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Department of State **TELEGRAM**

George!

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 0515

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ACTION NEA-10

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FM AMEMBASSY CAIRO
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E.O. 11652: NA
TAGS: PFOR EG US
SUBJECT: RECOMMENDED PRESS GUIDANCE FOR SADAT VISIT

1. SUMMARY: THIS CABLE RECOMMENDS THAT SADAT VISIT TO US BE HANDLED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT IMAGE OF NEW ERA OF US-GOE RELATIONS BASED ON SOLID, LONG-TERM MUTUAL INTERESTS COMES ACROSS AS STRONGLY AS SPECIAL ROLE OF PRESIDENT SADAT AND HIS PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH US LEADERS. END SUMMARY
2. SADAT VISIT MARKS THE END OF A SHORT, HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL CHAPTER IN HISTORY OF US-GOE RELATIONS, CHARACTERIZED BY FRENETIC ACTIVITY, INTENSE NEGOTIATIONS, AND SERIES OF AD HOC USG DECISIONS ON AID, STAFFING, AND PROGRAMS. THIS CHAPTER HAS PRODUCED MAJOR BENEFITS FOR THE US, NOT JUST ON ME SETTLEMENT, BUT ECONOMICALLY AND POLITICALLY THROUGHOUT MUCH OF THE ARAB WORLD.
3. THERE IS NO QUESTION IN OUR MIND THAT PRESIDENT SADAT WAS AND IS THE KEY ELEMENT IN TURNING SITUATION AROUND AND HIS VISIT TO US DESERVES TO BE PERSONAL TRIUMPH AND TRIBUTE TO HIS STATESMANSHIP. US MEDIA IN ANY CASE, WILL I ASSUME REQUIRE NO URGING TO FOCUS ON PRES AND MRS. SADAT'S ACTIVITIES AND PERSONALITIES. WE ARE CONFIDENT THEY WILL MAKE HIGHLY FAVORABLE IMPACT.
4. SADAT'S VISIT ALSO MARKS BEGINNING OF WHAT WE HOPE WILL BE A NEW ERA IN US-GOE RELATIONS, DURING WHICH WE WILL PURSUE LONG RANGE POLICIES, GIVE GREATER DEPTH AND BREADTH TO OUR

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P 12/19/84



Department of State

TELEGRAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE 02 CAIRO 09889 031358Z

BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP AND TAKE OTHER STEPS NECESSARY TO ASSURE THAT OUR RELATIONSHIP SURVIVES SADAT. (OUR VIEWS ON WHAT SADAT WILL BE LOOKING FOR IN WAY OF MILITARY AND ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE IN THE FUTURE ERA HAVE BEEN SENT IN SEPARATE CABLES).

5. MAIN ARAB CHARGE AGAINST SADAT IS THAT HE HAS SOLD OUT SYRIA AND PALESTINIANS IN RETURN FOR PEACE ON EGYPTIAN FRONT AND US ASSISTANCE, AND WITHOUT LESSENING IN ANY WAY US COMMITMENT TO ISRAEL. SADAT'S VISIT TO US WILL BE SEEN BY THESE ARAB CIRCLES AS PAYOFF AND EVIDENCE THAT HE PERSONALLY HAS BECOME "CHOSEN INSTRUMENT" OF US POLICY. CONSEQUENTLY, I BELIEVE IT WOULD BEST SERVE US INTERESTS (AND SADAT'S TOO) IN EGYPT AND THE AREA IF WE ARE ABLE TO PORTRAY VISIT NOT ONLY AS TRIBUTE TO SADAT, BUT ALSO TO EGYPT AND TO KIND OF BROAD FUNDAMENTIAL RELATIONSHIP WE ARE DEVELOPING WITH IT.

6. HOW EGYPTIANS PLAY VISIT FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION IS, OF COURSE, UP TO THEM AND IT WILL PROBABLY BE HIGHLY PERSONALIZED.
EILTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PLEASE REMOVE PAGE 3
FROM YOUR COPY OF THE
SCENARIO FOR THE DINNER
IN HONOR OF PRESIDENT SADAT.
SUBSTITUTE THE ATTACHED
PAGE 3.

Entertainment:

- After the guests are seated, you will enter the East Room through the center door and seat Mrs. Ford and President and Mrs. al-Sadat.
- You proceed to the stage which will be located at the North End of the East Room and introduce Pearl Bailey.

NOTE: Suggested remarks (Tab A).

- At the conclusion of the performance, you and Mrs. Ford will escort President and Mrs. al-Sadat to the stage to thank Pearl Bailey.

NOTE: There will be press coverage of the entertainment. Photo and mini-camera coverage will be of the last two songs of the program and of your thanking Pearl Bailey.

- After you have thanked Pearl Bailey, you and Mrs. Ford will escort President and Mrs. al-Sadat to the Grand Foyer and Blue Room where you will mingle informally with your guests.

NOTE: There will be dancing in the Grand Foyer.

Departure:

- You, Mrs. Ford, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto escort President and Mrs. al-Sadat to the North Portico.
- You and Mrs. Ford may wish to return for dancing or return to the Family Quarters.
- There will be champagne, mixed drinks and dancing for the guests who remain.

NOTES:

- The dinner and after-dinner guest lists are attached (Tab B).
- A suggested toast is attached (Tab C).
- Military Social Aides will be present.
- Air Force Harpist will be playing in the Diplomatic Reception Room as your dinner and after-dinner guests arrive.
- White House photographer will be present.

Maria Downs

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

SUNDAY
OCTOBER 26, 1975

Arrive Patrick Henry International Airport,
Newport News, Virginia.

Motorcade (20 minutes) to Colonial Williamsburg.

Overnight: Colonial Williamsburg

MONDAY
OCTOBER 27, 1975

9:50am	Depart Williamsburg via helicopter.
10:55am	Arrive Washington, D.C.
11:00am	White House Arrival Ceremony.
11:30am	Meeting with President Ford at the White House.
1:00pm	Luncheon address at the National Press Club.
5:00pm to 7:00pm	Meetings at Blair House.
8:00pm	White House State Dinner (Dark Business Suit).

Overnight: Washington, D.C.
The Blair House

TUESDAY
OCTOBER 28, 1975

am	Meetings at Blair House.
12:00noon	Address Joint Session of Congress (Working).

TUESDAY
OCTOBER 28, 1975

1:00pm Luncheon hosted by Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger.

5:00pm Meeting with editors and columnists, at
to Blair House.

6:00pm

7:00pm Press Conference, at Blair House.

8:00pm Dinner hosted by President and Mrs. Sadat.

Overnight: Washington, D.C.
The Blair House

WEDNESDAY
OCTOBER 29, 1975

10:15am Departure Ceremony.

10:30am Depart Washington via USAF.

11:30am Arrive New York

Motorcade directly to the United Nations.

12:15pm Address United Nations General Assembly.

1:00pm Luncheon hosted by United Nations Secretary
General Waldheim.

