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PRESS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

October 24, 1975

NO. 541



PROGRAM FOR THE STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF HIS EXCELLENCY ANWAR AL-SADAT, PRESIDENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT, AND MRS. SADAT

October 26 - November 5, 1975

Sunday, October 26

- 4:00 p.m. His Excellency Anwar Al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mrs. Sadat and their party will arrive at Patrick Henry International Airport, Newport News, Virginia.
- 4:30 p.m. Arrival Colonial Williamsburg
Private afternoon
- 8:00 p.m. The Honorable Carlisle Humelsine, President of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc. and Mrs. Humelsine will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency Anwar Al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Mrs. Sadat. at Carter's Grove Plantation.

Monday, October 27

- 9:50 a.m. His Excellency Anwar Al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Mrs. Sadat and their party will depart Williamsburg, Virginia via U.S. Presidential Helicopters for Washington, D. C.
- 11:00 a.m. Arrival at the White House where His Excellency Anwar Al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Mrs. Sadat will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Brown, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Mrs. Sevilla-Sacasa, the Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt and Mrs. Eilts and the Mayor of the District of Columbia and Mrs. Washington.
Military Honors will be rendered.
- 11:30 a.m. President Sadat will meet with President Ford at the White House.
- 12:30 p.m. The National Press Club will host a luncheon in honor of President Sadat at the National Press Building 14th and F Streets, Northwest. President Sadat will be greeted by the President of the National Press Club, Mr. William W. Broom.

Mary A. Masserini 632-0685

For further information contact:

Monday, October 27 (continued)

- 1:00 p.m. Mrs. Ghorbal will give a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Sadat at the residence, 2501 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest.
- 3:00 p.m. Mrs. Sadat will attend a meeting of Board of Faith and Hope Society at the Embassy residence.
- 5:00 p.m. Mrs. Kissinger will give a tea in honor of Mrs. Sadat at Decatur House, 748 Jackson Place, Northwest
- 5:30 p.m. President Sadat will visit the Islamic Center, 2551 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest
- 6:15 p.m. President Sadat will meet with The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Vice President of the U.S. at Blair House.
- 8:00 p.m. The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency Anwar Al-Sadat, President of the Republic of Egypt, and Mrs. Sadat at the White House.

Dress: Dark Business Suit for men
Long Dress for ladies.

Tuesday, October 28

- 9:30 a.m. Mrs. Sadat will visit the National Institute of Health.
- 10:00 a.m. President Sadat will meet with the Honorable James R. Schlesinger, Secretary of Defense, at Blair House.
- 10:30 a.m. President Sadat will meet with President Ford at the White House.
- 11:00 a.m. Mrs. Sadat will visit the Children's Hospital.
- 1:00 p.m. The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Kissinger will give a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Anwar Al-Sadat, President of the Republic of Egypt, and Mrs. Sadat at the Department of State, Benjamin Franklin Room.

Tuesday, October 28 (continued)

- 3:15 p.m. President Sadat will meet with the Honorable Robert S. McNamara, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- 4:30 p.m. Mrs. Sadat will receive an award from Rehabilitation International of USA at Blair House.
- 4:45 p.m. The Honorable Walter E. Washington, Mayor of the District of Columbia, will present the Key of the City to President Sadat at Blair House.
- 5:15 p.m. Mrs. Sadat will visit the Kennedy Center.
- 6:00 p.m. President Sadat will meet with distinguished Americans of Arab descent at Blair House.
- 8:30 p.m. His Excellency Anwar Al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Mrs. Sadat will give a dinner in honor of the Honorable Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States, and Mrs. Ford at Anderson House, 2118 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest.
- Dress: Dark Business Suit for Men
Long dresses for ladies.

Wednesday, October 29

- 10:35 a.m. President Sadat, Mrs. Sadat and their party will depart Andrews Air Force Base aboard U.S. Presidential aircraft for John F. Kennedy International Airport (Port Authority Terminal).
- 11:35 a.m. Arrival at John F. Kennedy International Airport.
- 12:15 p.m. President and Mrs. Sadat will meet with Secretary General of the United Nations and Mrs. Waldheim at the United Nations, Secretary General Waldheim's Office.
- 12:30 p.m. President Sadat will address the United Nations General Assembly.
- 1:30 p.m. United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim will give a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Anwar Al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt at United Nations.
- 1:30 p.m. Mrs. Kurt Waldheim will give a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Sadat at United Nations.
- Private afternoon.
- 3:00 p.m. Mrs. Sadat will visit the Howard Rusk Institute.

October 29 (continued)-

- 5:00 p.m. Mrs. Sadat will visit the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
- 6:30 p.m. Time-Life will host a reception in honor of President Sadat at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.
- 7:30 p.m. The New York City Economic Club will host a reception in honor of President Sadat at the Waldorf Towers Hotel.
- 8:00 p.m. The New York City Economic Club will host a dinner in honor of President Sadat at the Waldorf Towers Hotel, Grand Ballroom.
- 8:00 p.m. Mrs. Meguid, wife of the Egyptian Ambassador to the United Nations will give a dinner in honor of Mrs. Sadat, at her residence.

