1967, 480 combat aircraft and on the eve of the Yom Kippur War 1418. They have since replaced their losses and it is projected that by 1984 they will have approximately 2500.

By 1984 Israel shall require 750 aircraft. This means that we will require about 200 additional combat planes of the more advanced type, over and above those already on order.

(B) TANKS: The above Arab states possessed 2450 tanks in 1967 and 6500 tanks on the eve of the Yom Kippur War. They have about the same number today, and it is projected that they will have about 11,000 by 1984.

Israel's needs by that time will be approximately 4900 tanks. We therefore require 1400 tanks in addition to those already on order. Also, calculated on the basis of three A.P.C.'s for every tank, we shall need 15,000 A.P.C.'s by 1984. At present we have 5,000.

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger
Secretary of State
U. S. A.

TOP SECRET

(C) ARTILLERY: Against 1,700 pieces of artillery in 1967 and 4800 on the eve of the Yom Kippur War, the Arab states have 5,000 today and it is projected that they will possess 7,500 by 1984.

By 1984 Israel shall need 1,400 pieces of artillery of both 155 and 175 mm, i.e. 700 pieces beyond those already requested.

(D) NAVY: To bolster the strength of the Israel Navy, we will require a number of Hydrophile boats with advanced missiles.

(E) GROUND-TO-GROUND MISSILES: We have raised this subject with the United States Government on a number of occasions. There is a growing emphasis on the supply by the Soviet Union to Arab countries of the "Frog" and the "Scud" type missiles. According to our estimate, both Egypt and Syria possess today some 450 "Frog" rockets, and about the same number of the "Scud" variety. The projection for 1984 is that both countries will have in their possession something like 1,000 "Frog" and 1,300 "Scud" missiles. It is important, therefore, that we be furnished with ground-to-ground missiles with parallel striking capacity at a time when increased attention is being paid to this type of weapon (and as aircraft activity becomes increasingly risky and limited because of ground-to-air missiles). The reference is to the Lance and Pershing missiles.

In cataloguing the above I refrain at this time from entering into matters of timetable, etc. Let me emphasize furthermore, that this list is not inclusinve of the many other required items, especially in the field of electronic warfare, intelligence (real-time) and surveillance equipment that will be necessary to bring the Israel Defence Forces in 1984 to a level which would enable them to repel any attack. I therefore urge that the President of the United States give his approval and support for Israel's long-range military requirements and will consent to an Israel military mission to come to the United States in June 1974 in order to reach an overall agreement between our two countries on this subject and work out all pertinent details regarding timetable, technical assistance, production in Israel, etc.

TOP SECRET

2. Financing: Israel is, of course, unable to carry the financial burden involved in such a large-scale military procurement program. Much as we appreciate the United States aid already granted us, we foresee future financial requirements for military purchase to be of a magnitude calling for continued and substantial United States financial assistance. We are mindful of the fact that this is a matter for Congressional legislation which will have to be voted annually.

What I request of the President is that we have his support on this matter and that he agree to present for Congressional approval those sums needed to facilitate the execution of the envisaged military requirements program.

3. Emergency military supplies in time of war: The October war indicated to all that in time of emergency, military supply of both ammunition and replacement of major equipment can be of crucial and decisive importance. It is therefore suggested that a contingency plan be worked out to provide for the availability of the items needed in case of war, the speedy replacement of major equipment, and route and mode of transfer.

We have in the past supplied information to the United States Government regarding our requirements in case of emergency and we are ready to furnish additional information necessary to work out such a contingency plan. I ask the President's approval for the joint elaboration of such a plan which could prove so vital in the event of an emergency.

4. Oil supply: The continued supply of oil to Israel is a subject that must necessarily concern us since situations can conceivably arise in which the supply of oil to Israel might be threatened.

We therefore attach great importance to reaching an understanding with the United States Government designed to guarantee the uninterrupted supply of oil to Israel at the required level of annual consumption.