Holding
Rooms: The Waldorf Towers.
Time Reservation

8:00pm Dinner hosted by the New York City Economic
Club.

10:00pm Motorcade (45 minutes) to Pocantico Hills,
New York.

10:45pm Arrive Pocantico Hills (residence of Vice
President Nelson Rockefeller).

Overnight: Pocantico Hills,
New York

THURSDAY
OCTOBER 30, 1975

~~Depart Pocantico Hills.~~

Luncheon hosted by V.P.

THURSDAY
OCTOBER 30, 1975

after lunch
~~12:00 noon / 1:00 pm~~

afternoon

Depart New York via USAF enroute Chicago.

Arrive Chicago, Illinois.

Welcoming Ceremony, at Civic Center Plaza.

Reception hosted by Mid America Club.

Evening

Dinner hosted by Mayor and Mrs. Daly.

Overnight: Chicago at the Drake Hotel

FRIDAY
OCTOBER 31, 1975

--pm

Depart Chicago via USAF enroute Houston, Texas.

Arrive Houston, Texas

Dinner: Marshall Ranch

5 pm - 6:30 pm

Overnight: Houston Oaks

Dinner - Mayor or Serafin

SATURDAY
NOVEMBER 1, 1975

11:00am

Visit NASA Space Center.

--pm

Depart Houston via USAF enroute Jacksonville, Florida.

Arrive Jacksonville.

Overnight: Jacksonville, Florida.

SUNDAY
NOVEMBER 2, 1975

Jacksonville, Florida - Rest Stop.

MONDAY
NOVEMBER 3, 1975

Jacksonville, Florida - Rest Stop.

TUESDAY
NOVEMBER 4, 1975

Jacksonville, Florida - Rest Stop.

*flying to London
overnight Carney Diamond*

WEDNESDAY
NOVEMBER 5, 1975

pm

Depart U.S. enroute London.

WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT FOLLOWING SECOND
MEETING BETWEEN PRESIDENT FORD AND
PRESIDENT ANWAR AL-SADAT OF EGYPT

President Ford and Egyptian President Anwar Al-Sadat met in the Oval Office at 10:40 a.m. for 1:21 minutes. Secretary of State Kissinger, was ~~was~~ also present on the American side, and Foreign Minister Fahmi on the Egyptian side.

The talks today continued in the same atmosphere of openness and friendship that characterized their meetings yesterday. They covered the same general subjects--how best to maintain momentum toward an overall settlement in the Middle East, and how to strengthen bilateral relations between the United States and Egypt.

During their second meeting, both President Ford and President Sadat ~~affirmed their strong desire~~ ^{very clear} to continue the wide-ranging talks between them. Accordingly, President Ford will travel to Jacksonville, Florida this weekend, for ^{Further} discussions with President Sadat on the many matters of common interest between the United States and Egypt.

President Ford noted with pleasure that President Sadat will start tomorrow a visit to other cities of the United States, including New York, Chicago, Houston and Jacksonville. He wishes President Sadat a rewarding journey and believes that it will demonstrate the warmth of feeling of the people of the United States for the President and people of Egypt.

Volunteer signing

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

PRESS CONFERENCE
OF
RONALD H. NESSEN
PRESS SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT
AND
HELMUT SONNENFELDT, COUNSELOR
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE BRIEFING ROOM

11:17 A.M. EDT

MR. NESSEN: We have a lot of stuff today, so let's get organized. We have to go on a trip, too.

First of all, let's welcome some visitors we have with us from Norway who are here to cover the visit of their king with President Ford.

Second, let Judy hand you out an announcement here and give yourself a moment to absorb it.

Q Is it a trip announcement, Ron?

MR. NESSEN: Which trip?

Q Paris.

MR. NESSEN: Yes.

Q There are others?

Q Will he go anywhere else but Paris?

MR. NESSEN: In anticipation of your questions on the Paris trip, I have asked Hal Sonnenfeldt to come over and join us today. You know Hal from the State Department. Why don't we clean up all the Paris trip questions first with Hal.

Q On what basis is he speaking on the record?

MR. NESSEN: He is speaking on the record as Hal Sonnenfeldt. Arent you?

MR. SONNENFELDT: Unless I say different.

MR. NESSEN: Just regular briefing rules.

MORE

Q The number is six here. Is it supposed to be seven with Canada?

MR. SONNENFELDT: I don't know that it was supposed to be anything, but our view is that Canada should participate in the meetings. It is our understanding that there is considerable sentiment in support of Canadian participation among the others as well.

There will be further contact on that question, and it is our anticipation that Canada will participate in the meeting.

Q Is this the first of a series?

MR. SONNENFELDT: It is our expectation that they will, yes.

Q You said Canada will participate?

MR. SONNENFELDT: It is our expectation that Canada will participate.

Q In this meeting?

MR. SONNENFELDT: In this meeting.

Q What was your answer to that question?

Q Is this going to be the first of a series? Is this going to be a regular thing?

MR. SONNENFELDT: That is entirely up to the decision of the leaders when they meet in November. What particular follow-on arrangements might be made after that meeting, that is entirely open.

Q Hal, does that basic inspiration come from Helmut Schmidt of West Germany for this meeting?

MR. SONNENFELDT: Well, there are several inspirations. The French President had, of course, at an earlier time made suggestions for a summit level discussion. The German Chancellor has favored it.

I think this particular idea now, as it has emerged and as it is described in the statement in front of you, is really a joint initiative of everyone.

Q Well, is it going to be all in Paris?

MR. SONNENFELDT: No. Let me say in clarification that it is not at all certain that it will be in Paris. I pointed out to you that the announcement stresses the informality of the proposed meeting, and I believe the French President as the host has in mind some other locality other than Paris in order to insure both the informality and the intensity of the discussion with a minimum of protocol and the other paraphernalia that one would have if one were in a capital.

Q How about other countries? Will the President go to other countries?

MR. SONNENFELDT: That I have no information on at all at the moment.

Q Are they going to try to reach ~~some~~ concrete agreement or is this just an academic sort of discussion?

MR. SONNENFELDT: Well, it is not the principal purpose of this meeting to reach decisions. It is not a negotiating session and it is not simply another ministerial meeting which happens to be chaired by heads of government.

It is designed for a thorough and intensive discussion at the highest level of the numerous economic and political economic problems that all our countries face separately and together. And, therefore, I would not look for sepcific decisions coming out of this meeting, but the emphasis will be on the freest and fullest possible discussion with the expectation that as a result of that, the negotiations that are carried on in so many different forums already will be given a fresh impulse and a fresh impetus from these discussions at the top.

Q So you are saying it is going to be outside of Paris?

MR. SONNENFELDT: Is it our expectation that it will probably not be in Paris, but I think you will have to wait for an announcement from Paris exactly what the arrangement will be.

Q But it will be in France?

MR. SONNENFELDT: It will be in France, right.

Q What might these discussions ultimately lead to in terms of substantive agreements or accomplishments?