Thursday, October 30

- 9:45 a.m. President Sadat will meet with Mr. Thomas Murphy, Chairman of the Board of General Motors and Chairman of the Board of American Egyptian Business Council, at Waldorf Towers, President Sadat's Suite.
- 10:15 a.m. The Honorable Abraham Beame, Mayor of the City of New York, will present the Key to the City to President Sadat at the Waldorf Towers, President Sadat's Suite.
- 10:45 a.m. President Sadat will meet with The Honorable Hugh Carey, Governor of the State of New York, at Waldorf Towers, President Sadat's Suite.
- 1:00 p.m. The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Vice President of the United States and Mrs. Rockefeller will give a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Anwar Al-Sadat President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Mrs. Sadat, at Pocantico Hills.
- 3:00 p.m. President Sadat, Mrs. Sadat and their party will depart John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York for O'Hare International Airport, Military Side, Chicago, Illinois.
- 4:00 p.m. Arrival O'Hare International Airport.
- Private afternoon.
- 8:00 p.m. The Honorable Richard J. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago, and Mrs. Daley will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency Anwar Al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Mrs. Sadat at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Grand Ballroom.

Friday, October 31

- 10:00 a.m. Mrs. Sadat will visit the Rehabilitation Center at Northwestern University.
- 12:35 p.m. President Sadat, Mrs. Sadat and their party depart O'Hare International Airport for Houston, Texas.
- 2:55 p.m. Arrival at Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas.
- 3:20 p.m. Arrival at NASA Space Center.
- President Sadat, Mrs. Sadat and their party will tour NASA Space Center.
- Private afternoon.
- 8:30 p.m. The Houston Chamber of Commerce and the Arab American Chamber of Commerce will host a reception in honor of His Excellency Anwar Al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Mrs. Sadat at the Houston Oaks Hotel, Grand Ballroom.
- 9:00 p.m. The Houston Chamber of Commerce and the Arab American Chamber of Commerce will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency Anwar Al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt and Mrs. Sadat at the Houston Oaks Hotel, Grand Ballroom.

Saturday, November 1

- 10:40 a.m. President Sadat, Mrs. Sadat and their party will visit Doug Marshall's Gleann Lochs Farm, Texas.
- 12:35 p.m. President Sadat, Mrs. Sadat and their party will depart Houston Intercontinental Airport for Jacksonville, Florida.
- 3:25 p.m. Arrival Jacksonville Naval Air Station and proceed to Epping Forest, Jacksonville, Florida.
- Private afternoon and evening.

Sunday, November 2

Private Day.

Monday, November 3

Private Day.

Tuesday, November 4

- 11:00 a.m. President Sadat, Mrs. Sadat and their party will depart Jacksonville Naval Air Station for Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland.

Tuesday, November 4 (continued)

- 12:40 p.m. Arrival Andrews Air Force Base.
- 12:45 p.m. Departure Andrews Air Force Base via U.S. Presidential Helicopters for Camp David.
- Private afternoon and evening.

Wednesday, November 5

- Private morning.
- 12:00 Noon President Sadat will address Joint Meeting of Congress.
- 1:30 p.m. The Honorable John J. Sparkman, the Honorable Thomas E. Morgan and the Joint Committees on Foreign Affairs for the House and Senate will give a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Anwar Al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, at the U.S. Capitol.
- Private afternoon.
- 7:00 p.m. President Sadat, Mrs. Sadat and their party will depart Blair House for Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland.
- 7:20 p.m. His Excellency Anwar Al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mrs. Sadat and their party will arrive at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland for a Departure Ceremony.
- 7:30 p.m. President Sadat, Mrs. Sadat and their party depart the United States for London, England.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Itinerary	White House Arrival Ceremony details from the Office of the Chief of Protocol, Department of State. (7 pages)	ND	B

File Location:

Sheila Weidenfeld Files, Box 33, Folder: 10/27/1975 - Egypt (2)

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RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by applicable Executive order governing access to national security information.
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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Itinerary	White House Arrival Ceremony Inclement Weather Scenario from the Office of the Chief of Protocol, Department of State. (4 pages)	ND	B

File Location:

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background NOTES

Egypt

department of state * september 1975

OFFICIAL NAME: Arab Republic of Egypt

GEOGRAPHY

Egypt is located in the northeastern corner of the African Continent and is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea; on the west by Libya; on the south by the Sudan; and on the east by the Red Sea, the Gulf of Suez, and the State of Israel. Only about 10,000 square miles of the area—consisting of the ribbon-like Nile Valley, the Nile delta north of Cairo, and a few oases—are cultivated. Water from the Aswan High Dam is expected to

increase the cultivable area eventually to about 12,500 square miles.

Egypt is an almost rainless block of desert consisting mainly of high plains and some rugged hills and mountains in the east along the Red Sea coast and along the valley of the Nile River. The country's existence depends almost exclusively on the Nile River, which rises in Ethiopia and Uganda and flows northward through Sudan into Egypt, where it stretches almost 550 miles from Aswan to Cairo.

Extending south from the 32d

parallel to below the Tropic of Cancer, Egypt has a warm, arid climate. Winter temperatures at Cairo normally range between 40° and 65°F; summer temperatures between 70° and 100°F. Rainfall is almost entirely limited to the northern coastal area, where it averages 8 inches a year. South of Cairo (where annual rainfall averages 1 inch), precipitation drops to nearly negligible amounts. The highest point is Mt. Catherine in the southern Sinai—8,600 feet above sea level. The lowest is the Qattara Depression, a basin in the western desert of about 10,000 square miles, the floor of which is some 400 feet below sea level.

PROFILE

Geography

AREA: 386,000 sq. mi. (slightly larger than Calif., Nev., and Ariz. combined). Includes the approx. 22,500-sq. mi. Israeli-occupied area of the Sinai peninsula. CAPITAL: Cairo (pop. 8.4 million). OTHER CITIES: Alexandria (pop. 2.5 million), Port Said, Suez, Ismailia.

People

POPULATION: 38 million (1974 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 2.1%. DENSITY: 95 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: Egyptians, Copts, Bedouins, Nubians. RELIGIONS: Sunni Muslim (90%), Christian. LANGUAGES: Arabic, English, French. LITERACY: 38%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: 54 years.