Mr. Secretary, if I dare put before you, and through you to the President, requests of such dimension, it is because I know that in undertaking the current actions we are assuming grave national risks. We do so because of our firm conviction that these steps are an imperative of the joint course of policy which we both hope will advance the prosepcts of peace.

TOP SECRET

I know of the President's fundamental conviction of the need for a strong Israel and that at no time will its continued survival and security be placed in jeopardy. To assure this, all the elements of strength - political, military and economic - have to be assured so as to enable us to continue to pursue our policy of negotiations and peace.

Sincerely,

Golda Meir

EMIGRATION OF JEWS FROM SYRIA

(A) The General Arab Practice

From time to time Arab governments have relaxed their regulations, making possible the quiet departure of Jews.

EGYPT
Between the years 1948-1967, 67,000 Jews left the country.
Since the Six Day War, 2,600 more departed.

The emigration of Jews since 1967 was achieved in the main as a result of the involvement of international organizations in addition to discreet diplomatic interventions. The Government of Spain was largely instrumental in effecting the release of 1,400 Egyptian Jews (see Annex).

IRAQ
During the years 1948-1967 over 135,000 Jews left the country.
Since 1967, another 4,500 Jews emigrated, in the main as a result of international pressures.

Official Iraqi spokesmen publicly admitted that Jews were free to leave the country: In November 1972, the Iraqi representative to the UN Special Political Committee stated that Jews were free to leave Iraq. In February 1973, the spokesman of the Iraqi Embassy in Paris stated that the "Jews of Iraq - as Iraqi citizens ... enjoyed all the rights and privileges granted by Iraqi law; thus they enjoyed full liberty to leave the country and return to it at will."

By the end of 1973 most Iraqi Jews had left the country.

ALGERIA
Between 1948-1967, 150,000 Jews emigrated.
Since 1967 another 3,000 left the country.

MOROCCO
Between 1948-1967, 265,000 Jews emigrated.
Since 1967, 50,000 left the country.

TUNISIA
Between 1948-1967, 110,000 Jews left the country.
Since 1967, 10,000 departed.

Altogether, about 800,000 Jews emigrated from Arab countries since 1948. In this process the role of third countries and the International Red Cross has been indispensable. In each instance secrecy was scrupulously observed.

(B) SYRIA

Syria is the only Arab country that continues to bar the departure of its Jews. There still remain today about 4,500 Jews in Syria.

The Syrian Jewish community numbered about 15,000 in 1948. But for very brief periods, Jews were not permitted to leave the country. About 9,500 Jews succeeded, at great peril, in fleeing the country.

Historical Note:

All Syrian regimes treated the Jews harshly and prevented their emigration. The Ba'ath regime (1963 -) has been the most intolerant.

There were slight improvements for very short intervals during the regimes of Husni Zaim (1949), Adib Shishakli (1949-1954) and Shukri al-Kuwatly (1955-1958).

16 June 1974

ANNEX

Extract from an address by UN Secretary-General, U Thant, to the Royal Commonwealth Society on 15 June 1970, in London:

> The situation in the Middle East has given rise to a number of requests for good offices of one sort or another. Over more than 20 years it has been an almost routine function of the United Nations, often in cooperation with the Red Cross, to do what it can to arrange for the repatriation both of civilians and military personnel detained by one side or the other. A continuing source of concern, especially since 1967, has been the situation of the small Jewish minorities in some Arab States. After the 1967 war, I approached the Government of the United Arab Republic concerning the Jewish community in the UAR of whom some were imprisoned and others were unable to get exit permits. Eventually some 1,400 of them were released and, with the help of the Government of Spain, enabled to leave the UAR. My approaches to the Government of Iraq on the question of the Jewish minority in that country have been less successful, but my concern continues and I still hope for results. My approach to this situation, like my interventions on behalf of all the accused at the time of the trials and public executions last year, can be based only on humanitarian considerations and in the interest of lessening tension in the area, since the Jewish people concerned, being citizens of the countries in which they live, are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Government.

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