MR. SONNENFELDT: Well, I don't really want to speculate about that all that precisely. As you may know, there was a preparatory meeting which explored these kinds of questions in New York last Sunday and Monday and the general topics to be discussed were isolated there or were crystalized there.

I would prefer at the moment, not to mention those too specifically, but I think you can all recognize that the broad categories will have to do with how our domestic economies are doing and how they interact with each other, the various issues in the international economic sphere, trade, monetary regulations, energy problems and regulations with less developed countries.

So all of these will have a thorough discussion, and I think it will really depend to some degree on the status of negotiations that are already in progress where some nudge and some impulse might be given from these talks.

Q Will the President be going to other places other than France?

MR. SONNENFELDT: That is the question that was asked, and I have no information on that at all at this moment.

Q What was the question?

MR. SONNENFELDT: Whether he will go to some other place other than France.

Q Who will be going with the President?

MR. SONNENFELDT: Well, the full entourage obviously will be decided at the time. The general understanding of the governments concerned is that the sessions will be as small as possible in order to allow as much freedom of discussion as possible.

I think it is contemplated now that there will not be more than two people present in addition to each head in any given session. And I think in our case that will be the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Treasury.

Q Let me try and ask my question in a different way. What is the advantage over the long term to the Americans, the average Americans and the dollar to have the U.S. President participate in this sort of discussion?

In other words, what ultimate advantage can the public expect to have President Ford go to this meeting, meet with these other heads of state, and how will it ultimately benefit the U.S. economy?

MR. SONNENFELDT: I think I would have to say that in general terms, the fundamental premise of this meeting is that there is a high degree of interdependence between the economies of the countries involved and, indeed, many other countries as well, but these are the principal industrialized countries.

There is a high degree of interaction. Some of those interactions can be injurious, others, if they are properly managed, can be quite helpful, and obviously the emphasis here will be on making those interactions between our several economies and our regulations in the economic sphere as cooperative and as beneficial as possible.

That will be the point of emphasis, and that was really quite clear. And I must say, having participated in many meetings over a period of time, that the spirit in the preparatory meeting was really extraordinarily positive in terms of seeking this kind of cooperative approach.

Q Why don't you know where this meeting is going to be?

MORE

MR. SONNENFELDT: Because the French are the hosts and they are, frankly, looking for background. Now, they are looking at various chateaus that will be most suitable for this purpose.

Q We understand from Paris that is to keep the press away. Is that why they are going to some chateau?

MR. SONNENFELDT: I have never yet known a way to accomplish what you are saying.

Q But it is sort of odd. Don't you admit that the President is going to Europe, but you don't know where the meeting is going to be?

MR. SONNENFELDT: No, he is going to France.

Q You don't know whether he is going to stop anywhere else on the way home, and you can't really say what it is they hope to accomplish?

MR. SONNENFELDT: I don't think it is odd that he has been invited to come to France and that the French President has assured him and his colleagues that they will make very suitable arrangements, and I am sure there will be contact.

Q Was that story not just thrown together in a hurry? Is it something that was contemplated?

MR. SONNENFELDT: No, it has not been thrown together in a hurry. Let me just give you some background, but on the record.

After the discussion in Helsinki of the four, which really gave impetus to this project, each head -- which is to say, the French, the German, the British and the American head of state or government -- designated a representative to pursue the idea of the summit further. That was carried on quite intensively and, in our case, by Mr. George Shultz. In the French case by a now private gentleman named Barre and several others.

And that took several weeks to do until this meeting in New York, and which I happen to have joined Mr. Shultz on our side and some other people appeared also, and the Japanese and the Italians participated.

So this has been in preparation for some time, and there is nothing hurried about it, but the precise arrangement, I am sure the French President has in mind where he wants to do this, and I am sure there will be contacts now very quickly that since the thing has been announced, and there will be an announcement, I am quite certain in, you know, the very near future where this is going to be. I cannot tell you now what the press arrangements are going to be.

MORE

Q We understood that the U.S. was less enthusiastic about it.

MR. SONNENFELDT: No, I think that is not the case. I think we are satisfied, and I think I can say that the President welcomes this and particularly in the manner in which this has now emerged in an informal fashion and as a broad ranging discussion of the whole series of issues and problems in the economic realm.

Q Mr. Sonnenfeldt, have you discussed this at any length with any Members of Congress?

MR. SONNENFELDT: I have not. I think there have been some informal discussions of this, but I honestly can't answer that question from my standpoint. I am sure they will.

Let me say also, I seem to be volunteering so much, that now that this is agreed in the public domain, there will be very intensive preparations in our Government which will probably occur under the direction of Bill Seidman and his economic interagency machinery, and I would expect that in the course of that, there will be the kind of consultation you are talking about.

Q Will you take any Congressional advisers along and will you take any advisers from the private sector?

MR. SONNENFELDT: That I am not in a position to tell you. I think the President will have to decide, but you have to bear in mind that there is an understanding that the meeting itself will be attended only by the small group that I have mentioned in order to keep the crowds down and really permit a full discussion.

Q Would it be wrong to suggest that there is an air of crisis about this meeting?

MR. SONNENFELDT: No, sir, there is an air of --

Q Would it not be wrong?

Q You mean it would be wrong to suggest that?

MR. SONNENFELDT: Don't give me double negatives. At the State Department I can handle those, not here.

There is not an air of crisis about it. There is, I think, an air of satisfaction that this is occurring and that political leaders, in these major countries here, of the industrialized democratic world are going to get together and talk to each other and look to the future.

Q What does the Soviet Union think about it?

MORE

MR. SONNENFELDT: I have not the faintest idea.

Q Would it be wrong to say the French, in the preparatory stages, had put the emphasis on the monetary aspect of this meeting of the Americans on the economic issues?

MR. SONNENFELDT: No, not in the preparatory phases that I have any connection with, and I would say really not since Helsinki. There was, of course, an original Giscard proposal which concentrated on the monetary side, but I think since Helsinki, it has been broadened in the manner I described.

MR. NESSEN: You will be available to answer more questions on this?

MR. SONNENFELDT: I hope not. You are all leaving, aren't you?

Q Is the President going anywhere else?

MR. NESSEN: We have nothing to announce.

There is no filing right now until we finish the briefing.

MR. SONNENFELDT: I might just tell you this announcement is coming out simultaneously everywhere in the six capitals involved. It should be on the wires.

Q Coming out?

MR. SONNENFELDT: The embargo was 11:00.

Q Does the President's security play any part in the decision to look for a place on the chateau or hilltop or anything?

MR. SONNENFELDT: No.

Q Is George Shultz's role over?

MR. SONNENFELDT: No, I think he expects to continue as the President may ask him to participate in the preparatory work.

Q Ron, if we are a half hour past the embargo, I wonder if we could not file?

MR. NESSEN: I have got a fair amount of other stuff here, Allen.

Shall we take five minutes to file, or do you need more than five minutes?

Q Ten.

MR. NESSEN: Why don't we let the wires go and just go on with the briefing because they are double covered here. Now, do the networks want to file?