Government

TYPE: Republic. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: 1971. INDEPENDENCE: 1922.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—President (Chief of State); Prime Minister (Head of Government). *Legislative*—unicameral People's Assembly (350 elected members and 10 appointed by the President). *Judicial*—

Court of Cassation, State Council.

FLAG: Three horizontal stripes—red, white, and black from top to bottom—with a golden hawk in the center stripe.

Economy

GDP: \$9.2 billion (FY 1973). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: NA. PER CAPITA INCOME: \$240.

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 3%. *Labor* 50%. *Acres per capita* 0.2%. *Products*—cotton, wheat, rice, corn.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* 11%. *Products*—textiles, processed foods, tobacco manufactures, chemicals, fertilizer, and petroleum and petroleum products.

TRADE (1973): *Exports*—\$1.3 billion: cotton, rice, petroleum, manufactured goods. *Partners*—U.S.S.R., East European countries, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany, India. *Imports*—\$1.8 billion: foodstuffs, capital goods. *Partners*—U.S.S.R., Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, U.S.

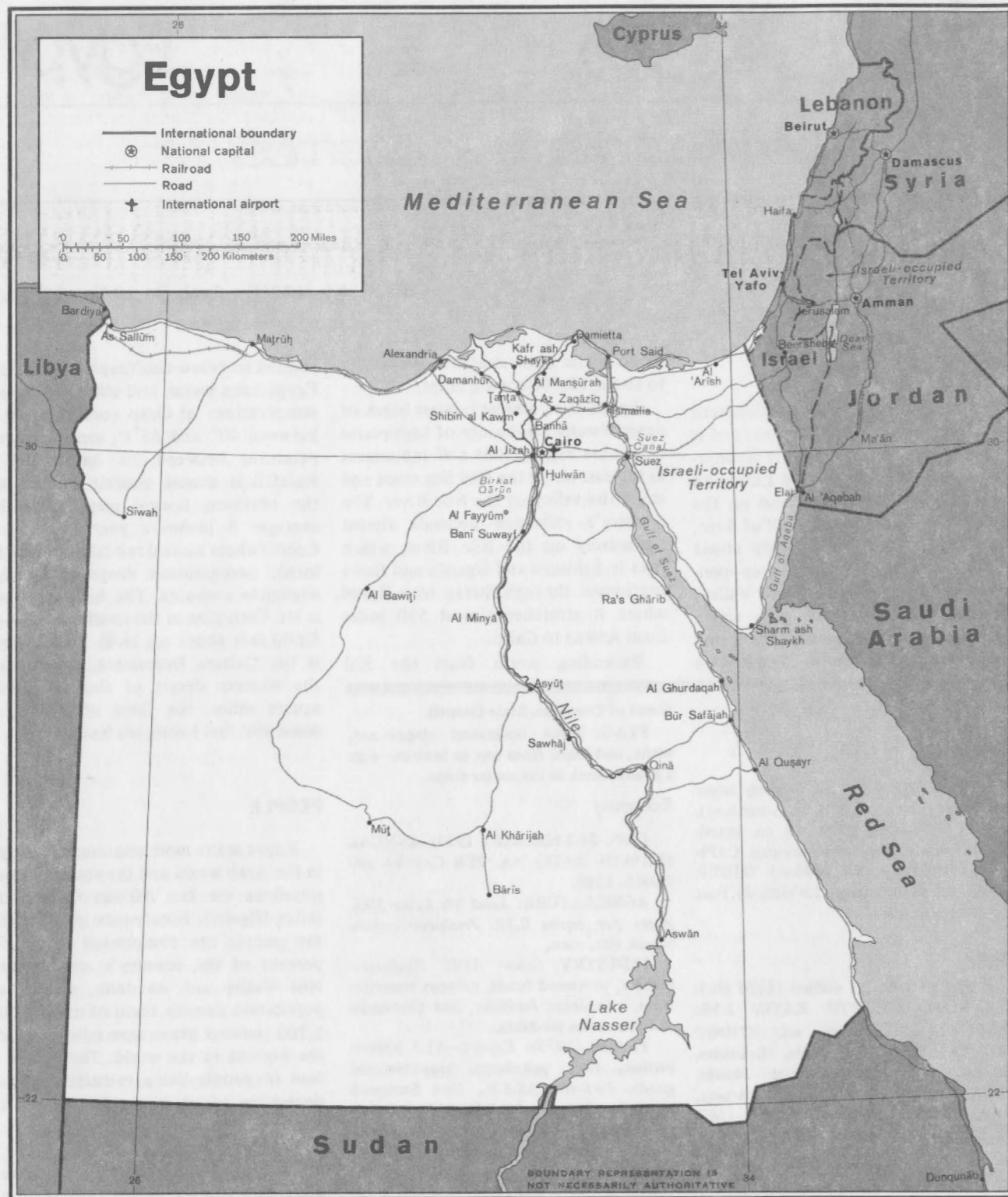
OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 1 Egyptian pound=US\$2.56.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: U.N., Arab League, Organization of African Unity (OAU), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

PEOPLE

Egypt is the most populous country in the Arab world and the second most populous on the African Continent (after Nigeria). Ninety-nine percent of the people are compressed into 3.5 percent of the country's area of the Nile Valley and its delta, making a population density there of more than 2,700 persons per square mile—one of the highest in the world. The proportion of people living in rural areas is decreasing as job opportunities in the urban centers are drawing more to the cities. The cities of Port Said, Suez, and Ismailia, which lie along the Suez Canal and had a combined population of 700,000 before the 1967 war with Israel, were largely evacuated as a result of the war. Many have now returned.

Lying at the crossroads of Asia, Africa, and the Mediterranean basin,



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Egypt has developed a fairly homogeneous population. Basically, Egyptians are of Hamitic origin, with some admixture in the north with people from the Mediterranean and Arab areas and in the south with the Nubian

groups from black Africa. However, the vast majority of Egyptians remain as they were when the pyramids were built—essentially a single people sharing a common ancestry and culture. Indigenous minorities include more

than 3 million Copts, who have retained their historic Christian affiliation; 50,000 Bedouins, who are basically nomadic; and Nubians, in the south, who originally came to the Nile Valley from Sudan.

HISTORY

Egypt has a continuous recorded history of 5,000 years, the longest in the world. The country has had periods of strength, when neighboring territories fell under its domination, and periods of weakness, when it came under foreign rule. Egypt was a united kingdom from about 3200 B.C. until Alexander the Great conquered it in 333 B.C. From then until the 20th century it was under continuous foreign domination—by the Romans, the Persians, the Arabs (who introduced Islam to Egypt, which had been one of the first countries to adopt Christianity), and the Turks. The last period of foreign rule began in 1882, when the British occupied that area; in 1914 it became a British protectorate.

Suez Canal

In the mid-1800's, while Egypt was under nominal Turkish sovereignty and Europe was experiencing industrial and commercial growth, the French took the initiative in providing a link for a shorter trade route between Europe and Asia. They obtained a 99-year concession from the Egyptian ruler to build and maintain a canal between Egypt and the Sinai Peninsula, thus providing a waterway between the Mediterranean and Red Seas. With European capital the French organized the Suez Canal Co., and construction on the canal began in April 1859. The Suez Canal was opened for navigation on November 17, 1869.

The British Government obtained effective control of the canal in November 1875 by purchasing more than 150,000 shares of stock from the Suez Canal Co. for about \$20 million. This purchase left France and the United Kingdom as the majority stockholders. The Convention of Constantinople of October 29, 1888, provided that the canal was to be open to vessels of all nations, although the Egyptians closed the canal to Israeli shipping after 1948 by invoking article X (which authorized closure if necessary for the maintenance of public order).

In 1956 the new Egyptian regime, headed by President Gamal Abdel Nasser, nationalized the canal in reaction to withdrawal of Western prom-

ises of aid in building the Aswan High Dam. The Suez crisis eventually led to war in October and November of that year, at which time Israel invaded the Sinai and was joined subsequently by the United Kingdom and France who attacked the Suez Canal area. During this war the canal was blocked by sunken ships. It was reopened to international traffic 5 months later, and in July 1958 the Egyptian Government and the new company, called the Suez Canal Authority, agreed to reimburse \$64 million to the former stockholders. The final payments were made in July 1963.

In June 1967 the canal was again closed as a result of war between Egypt and Israel. Egypt, however, received a subsidy from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to compensate for the loss in revenue.

The canal remained closed during the years when Israeli forces occupied the eastern shores of the canal in Sinai. Following the October 1973 war and the military disengagement agreement concluded between Israel and Egypt under U.S. auspices, the whole of the canal, including the eastern shore in Sinai, came under Egyptian control. Egypt declared its intention to reopen the canal as soon as possible. The United States responded to an Egyptian request for assistance in this endeavor by initiating mine clearance and salvage operations, which began in the late spring of 1974. The U.K. and France also provided assistance. U.S. naval vessels and aircraft, along with U.S. Army ordnance experts, assisted and advised their Egyptian counterparts during these operations. On June 5, 1975, the strategic waterway was reopened to international traffic.

Independence and Revolution

Although an Egyptian nationalist movement developed in the 1870's against British and French domination of the government, the country did not gain its independence until post-World War I. In 1922, Egypt became a monarchy under King Fuad I. The British, however, retained extensive powers as well as a major military presence in the Suez Canal Zone, which was used as a major Allied base of operation during World War II.

Under the leadership of Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, a group of military officers (the "Free Officers") staged a coup d'état on July 23, 1952, and exiled King Faruk, who had ascended the throne on the death of King Fuad in 1936. The Free Officers declared Egypt a republic on June 18, 1953. They were motivated by a desire to remove elements that traditionally had exploited the country. The regime they founded sought to raise the standard of living, develop the country's military and economic strength, and unify the Arab world under Egyptian leadership.

Pursuit of these objectives at times has led Egypt into collision with the West. Under Egyptian pressure, the British in 1954 agreed to evacuate the Suez Canal Zone. The year 1955 found Egypt opposing the Baghdad Pact. Four years later this was recreated as the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), a Western-supported defense arrangement which included Iraq, Egypt's rival for leadership in the Arab world. Later in 1955 Egypt accepted military assistance from the U.S.S.R., and in 1956 it accepted the Soviet offer of aid to construct the Aswan High Dam after the United States withdrew its offer to help finance the first stage. Egyptian-Soviet military and economic relations have continued to grow over the years.

President Nasser's leadership and identification with Arab nationalism and social aspirations acted as a powerful magnet during the early years of the regime. The union of Egypt and Syria as the United Arab Republic was proclaimed on February 1, 1958, and was subsequently ratified by plebiscite. The union was troubled by economic and political incompatibilities, however, and Syria seceded in September 1961. Egypt nevertheless continued to call itself the United Arab Republic.

In April 1971 Egypt agreed to join Libya and Syria in a supranational federation to be called the Confederation of Arab Republics. Arrangements were made to draft a constitution and submit the federation plan to plebiscite in the three countries on September 1, 1971. On September 2, 1971, announced results showed that the formation of the Federation of Arab

TRAVEL NOTES

Climate and Clothing—Clothing should be suitable for hot summers or cool winters.