Q No.

MR. NESSEN: Let's go ahead with the briefing with only the wires filing.

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

PRESS CONFERENCE
OF

TAHSIN BASHIR
PRESS SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT EL-SADAT
AND
RON NESSEN
PRESS SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

THE BRIEFING ROOM

12:37 P.M. EDT

MR. NESSEN: Two announcements which I forgot to make in the flurry of activity here earlier. Then I am going to re-read the statement on the Sadat meeting for those who want to tape it.

Q Is that all, those are the only things?

MR. NESSEN: Those are the three things.

The things I forgot to tell you was, one, the President and Mrs. Sadat are hosting a reception and dinner for the President and Mrs. Ford tonight at the Anderson House. The Anderson House is a museum owned by the Society of Cincinnati. It is up on Massachusetts Avenue, which some of you may know.

This Society is made up of the descendants of officers of the Revolutionary War whose commissions were signed personally by George Washington.

The President and Mrs. Ford are expected to leave the White House about 8:30 and are expected to get back about 11:00. There will be a travel pool that will accompany the President from here, and also that travel pool will cover the reception and the dinner because of space limitations.

The pool should assemble here in the briefing room at 7:45. The men should wear business suits and the women should wear long dresses.

We have not put the pool together. We will post it later in the day.

MORE

I want to also tell you that the Republican National Committee has invited the President and he has invited the President, and he has accepted, to participate in a fund raising event in Massachusetts -- in Boston -- Friday evening, November 7, for the Massachusetts Republican Party.

Earlier that day, the President will go to Springfield to meet with the New England Society of Newspaper Editors and there probably will be one other event in the afternoon which I don't have for you at the moment.

Q What makes Boston different from Louisville?

Q What makes Boston different from Albuquerque?

MR. NESSEN: I am not sure what the connection there is.

Q The busing strike kept the President from going to Louisville. There are a lot of busing strikes in Boston.

MR. NESSEN: I will, if you would like --

Q Answer the question.

MR. NESSEN: Why is Boston different from Louisville? Well, Boston is up in Massachusetts, Louisville is down in Kentucky.

Obviously, Helen, the reasons that prevailed in Louisville do not in Boston.

Now, Mr. Bashir, my friend and the spokesman for President Sadat, who was not here earlier for the briefing, has come over after the meeting with the editors and would like to say a word or two. Then I have, if you would like, for those who asked to have it read for tape, the statement on the meeting.

Q Is Mr. Bashir's briefing available for sound and film?

MR. BASHIR: Yes.

Good afternoon. I have little to say because the President will be having a press conference at 4:15. However, I would like to clear up one issue that I received many questions on since yesterday. This is the issue on Zionism.

MORE

Now, Egypt and the Arab countries have a long history of acceptance of people's religions and traditions. In our religion you cannot be a Moslem unless you believe in the prophets of Judaism. Jews lived with us since early times, before even the West used the word "tolerance" and they lived in peace and harmony.

Now, we are willing to settle the Middle East problem in peace according to the UN Resolutions, which is the whole thrust which we have been indulging in since October 16, 1973. However, the philosophical, political content of the word "Zionism" is a hair-splitting controversial issue. To us in the Arab world, Zionism meant the occupation of our territory by force, the displacement of the Palestinian people, the discrimination against the rights of the Palestinians, treating the Palestinians in Israel as second-class citizens and the continuous refusal by Israel to do two things -- not to annex a land by force and to declare this and to prevent this, and, second, to implement more than half a dozen UN Resolutions keeping the human rights of the Palestinians implementable.

Israel even refuses to implement the whole Geneva Convention regarding the occupied territory. It is against this that we are against. We want equality, equal treatment and equality under the international law and equal treatment for the Palestinians everywhere.

And we are striving to reach an equitable peace in which the Palestinians will have their self-determination, the Israelis will be accepted without expansion in the Middle East and everybody can live by the UN Resolution in our area.

It is difficult as it is, that is, difficult without introducing extraneous concepts which have some circulation in some minds but are meaningless to us.

Thank you.

Q Mr. Bashir, I would like to ask a two-part question, if I could, sir.

First of all, there are 6 Arab or Palestinian Arab members of the Knesset in Israel, to the best of my knowledge, one has risen to Cabinet rank. How many just sit in the Parliaments of any Arab countries, to your knowledge?

MR. BASHIR: Prior to the creation of Israel --

Q No, there are no Jews --

MR. BASHIR: There is no Jewish population of any size but a very small number of our population is Jewish in Egypt, about 500 people, because Egypt encouraged and asked for their immigration to Israel.

MORE

However, in Israel there is a law of return that allows a Russian or American Jew to go automatically but Israel denied for the last 24 years to implement the UN Resolution giving the Palestinians the right to return or to get compensation. That is to us a discrimination.

Q Mr. Bashir, the second part of my question is this, sir. We have just had a controversy between two of our leading Senators and the Department of Defense because the Government of Saudi Arabia, which has substantially aided your Government, refuses to allow Jewish Americans to go there without a certificate --

MR. NESSEN: Mr. Bashir is not the spokesman for Saudi Arabia, or the Senators or the Defense Department.

Ted.

Q Ron, that is not right, that is not fair.

Q Ron, let him answer the question. He would like to answer.

MR. NESSEN: Should we end the briefing or go on with the questions.

Q I would like to know why this briefing is being held when you refuse to discuss Zionism. You have somebody that will discuss it. Why is that?

MR. BASHIR: In answer to your question, we don't indulge in the internal affairs of America nor in the internal affairs of Saudi Arabia.

Q Would it have been offensive to President Sadat if President Ford had raised the issue of the UN Resolution on Zionism in their talks?

MR. BASHIR: It depends what you mean by "raising it." The issue was raised, the American delegation to the UN had its opinion, we had our opinion. It was discussed candidly and publicly. Israel refused the UN Resolutions. There is a whole catalog of them.

Q The question is if he had raised it in their talks, would President Sadat have been offended by that?

MR. BASHIR: We would answer that clearly there is nothing between friends that is offensive but ill taste.

MORE

Q There was nothing between --

MR. BASHIR: Anything between friends could be discussed. It is only matters of ill taste. However, our position and the American position on that is publicly known to both Presidents.

Q I didn't quite understand your statement. Will Egypt accept or support the anti-Zionism resolution?

MR. BASHIR: Egypt voted with that resolution because Israel refuses to implement the human rights resolution adopted by the U.N. in the last eight years.

Q This position will be consistent in the General Assembly?

MR. BASHIR: Unless Israel changes its policy and acts with the Palestinians equitably and respects the human rights according to these resolutions, then we will consider it in that light when it happens.

Q Mr. Bashir, what was President Sadat's reaction when he learned of Mayor Beame's decision not to welcome him officially in New York?

MR. BASHIR: There was no reaction whatsoever. We are visiting the United States. We are guests of the President of the United States. Mr. Beame wanted to meet the President. He contacted our Consulate on the 14th of May to pay a courtesy call or have a party for the President, and we accommodated him because as good guests we try to be nice to everybody.

Now, as to whatever he said yesterday, that is up to him. We make no comment on that.

Q Mr. Bashir, in response to your question just prior to that, you said that Egypt voted for the Zionism resolution because Israel refuses to implement the resolutions on the Palestinians. Should one take from that that the two issues are related, the Zionism and the Palestinian question?

MR. BASHIR: It is not only the Palestinian question, it is the Palestinian question plus the half dozen U.N. resolutions on the human rights in the occupied territory.

Q You were not at the last briefing, and we were told they were unrelated. I just wanted to check that.

MR. BASHIR: No, we take all this as related.

MORE

Q Would you explain your reference to ill taste? I got the impression you would have felt that if President Ford had raised the issue of the Zionism resolution, it might have been considered ill taste, is that correct?

MR. BASHIR: No, that is not my intention. I was giving a general statement of what goes on between good friends. They can discuss anything. However, in this particular issue, all the facts are known to both Presidents.

Q Would the Israeli press be allowed to attend the press conference of President Sadat this afternoon?

MR. BASHIR: The list for the press conference was cleared by security. I don't know who is there and who isn't.

Q Where is it being held?

MR. BASHIR: At Blair House.

Q Mr. Bashir, has President Sadat made any request this morning for military aid?

MR. BASHIR: No. We continue to discuss the general matters. We keep again and again saying that the issue of arms is actually related to the issue of peace. It is how to use the arms as a means to increase the momentum for peace rather than as a means to torpedo the momentum of peace or to de-escalate it or to hamper it.

Q Are you saying with reference to Zionism and Israel that even though there is an agreement made under 242 and 338, Egypt will not recognize Israel as a legitimate independent Jewish State because of Zionism?

MR. BASHIR: No, that statement you are making. It is not what I am making. My statement is very clear. When Israel implements the U.N. resolutions for those in the occupied territory and stops hampering the Palestinian self-determination, then we are willing to accept all the dictates of 242 and 338 and live in peace in our area.

Q Can you tell us what "stop hampering Palestinians" means?

MR. BASHIR: By one, occupying their territory and, two --

Q In other words, you want Israel --

MORE

MR. BASHIR: Do you want to argue with me, or do you want to listen to my answer. I have not finished my answer. Now, you listen to me.

One, leaving the occupied territories; two, implementing the U.N. resolutions regarding their rights, whether they are humanitarian or political. When this is done, there is no hampering of Palestinian rights.

Q Does President Sadat understand his position on the Zionism resolution controversy is strongly opposed by many Americans and, therefore, might make it more difficult to get Congressional approval of economic and arms assistance to Egypt?

MR. BASHIR: In answer to your question, we don't know what you mean by "Zionism." Some people mean by Zionism the right of Jews to live in Israel. That we have accepted, when Israel implements 242 and 338. We don't know if you are living here and they are living there. What do you mean by Zionism?

The only manifestation we see connected with Zionism in our scene is the persecution of the Palestinians and the occupation of our territory, and for that we are against it. If Zionism means something else, we would like to see it.

So far, this is the only experience we have had with the ideology called Zionism.

Q How do you mean the persecution of the Palestinians?

MR. BASHIR: When the Palestinians are denied to return to their homes and when the Palestinians are not on an equal footing in Israel with the Israelis, one having the rights of return, the law of return.

The others are not allowed to move or to return from the refugee camps. This is discrimination.

Q Was it not true that when Egypt was in charge of the Gaza Strip, they had martial law and a citizen of the Gaza Strip could not go to Cairo? Is that true?

MR. BASHIR: That is not true.

Q What does President Sadat feel about the present situation in Lebanon?

MORE

MR. BASHIR: We are trying to do our best to help Lebanon settle its own affairs in a spirit of harmony without interference from any outside power.

Anyway, the President is having his press conference. You can ask him whatever questions you have.

Thank you very much.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END (AT 12:55 P.M. EDT)

Q: Will President Ford meet with President Sadat at any other point during the visit?

A: [If Jacksonville meetings are to be announced]

President Ford intends to travel to Jacksonville to meet with President Sadat. Details of President Ford's trip will be released later. There may also be occasion for the two Presidents to hold a final meeting before President Sadat's departure from the U.S., but the details of this are not yet firm.

Alternate Answer (if Jacksonville meetings are not to be announced)

There may be opportunity for the two Presidents to meet again before President Sadat departs the U.S., but I have nothing specific to announce at this time.

QUESTION: Did the two sides discuss American military aid for Egypt? Did President Sadat present President Ford with a shopping list? Were any decisions reached?

ANSWER: President Sadat had said previously, both publicly and privately--to visiting members of Congress, that he wanted to discuss possible American military sales to Egypt. The subject did come up today, and, as the Secretary of State said earlier, it is being discussed in a general way. Those discussions are continuing.

IF PRESSED:

Let's put this matter in perspective. The purpose of President Sadat's visit is not to work out an arms deal with the United States. He has said publicly and privately that he would like to discuss arms aid and we are prepared to discuss the matter with him. But that is only one of many subjects to be discussed. For two years the United States and Egypt have been broadening and deepening their relations. All our efforts have been directed toward supporting President Sadat's policy of moderation. We intend to sustain that effort. President Sadat's visit here should be looked at in that context. We

want to be as responsive as we can to President Sadat's programs for raising Egypt's standard of living. We also want to be as helpful as we can in increasing Egypt's confidence in the course that it has chosen to bring peace to the Middle East. The central question is how to maintain that momentum toward a negotiated peace for all the peoples in the Middle East. This is what interests President Sadat, that is what interests us, and that will be the principal focus of his visit.

QUESTION: How much economic assistance does the US intend to request for Egypt for the coming year? How much did the United States provide to Egypt last year?

ANSWER: The US will be asking the Congress to provide a significant sum in order to help rebuild the Egyptian economy. It will be ^{substantially} larger than the \$250 million in economic assistance provided in Fiscal 1975, it but/would not be appropriate to discuss precise amounts until after the conclusion of discussions between the President and President Sadat. ^{Moreover, we will also be providing a substantial amount of PL-480} The amount extended to Egypt last year was provided in ^{the form of} loans totalling \$194.3 million and grants of \$55.7 million. In addition Egypt was provided with \$120 million in PL-480 assistance for the concessional sales of approximately 650,000 tons of grain.

Only if asked

Q: Did they discuss next moves between Syria and Israel? What about the role of the Palestinians? Specifically, what new diplomatic possibilities were considered?

A: As I have said, both Presidents discussed the Middle East situation with a view toward maintaining the momentum toward a final settle-
The matter was covered in depth, and there will be further
ment. It would not be useful to go into details of their talks on this subject.

discussion on this matter.

Q: Does this visit mark a significant closing of American relations with the Arabs that would weaken US-Israeli ties?