Customs—Visas are required and should be obtained before arrival. International health cards bearing valid smallpox certificates are required. Immunizations for typhoid, poliomyelitis, cholera, paratyphoid, and gamma globulin should be kept current.

Egypt, along with most Arab countries, forbids entry to anyone whose passport bears any indications of travel to or from Israel.

Health—Cairo has several well-equipped hospitals, and the practice of medicine and surgery is excellent.

Telecommunications—Telephone service on the whole is good, although delays may be encountered even on calls to towns near Cairo; service and reception vary with demand and atmospheric conditions. Telegrams can be sent from the main post office or from hotels (for an additional charge).

Transportation—Both regional and worldwide airlines serve Cairo's International Airport. Internal air service is available from Cairo to Luxor and Aswan. Rail service is available south to Aswan and north to Alexandria from Cairo. The capital has an abundance of taxis.

Republics was approved in Egypt, Libya, and Syria by some 10 million voters—98.1 percent of those eligible for the ballot. On the same day the United Arab Republic became the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Wars With Israel

In 1948-49 Egypt played a major role in a war between the Arab states and the newly established State of Israel. A truce was brought about under U.N. auspices, and in 1949 four armistice agreements were negotiated and signed at Rhodes, Greece, between Israel and Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. Egypt assumed the administration of the Gaza Strip, a small area of the original Palestine mandate bordering on the Sinai to which many of the Arab refugees had fled.

By 1955, however, the armistice had deteriorated seriously, and the

Egyptian-Israel armistice line became the scene of armed hostilities launched from both sides. In July 1956 the withdrawal of U.S. aid for the Aswan High Dam project, followed by President Nasser's nationalization of the Suez Canal for the stated purpose of using its revenues to finance the dam, climaxed in the 1956 Suez war. Israel's invasion of the Sinai Peninsula at the end of October was followed by British and French landings at Suez in November, which were made with the stated purpose of separating the combatants and preserving the international character of the Suez Canal. The canal was closed to all shipping as a result of the hostilities.

A cease-fire was quickly arranged, and British and French forces were replaced by the end of December with forces of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF). The Suez Canal was cleared and reopened in March 1957, following withdrawal of Israeli forces.

Although the Egypt-Israel line remained relatively quiet following the 1957 settlement, in 1966 and 1967 incidents of terrorism and retaliation across the other armistice lines with Israel became progressively more serious. With the rise of tension in the area, the arrangements with regard to navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba and for the stationing of U.N. troops between Israel and Egypt came apart in May 1967. Egypt moved armaments and about 80,000 troops into the Sinai Peninsula and asked the U.N. Secretary General to withdraw the U.N. forces from Sinai and the Gaza Strip. On May 22 President Nasser declared the Straits of Tiran closed, thereby blockading the Israeli port of Eilat.

Hostilities broke out on June 5 between Israel and Egypt. Jordan and Syria soon joined Egypt. After 6 days of fighting, all parties had accepted the cease-fire called for by U.N. Security Council resolutions. Israel was left in control of the Sinai Peninsula, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, and the West Bank. The Suez Canal was once again closed to shipping.

Efforts to arrange a negotiated settlement based on Security Council Resolution 242 (November 1967) were unsuccessful and led to growing frustration and bitterness on the part

of Egypt and other Arab countries. After more than 6 years of what was called a "no peace, no war situation," Egypt and Syria launched a surprise attack on Israel on October 6, 1973. Israeli forces eventually were able to throw back the Syrian advance and to establish a foothold on the western shore of the Suez Canal. But Egyptian military forces were able to hold on to a thin perimeter along the eastern shore of the canal gained when Egyptian forces successfully crossed the canal and overran the Israeli-held Bar Lev Line.

U.S. diplomatic efforts during October and November in the capitals of the belligerents and at the United Nations brought an end to hostilities on all fronts. An intense diplomatic initiative led by the United States resulted in the introduction of U.N. forces and observers to the cease-fire zones. The parties directly concerned agreed to meet in Geneva in December 1973 for a peace conference under the cosponsorship of the United States and the U.S.S.R. to seek a negotiated settlement of the longstanding dispute. But it was U.S. diplomacy during this critical period that led to a military disengagement agreement, signed in January 1974 by Israel and Egypt. Israeli forces withdrew from the enclave gained on the western shore of the canal, and both sides agreed to the establishment of a U.N. buffer zone separating the Egyptian forces along the eastern shore of the Suez Canal from the Israeli forces concentrated further east. A similar military disengagement agreement was later reached between Israel and Syria. The way was thereby opened for further intensive U.S. diplomatic efforts toward progress on a negotiated settlement using the step-by-step approach.

In August 1975 U.S. diplomacy stimulated another attempt to achieve a second interim agreement between Egypt and Israel. This effort was successful, and on September 1 an agreement was initialed; on September 4 it was signed. The agreement notes that Egypt and Israel agree to resolve the conflict between them by peaceful means, to observe the cease-fire, and to abjure the threat or use of force or military blockade against each other. Egypt agreed to permit nonmilitary

cargoes destined for, or coming from, Israel to transit the Suez Canal. Israel agreed to withdraw its forces from the Giddi and Mitla Passes in the Sinai, to enlarge the buffer zone between Egyptian and Israeli forces and to return to Egypt the Abu Rudeis oil fields. The U.S. offered to man an early warning system in the Sinai. This proposal, which will result in the posting of up to 200 American civilian technicians in the Sinai, requires congressional approval. Implementation of the agreement is currently underway. The agreement specifically calls for continued efforts to negotiate a final peace agreement within the framework of the Geneva peace conference in accordance with Security Council Resolution 338.

GOVERNMENT

Egypt has a strong, presidential-type government. Under the Permanent Constitution proclaimed on September 11, 1971, executive authority is vested in the President. He is popularly elected to a 6-year term and must receive an absolute majority of the votes cast. The President appoints the Vice President, the Prime Minister, and the Council of Ministers (Cabinet). When the People's Assembly is not in session he rules by decree, but any legislation so promulgated must be submitted to the Assembly for approval when it reconvenes. Nonsubmission of decrees to, or their rejection by, the Assembly deprives them of force of law. In normal circumstances the President may veto a bill or draft law and return it to the Assembly within 30 days of its enactment. If the specified time limitation is exceeded or the Assembly again passes it by a two-thirds majority, it becomes law. Should a temporary event prevent the President from exercising his functions, the Vice President may act for him. If the President resigns, he addresses his resignation to the People's Assembly. In case of a mid-term permanent vacancy in the position of the President by death or disability, the Presidency is assumed by the Speaker of the People's Assembly. If the Assembly is dissolved at that time, power is then assumed by the Presi-

dent of the Higher Constitutional Court, provided that neither he nor the Speaker are running for President at the same time.

The unicameral People's Assembly has 360 members—350 elected from the 175 parliamentary constituencies and 10 appointed by the President. An Assembly term is 5 years. At least half of the members must be workers or peasants (*fellahin*). Under the Constitution the People's Assembly has the sole authority to enact legislation while it is in session.

Egypt's judicial system is based on European (principally French) legal concepts and methods. The highest court is the Court of Cassation, whose judges are appointed by the President.

Principal Government Officials

President—Anwar Al Sadat
Vice President—Muhammad Husni Mubarak
Prime Minister—Mamduh Salim
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs—Ismail Fahmy
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of War—Gen. Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani al-Gamasy
Ambassador to the U.S.—Ashraf Ghorbal
Ambassador to the U.N.—Ahmad Esmat Abdel Meguid

Egypt maintains an Embassy in the U.S. at 2310 Decatur Place, NW., Washington, D.C. 20008. There are also Consulates General in New York and San Francisco.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Political parties in Egypt were outlawed in 1953. The regime has sought to replace them with a single mass organization which would support the regime and its policies. The first two efforts, the National Liberation Rally and the National Union, were not successful. The present organization, the Arab Socialist Union (ASU), was established in 1962 and was subsequently reorganized in 1966 and in 1971.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser dominated virtually every aspect of life in Egypt from 1952 until his death in September 1970. He was looked

READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse the specific views in unofficial publications as representing the position of the U.S. Government.

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upon as a leader among the Arab states as well. Following Nasser's death, Anwar Sadat, one of the 1952 revolutionary group, was nominated President by the governmental and ASU organs and elected by national plebiscite. His term began in October 1970 for a full 6 years. The last People's Assembly elections were held in October 1971.

On September 11, 1971, Egypt's Permanent Constitution, based on studies by the ASU and the People's Assembly, was passed by general referendum. It embodies the goals and principles of the revolution and henceforth serves as the basis of government.

The declared long-range objectives of the Egyptian Government are to bring the benefits of education, representative government, and modernism to all the people of Egypt. One of its major actions has been a restructuring of the socioeconomic system. Through a program of nationalization of major industrial and commercial companies, sequestration of foreign-owned proper-

ties, breaking up of large estates, and exclusion of traditional leaders from influential positions, the government has largely displaced the old landowning aristocracy. In its place there has emerged a new elite of technicians and army officers.

ECONOMY

Egypt's economic growth in recent years has been slow due in large part to the 1967 war. As a consequence of that war, canal earnings stopped, tourist receipts declined, and the Sinai oil fields were lost, seriously limiting imports of needed commodities and impairing repayment of foreign indebtedness. With the reopening of the canal, the return of the oil fields, and increased foreign contributions to promote economic development, it is expected Egypt's economic growth will now accelerate.

Egypt's economic problems cover a broad front. Severe import restrictions and deflationary policies have had to be imposed, creating a serious constraint on economic production and growth. Due to shortages of raw materials and spare parts, Egypt's industries have been operating at considerably less than full capacity. The lack of fertilizer imports has limited agricultural productivity (about 80 percent of Egypt's exports, mainly cotton, are processed agricultural products).

Investment expenditures have been low, and job opportunities have grown more slowly than the labor force, increasing underemployment. This has been intensified by the rapid population growth and a need to expand social services at the expense of investment in productive enterprises. Migration to the cities has increased the urgent need for social and welfare services.

The Egyptian economy is dominated by the public sector. However, Egypt has recently taken a number of significant steps to implement a new development strategy that envisages expansion of the private sector and the encouragement of foreign private investment.

Agriculture and Industry

The Egyptian economy is basically agricultural, as it has been for centuries. Half of the total labor force of 10 million is engaged directly in this sector, and many others are engaged in processing or trading agricultural prod-

ucts. Thus, the majority of the population depends on some 6 million acres of high fertility soil in the Nile Valley and delta areas for their means of support.

The climate and availability of water permit multiple cropping (several crops a year on the same piece of land) and almost doubles the actual crop area in any one year, but farming is generally inefficient by modern standards. Production is for the market with very little subsistence agriculture. Cotton, wheat, rice, and corn are the principal commodities; cotton provides almost one-half of all export earnings.