A: The United States commitment to Israel's survival and security is fundamental to our role in the Middle East. Our ~~main~~ efforts in that area are aimed at attaining a settlement that would end the conflict and ~~lessen any threat to Israel itself.~~ *remove the threat of war for all the parties.* The visit of President Sadat should be seen in this context, and not in terms of ~~diminishing the relationship between the US and Israel.~~

Then the policy of maintaining our support of Israel and improving our relations with the Arab world are mutually complementary, and we believe that we contribute to further practical steps towards peace.

Q: Why is the President spending so much time with President Sadat?

A: As you know, the President considers the Middle East an issue of the highest priority. In the past ^{fourteen} ~~eighteen~~ months, he has had the opportunity for substantive discussions with Israeli leaders on many occasions. (As Vice President with Foreign Minister Allon, August 1974; as President with Prime Minister Rabin in September 1974; with Allon in December 1974 and again in January 1975; and with Rabin in June 1975), and only one opportunity for a broad discussion with President Sadat, in Salzburg last June. The President wants ^{The fullest possible exchange of views} ~~time for discussion~~ with President Sadat ^{on} of the many issues of common interest between the US and Egypt.

Q: In terms of ceremony and expense, this appears to be one of the most lavish visits that has been made to the US by any foreign leader. Why are we giving so much attention to Sadat? How much will this visit cost the taxpayer?

A: During the visit of President Nixon to Egypt last year and on the many occasions when Secretary Kissinger has visited Egypt,

President Sadat has extended, ^{per} the full hospitality of his country to

his American visitors. *It is entirely appropriate that the* We believe it important that we accord

United States regard in a similar manner and him similar consideration. Regarding the cost of the visit, I

in keeping with the closeness of US-Egyptian have no information on that at the moment.

relations.

WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT FOLLOWING FIRST
MEETING BETWEEN PRESIDENT FORD AND
PRESIDENT ANWAR AL-SADAT OF EGYPT

President Ford and Egyptian President Anwar Al-Sadat met in the Oval Office at 11:52 a.m. for one hour and 15 minutes. Secretary of State Kissinger, Fahmy were also present on the American side, and FORD and PM on the Egyptian side.

The President expressed his great personal pleasure at receiving President Sadat on this first State Visit by an Egyptian head of state to the United States. Both leaders recalled their cordial and productive meetings in Salzburg in June, and expressed their mutual conviction that President Sadat's stay here will deepen and broaden the relationship between the United States and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

This first meeting of the visit provided the opportunity for a review of the Middle East situation, with particular emphasis on how to maintain the momentum toward an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. President Ford reiterated the determination of the United States not to tolerate stagnation or stalemate in the peacemaking process. He reaffirmed the importance of future Egyptian-US cooperation in bringing about peace in the Middle East for the benefit of all the peoples in the area. Both leaders noted with satisfaction that the recent interim Sinai agreement, which they consider a significant step toward a final, just and durable settlement, is being implemented on schedule.

The two Presidents also discussed ways in which the bilateral relationship between the United States and Egypt may be further strengthened. They noted the progress already made in developing close cooperation in the economic, scientific and cultural fields within the framework of the Joint Cooperation Commission inaugurated by Foreign Minister Fahmy and Secretary Kissinger in August 1974. President Ford stressed that he intends to request of the Congress assistance for Egypt for the coming year to help strengthen the Egyptian economy and improve the well-being of the Egyptian people.

~~_____~~

The conversations were conducted in the spirit of openness and friendship which has come to characterize American-Egyptian relations. Both sides looked forward to continuing them in the days ahead.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ANNOUNCEMENT

President and Mrs. Sadat will host a ~~dinner~~ reception and dinner for President and Mrs Ford at the Anderson House. The Anderson House is currently a msueum ~~wened~~ ^{owned} ~~for~~ by the Society of Cincinnati; a group whose membership is comprised of descendants of those officers in the Revolutionary War whose commissions were signed ~~by~~ personally by George Washington.

The President and Mrs. Ford are expected to leave the White House about 8:30 and are expected to return ~~to the~~ around 11:00 P.M.

There will be a Travel Pool accompanying the President and will also cover the reception and dinner, (FYI: this is primarily due to space limitations).

The Pool should assemble here in the Briefing Room around 7:45 this evening. Dress will be business suit for the men and long dresses for the ladies.

We will post the pool for you later in the day.

tss

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OCTOBER 28, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

NOTICE TO THE PRESS

President Ford and Egyptian President Anwar Al-Sadat met in the Oval Office at 10:40 a.m. for one hour and one minute. Secretary of State Kissinger was also present on the American side, and Foreign Minister Fahmi on the Egyptian side.

The talks today continued in the same atmosphere of openness and friendship that characterized their meetings yesterday. They covered the same general subjects--how best to maintain momentum toward an overall settlement in the Middle East, and how to strengthen bilateral relations between the United States and Egypt.

During their second meeting, both President Ford and President Sadat agreed to continue the wide-ranging talks between them. Accordingly, President Ford will travel to Jacksonville, Florida this weekend, for further discussions with President Sadat on the many matters of common interest between the United States and Egypt.

President Ford noted with pleasure that President Sadat will start tomorrow a visit to other cities of the United States, including New York, Chicago, Houston and Jacksonville. He wishes President Sadat a rewarding journey and believes that it will demonstrate the warmth of feeling of the people of the United States for the President and people of Egypt.

#

PRESIDENTIAL TOAST

10-28-75

FOR DINNER HOSTED BY THE EGYPTIANS

OCTOBER 28, 1975

- 1 -

MR. PRESIDENT, MRS. SADAT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

IT IS DIFFICULT TO MATCH THE ELOQUENCE OF OUR
DISTINGUISHED HOST. THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, FOR YOUR
THOUGHTFUL AND KIND REMARKS. I DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOUR
WARM HOSPITALITY THIS EVENING.

MR. PRESIDENT, YOUR HISTORIC VISIT TO OUR
COUNTRY MARKS AN IMPORTANT CHAPTER IN THE RELATIONS
BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.

YOUR PRESENCE IN THE UNITED STATES GIVES THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
AN OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME BETTER ACQUAINTED WITH YOU AND YOUR
HOPES AND ASPIRATIONS FOR THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE -- AND FOR
PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

IN TURN, YOUR STAY IN WASHINGTON AND YOUR VISITS
TO VARIOUS CITIES IN OUR COUNTRY SHOULD RECONFIRM FOR YOU
AMERICA'S DEDICATION TO PEACE AND TO FRIENDSHIP FOR EGYPT
AND ALL THE ARAB PEOPLES.

WE AMERICANS DO OUR BEST TO LIVE UP TO OUR CHERISHED
IDEALS. WE SEEK TO DIRECT OUR ENERGIES TOWARD FULFILLING
NOBLE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES. AT THE SAME TIME, WE PRIDE
OURSELVES ON BEING A PRACTICAL PEOPLE, CHOOSING OUR PRIORITIES
AND BALANCING OUR OBJECTIVES AND OUR RESOURCES.

YOU ARE HIGHLY RESPECTED IN THE UNITED STATES,
MR. PRESIDENT, BECAUSE YOU HAVE DEMONSTRATED THE ABILITY
TO CHOOSE REALISTIC GOALS AND TO STRIVE FOR THEM WITH
PERSEVERANCE AND COMMITMENT.

YOUR POLICIES ON BOTH THE INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC FRONTS
ARE SUCCEEDING BECAUSE THEY REPRESENT THE TRUE INTERESTS OF
YOUR PEOPLE, BECAUSE OF YOUR FAITH IN A BETTER FUTURE, AND
BECAUSE OF YOUR OWN COURAGE AND DEDICATION. IN YOUR
ENDEAVORS, YOU CAN COUNT ON THE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES.

I HAVE MADE CLEAR ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS THAT THE
UNITED STATES WILL NOT TOLERATE STAGNATION IN THE ONGOING
PROCESS OF ACHIEVING A NEGOTIATED, JUST OVERALL PEACE
SETTLEMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

I HAVE INSTRUCTED SECRETARY KISSINGER TO EXPLORE EVERY
POSSIBILITY TO ASSURE THE CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE DIPLOMATIC

PROCESS. HE IS READY TO WORK ^{far further progress} ~~WITH HIS COLLEAGUE~~

^{toward a just peace with his colleague, Far. Min}
^{seasoned diplomat whose tireless}
~~ISMAIL FAHMY -- A FAR-SIGHTED STATESMAN AND ABLE~~
^{efforts, wisdom & ingenuity} ~~TO~~ ^{100%} ~~SEEK FURTHER~~

~~REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT AND THE ARAB WORLD -- TO SEEK FURTHER~~

~~PROGRESS TOWARDS A JUST PEACE.~~

I AM PLEASED THAT MINISTER FAHMY AND MRS. FAHMY ARE HERE
ACCOMPANYING PRESIDENT AND MRS. SADAT ON THIS VISIT.

BOTH OUR NATIONS ARE DETERMINED THAT AN END MUST
COME TO THE TURMOIL AND SLAUGHTER WHICH FOR TOO LONG HAS
SAPPED THE ENERGIES AND RESOURCES OF ALL THE PEOPLES OF
THE MIDDLE EAST.

MY GOVERNMENT IS ALSO FULLY AWARE OF EGYPT'S
ECONOMIC NEEDS IN THIS MOMENTOUS PERIOD. THE CLOSE
COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS NOW CUTS ACROSS A
BROAD SPECTRUM OF MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL ACTIVITIES.
THIS WILL CONTINUE AND GROW.

AS WE PREPARE TO CELEBRATE THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE
UNITED STATES, MR. PRESIDENT, THE CONTINUED CLOSE COOPERATION
OF THE UNITED STATES AND EGYPT WILL STRENGTHEN THOSE FORCES IN
THE WORLD WHICH SHARE THE GOALS OF PEACE, JUSTICE, AND
PROGRESS TO WHICH BOTH OUR COUNTRIES ARE DEDICATED.

PERMIT ME, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, TO PROPOSE A
TOAST TO THE GOOD HEALTH AND HAPPINESS OF OUR DISTINGUISHED
HOST, PRESIDENT SADAT. MR. PRESIDENT, WE HOPE FOR YOUR
CONTINUED SUCCESS IN THE YEARS AHEAD.

END OF TEXT

OCTOBER 28, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

NOTICE TO THE PRESS

Pool for Tuesday, October 28, 1975

10:30 a.m.

Meeting with His Excellency Anwar Al-Sadat,
President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

THE OVAL OFFICE

The Wires
ABC Correspondent
Mutual Correspondent
New York Times
Newsweek
Photographers and cameramen

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OCTOBER 27, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

NOTICE TO THE PRESS

President Ford and Egyptian President Anwar Al-Sadat met in the Oval Office at 11:52 a.m. for one hour and fifteen minutes. Secretary of State Kissinger was also present on the American side and Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister Fahmy on the Egyptian side.

The President expressed his great personal pleasure at receiving President Sadat on this first State Visit by an Egyptian head of state to the United States. Both leaders recalled their cordial and productive meetings in Salzburg in June, and expressed their mutual conviction that President Sadat's stay here will deepen and broaden the relationship between the United States and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

This first meeting of the visit provided the opportunity for a review of the Middle East situation, with particular emphasis on how to maintain the momentum toward an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. President Ford reiterated the determination of the United States not to tolerate stagnation or stalemate in the peacemaking process. He reaffirmed the importance of future Egyptian-U. S. cooperation in bringing about peace in the Middle East for the benefit of all the peoples in the area. Both leaders noted with satisfaction that the recent interim Sinai agreement, which they consider a significant step toward a final, just and durable settlement, is being implemented on schedule.

The two Presidents also discussed ways in which the bilateral relationship between the United States and Egypt may be further strengthened. They noted the progress already made in developing close cooperation in the economic, scientific and cultural fields within the framework of the Joint Cooperation Commission inaugurated by Foreign Minister Fahmy and Secretary Kissinger in August, 1974. President Ford stressed that he intends to request of the Congress assistance for Egypt for the coming year to help strengthen the Egyptian economy and improve the well-being of the Egyptian people.

The conversations were conducted in the spirit of openness and friendship which has come to characterize American-Egyptian relations. Both sides looked forward to continuing them in the days ahead.

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WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT FOLLOWING FIRST
MEETING BETWEEN PRESIDENT FORD AND
PRESIDENT ANWAR AL-SADAT OF EGYPT

President Ford and Egyptian President Anwar Al-Sadat met in the Oval Office at _____ a. m. for _____ minutes. Secretary of State Kissinger, _____ were also present on the American side, and _____ on the Egyptian side.

The President expressed his great personal pleasure at receiving President Sadat on this first State Visit by an Egyptian head of state to the United States. Both leaders recalled their cordial and productive meetings in Salzburg in June, and expressed their mutual conviction that President Sadat's stay here will deepen and broaden the relationship between the United States and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

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OCTOBER 27, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF TOAST BY THE PRESIDENT
AT THE STATE DINNER IN HONOR OF
PRESIDENT SADAT OF EGYPT

THE STATE DINING ROOM

Mr. President, Mrs. Sadat, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a great honor to have you with us this evening.

Although you have been to our country before, this is the first State Visit by an Egyptian President to the United States. Your visit symbolizes the close working relationship our two countries have achieved in the last two years.

We honor you tonight as a friend of the United States and for your commitment to provide your people many of the same goals that Americans cherish. You are committed to improving the conditions of life for all Egyptians and for the people of the entire Arab world.

You have recognized that we must all work to overcome the tragedy of unfulfilled lives--lives marked by disease, malnutrition, undereducation, underemployment, and the devastation of war. Americans respect your vigorous pursuit of peace and your efforts to devote your nation's energy and resources not to continued conflict but to meeting the needs of your people.