To limit development of a one-crop economy, the government restricts the planting of cotton to one-third of each owner's land. Although wheat is less profitable than several other crops, the law requires most landowners to plant at least one-third of their land in wheat. Nevertheless, the annual shortfall between cereal production and consumption averages 2.5 million tons.

In 1947 half of the cultivable land was held by less than 2 percent of the landowning population. Maximum holdings have now been reduced to 100 acres per family, and some 300,000 families (8 percent of the rural population) have received land under agrarian reform distribution.

Since the per capita resources of water and cultivable land are limited, Egypt has concentrated on industrialization as a means of raising productivity. As the government has assumed larger and larger managerial responsibilities, the role of the small entrepreneur class has dwindled. Since the nationalization of the early 1960's, all major industries and public utilities have been run by organs of the central government. Nevertheless, the principle of private enterprise continues to be recognized, and most agricultural land, as well as a large proportion of trade, remains privately owned.

The industrial sector currently accounts for slightly over 20 percent of GNP, 35 percent of total exports, and about 13 percent of total employment. As a result of the Egyptian Government's recent steps to encourage participation by foreign capital in the development effort, a number of projects—involving at least partial

foreign equity totaling more than \$3 billion—are being discussed. These projects range in size from immense petrochemical complexes, refineries, and sponge iron plants to a variety of small manufacturing ventures in the \$2-\$10 million range.

Natural Resources

Egypt has few natural resources other than the agricultural capacity of the Nile Valley. The major minerals found are phosphates, petroleum, and iron ore. Petroleum production is moderate from offshore fields in the Gulf of Suez and some recent strikes in the Western Desert. Egypt has become an exporter of small quantities of petroleum despite the loss, at least for the present, of its Sinai oil fields and has hopes that further petroleum discoveries will be made in the future.

In the past year, 22 petroleum companies, including about 15 American firms, have signed petroleum exploration and development agreements with the Egyptian General Petroleum Co. Obligations have been made to spend several hundred million dollars on exploration in the next 2 years.

Trade and Balance of Payments

In recent years Egypt has had regular and substantial deficits in its foreign trade—imports have exceeded exports. With growing domestic demand for its export crops and the forced shift of its earnings away from convertible foreign exchange, Egypt has been required to set import limits that severely hamper not only economic development but the efficient use of existing agricultural and industrial capacity. Lack of import capacity for pesticides and fertilizer has delayed the spread of the "Green Revolution" to Egypt, and much industrial plant lies idle or underutilized through lack of replacement machinery, spare parts, and raw materials. In short, Egypt's ability to earn foreign exchange for needed imports is circumscribed by its financial inability to import the necessary inputs for export production. In 1973 exports totaled about \$1.015 billion, while imports were about \$1.600 billion. Cotton is the most important export from Egypt, accounting for more than 50 percent of

total earnings. Rice, petroleum, and manufactured goods, however, are assuming increasing importance. Foodstuffs (especially wheat—almost 3 million tons a year) and capital goods have accounted for a substantial share of Egypt's imports. In recent years Communist countries have taken about 50 percent of Egypt's exports and supplied about 35 percent of its imports.

The recent balance-of-payments difficulties have forced Egypt to maintain a substantial level of short-term borrowing. Added to its long- and medium-term debts, this burdens the economy with a very substantial debt service ratio.

Until the June 1967 war, earnings received from Suez Canal revenues and tourism covered a substantial proportion of Egypt's trade deficit. In 1966 Suez Canal earnings amounted to about \$220 million. Despite the special subsidy payments from some other Arab states, Egypt is still dependent on substantial additional inflows of foreign capital to finance its economic growth.

Transportation and Communication

Transportation facilities in Egypt follow the pattern of settlement along the Nile. The major line of the nation's 4,000-mile railway network runs from Alexandria to Aswan. Other important lines run along the north coast to the Libyan border and eastward to the Suez Canal. More than 14,000 miles of motor roads (5,000 miles of which are hard surfaced) cover the Nile Valley delta and Red Sea coast. The Nile River system of approximately 1,000 miles, plus another 1,000 miles of navigable canals, are also extremely important for inland transport. The major ports are Alexandria and Port Said. All major cities, except Alexandria, have airports, of which Cairo International is the most important.

Radio Cairo, a government monopoly, is the most important communications facility in the Arab world and beams its broadcasts to all Middle East countries. Television was introduced in 1960 and can be viewed in 95 percent of the Republic. The Cairo and Alexandria press are very active, and Cairo newspapers and books are read throughout the Arab world. The Egyp-

tian film industry, once the Arab world's leading one, has become less active but is still important.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Egypt is acknowledged as the leading state in the Arab world. Its population, industry, and armed forces are the largest of the Arab countries. The Egyptians are also Arab leaders in, among other spheres, the arts, literature, publishing, and movie production.

Egypt is influential in various other international contexts. From the 19th and early 20th centuries, when France and the United Kingdom competed for predominance and guided the building of and managed the Suez Canal, Egypt has retained a special importance for those two nations. Following the 1967 war, Egypt's relations with the U.S.S.R. grew increasingly close. Egypt also plays an important role as a Mediterranean state. It has been very active as a third world nation and, through a special relationship which evolved in the 1950's and 1960's with Yugoslavia and India, is looked upon by many in Africa and Asia as a leader of the nonaligned group of states. It has developed its cultural ties as well with the substantial Muslim population of sub-Saharan Africa and has extensive influence in that area.

The main themes of Egypt's foreign policy are Arab nationalism, Arab socialism, and the championship of the Arab cause vis-a-vis Israel. President Nasser caught the imagination of many Arabs as the first important Arab leader in the post-World War II era to espouse anticolonialism, sharply reduce foreign influences in Egypt, and vitalize dreams of unification of the Arab world as a single nation. Through dynamic leadership, the new Egyptian regime in the 1950's and early 1960's became the personification for many Arabs of a movement for (a) Arab unity, (b) reduction of foreign influence, and (c) modernization. For the Egyptians, however, insistence on pan-Arab nationalism has gone hand-in-hand with a strong sense of pride in their own Egyptian nationality, a stronger feeling of identity than is found in the other Arab countries.

Arab socialism, as espoused by President Nasser and adhered to by his

successor, was developed gradually by the Nasser regime in response to the economic and social needs of the population. The Arab socialism of Egypt is not rigidly Marxist, rejects the doctrine of class struggle, and does not oppose private ownership of property. It is centered on state capitalism, raising living standards through industrialization, and bringing about a broader distribution of wealth. Nasser's propagation of Arab socialism brought him into sharp ideological conflict with the governments of more conservative Arab countries in the period before the 1967 war.

The importance of the Arab-Israel dispute in Egyptian foreign policy has varied over the years, depending on the extent of tensions with Israel and the vicissitudes of Egypt's disagreements with other Arab countries. Since the 1967 war it has been Egypt's all-encompassing external concern. Egypt accepted U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967, calling for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict, but it never abandoned the option of attempting to regain its territories occupied by Israel in 1967 through recourse to war.

Relations with the U.S.S.R. deteriorated following the expulsion of Soviet military advisers from Egypt in July 1972. Relations between Moscow and Cairo are troubled, however, by Egyptian complaints that the U.S.S.R., following a massive Soviet military supply effort during the October 1973 war, has dragged its feet on military supplies since the war and has turned a deaf ear to Cairo's requests for a rescheduling of Egypt's heavy debt burden.

U.S.-EGYPT RELATIONS

Before 1967, U.S. relations with Egypt went through several cycles. The United States attempted to cooperate with the new Egyptian regime when it came to power in 1952. Relations were soon soured, however, by differences over such matters as U.S. friendship with Israel, U.S. refusal to finance the Aswan High Dam, the Baghdad Pact, and U.S. arms supplies to other Middle East countries. Relations between the two countries began to improve late in 1958, and the

United States provided technical assistance, development loans, and large quantities of agricultural commodities to Egypt. In 1964 relations began to deteriorate again, primarily over questions relating to third countries rather than to strictly bilateral problems. When the "6-day war" broke out in 1967, Egypt accused the United States of being actively involved in the hostilities on the side of Israel and broke relations on June 6, 1967. (President Nasser subsequently admitted that this charge was based on misinformation.)

Formal diplomatic relations were

reestablished on February 18, 1974. A close cooperative effort aimed at working out a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute has been bolstered by efforts in the economic field. The United States launched a \$250 million AID program during FY 1975. An intense effort is underway to further deepen and broaden U.S.-Egyptian relations in the economic, cultural, and scientific fields under the auspices of the Joint U.S.-Egyptian Commission, established in June 1974 during former President Nixon's visit to Egypt.

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 Deputy Chief of Mission—Frank E. Maestroni
 Counselor for Political Affairs—Arthur Lowrie
 Counselor for Economic/Commercial Affairs—Edward L. Peck
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 Counselor for Economic Development—Wilbert R. Templeton

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Washington, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

THE STATE VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
AND MRS. SADAT

PRONUNCIATION, FORM OF ADDRESS AND PLACE CARD INFORMATION

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Please note the following additions to the Official Party:

His Excellency Mohmaed-Abdel Maaboud Gubeili
Minister of Scientific Research and Atomic Energy

Mrs. Gubeili

Minister and Mrs. Gubeili should follow Mrs. Fahmy in order of precedence.

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Mr. Fahmy Mrs. Fahmy	Providence Hall 3436
Mr. Mohmaed-Abdel Gubeili Mrs. Gubeili	Providence Hall 3435
Dr. Mohamed Zaki Shafa'i Mrs. Shafa'i	Providence Hall 3433
Mr. Hassan Ahmed Kamel	Providence Hall 3431
Mr. Ahmed Effat	Providence Hall 3414
Ambassador Ghorbal Mrs. Ghorbal	Providence Hall 3412
Mr. Fawzi Abd Al-Hafez	Providence Hall 3543
Dr. Ashraf Marwan	Providence Hall 3410
Lt. Gen. Mohamed Al-Mahy	Providence Hall 3405
Mr. Ahmed Fouad Teymour	Providence Hall 3403
Dr. Mohamed Attia	Lightfoot Guest House 3007
Mr. Al-Ghaffar Mrs. Al-Ghaffar	Providence Hall 3533

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Mr. Marei Mrs. Marei	Providence Hall 3535
Mr. Gama1 Al-Sadat	Providence Hall 3539
Miss Jihan Al-Sadat	Providence Hall 3531
Mr. Mahmoud Osman	Providence Hall 3541
Mrs. Kadriya Sadek	Providence Hall 3540
Mr. Ismail Teymour	Providence Hall 3539
Dr. Moustapha Bayoumi	Lightfoot Guest House 3007
Amb. Ossama Al-Baz	Providence Hall 3434
Mr. Selim Rizkallah	Williamsburg Lodge
Presidential Security	Lightfoot Guest House 3006
Mr. Joseph J. Sisco Mrs. Sisco	Moody House
Ambassador Catto Mrs. Catto	Moody House
Ambassador Eilts Mrs. Eilts	Williamsburg Inn

WILLIAMSBURG INN

Mr. William R. Codus	Bracken
Mr. Roger W. Wallace	
Mr. James T. Payne	Lodge
Mr. Joseph Pinto	Lodge