We are committed to work with you toward such worthy goals. Failure to achieve peace in the Middle East will affect the lives of Americans and the lives of our friends in the Middle East and throughout the world. We share your belief that nations can gain much by working together.

Your courage, Mr. President, in taking the first steps toward peace after almost three decades of warfare, assures your place in the history of the Middle East. You are the man who assumed the lead in ending a conflict that, for more than a generation, absorbed the lives, the energies and the substance of many nations. We have been proud to work with you in this noble cause.

Mr. President, I know from my conversations with you in Salzburg, and from our many other exchanges, that your dedication to peace is for all the people of the Middle East. I say again tonight categorically that we share the view that the process of making peace for all must continue.

No step we have taken can be an end in itself. There can be no peace until the legitimate interests of all the peoples of the Middle East are taken fairly into account in a final peace settlement.

I wish to address a special word, Mr. President, to your charming wife. My own wife, Betty, is doing much to inform me about the rights and problems of women in the new freedoms of modern society. So I am pleased to observe that Mrs. Sadat has distinguished herself in your nation by her contributions both to the well-being of all Egyptians and to a new consciousness of the status of women and efforts to achieve equality of opportunity.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask that you join me in a toast to the President of Egypt and to our mutual objectives.

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Office of the White House Press Secretary

NOTICE TO THE PRESS

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE
Tuesday, October 28, 1975

10:30 a.m. Meeting with His Excellency Anwar Al-Sadat,
President of the Arab Republic of Egypt

THE OVAL OFFICE

4:30 p.m. Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller

THE OVAL OFFICE

8:30 p.m. Reciprocal Dinner Hosted by President and Mrs. Sadat

THE ANDERSON HOUSE

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OCTOBER 27, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

NOTICE TO THE PRESS

Here are the Press coverage plans for the visit of President and Mrs. al-Sadat:

11:00 AM Arrival Ceremony (Open Coverage)

SOUTH LAWN

11:30 AM The President meets with President al-Sadat (Photo pool coverage as posted)

THE OVAL OFFICE

12:30 PM Departure from the Oval Office (Open Coverage)

SOUTH LAWN

8:00 PM President and Mrs. al-Sadat arrive for the State Dinner (Open coverage. Press leaves from Press Room at 7:45 p.m.)

NORTH PORTICO

8:15 PM The President and Mrs. Ford escort President and Mrs. al-Sadat down the Grand Staircase. (Open coverage)

NORTH LOBBY

9:45 PM Exchange of Toasts

STATE DINING ROOM

Photo pool coverage in the Dining Room. Business suits or long dresses for the pool members.

Photo Pool: AP Photo, UPI Photo, Washington Post Photo, Washington Star Photo, Sphere Photo, Time Photo, Newsweek Photo, CBS Minicam crew (2), Egyptian camera crew (film 2), Egyptian Photo

NOTE: Toasts will be piped into the Family Theatre and into the Press Room.

10:15 PM Entertainment

EAST ROOM

Photo pool for State Dinner, plus writing pool as posted by the First Lady's Press Office. Business suits or long dresses for pool members.

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF REMARKS
BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT
AND
ANWAR AL-SADAT
PRESIDENT OF THE ARAB
REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

THE SOUTH GROUNDS

11:17 A.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. President, it is really a great honor for me to personally -- as well as President of the United States -- welcome you to our country. We established in Salzburg a warm personal friendship, which I look forward to expanding during your visit to the United States.

I am particularly pleased that Mrs. Sadat and other members of your family are with you on this historic first visit to the United States by an Egyptian leader.

The United States Government respects your far-sighted statesmanship and wisdom, and your unswerving dedication to the well being of the Egyptian people and to all of the Arab people.

You, Mr. President, have helped to bring about historic new developments in the Middle East. It is our fervent hope that these developments will lead to a durable peace for all peoples of that region.

The overriding purpose of our discussions will be to assure that progress toward peace will not stop. The process of peaceful negotiations between the Arab States and Israel must move to new fronts and to new issues.

United States policy in the Middle East has two primary objectives. First, we seek peace. We have made extraordinary efforts in the last two years to help the nations of the Middle East find peace. Much has been achieved.

MORE

The world has seen that it is possible to negotiate in the Middle East and that agreements can be reached, despite a legacy of bitter conflict and mutual distrust. The process of peace has only begun. We are committed to continue it.

The efforts of the United States will continue until the nations directly concerned achieve a peace just to all the peoples of the Middle East.

Second, we desire a strong and mutually beneficial relationship with every nation in the Middle East. The quality and the growth of relations between Egypt and the United States during the past two years gives us a deep satisfaction.

Your visit to Washington, Mr. President, is a symbol of the new dimensions of our relationship. Egyptians and Americans in all walks of life have established ties of friendship and cooperation in many areas of mutual benefit, building an historic tradition.

We seek, with every nation of the Middle East, a relationship which is beneficial to the interest of both sides. We are pleased, Mr. President, that our objectives coincide with yours.

You have clearly stated your desire for a peace that will permit you and your countrymen to turn your energies and resources to the improvement of life in Egypt, and we are proud to work with you toward that goal.

During your visit, Mr. President, you will find that many of our people have come to know you through news reports and through the many interviews you have granted so graciously to representatives of our media, to Members of our Congress and to many other Americans.

Your sincerity, your moderation and your wisdom have made an impression on all who have come in contact with you.

I am delighted that your visit to Washington and to other American cities will permit more of our people to know you personally. You will find Americans deeply concerned over the issues which are important to you -- peace and justice in the Middle East -- issues which are vital to the future of the whole world.

We are delighted by this opportunity to show the depth of our respect for you and for the Egyptian people, and to demonstrate our dedication to the high ideals shared by Americans and Egyptians.

On behalf of the American people, Mr. President, and as a personal friend, I welcome you to the United States.

MORE

PRESIDENT AL-SADAT: Mr. President, it is a great honor to me to meet with you again after we have met last June in Salzburg. It is a great honor for me to meet with you here and to meet with the American people for whom my people cherish always admiration.

Since we met last June, there has been great events and I must say in full frankness, that what you have already, in the name of the people of the United States, what you have done and what you have strived has made it possible that great events happen in the area where we live, where it is the most dangerous area in the whole world.

Great events have taken place in our area since our meeting and, thanks to you and to the people of the United States that are behind you and seeking peace, based on justice.

It is a great occasion for me and for my people also to get to know each other and I must, on behalf of the Egyptian people and of the delegation and myself, I must thank you, Mr. President, for the warm welcome that you have given us since we landed on the United States land yesterday night up to this moment.

We have come here with open hearts and open arms. We have come to put the relation between our two countries in its proper position and to thank you, Mr. President, personally for what you have done since last June up until this moment, which could be considered as a turning point in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the area that we live.

I shall always look forward to welcoming you, Mr. President, in Egypt. I assure you that people will hail you for all the efforts, the sincerity, the honesty that you have pushed the peace process in the last months and we have achieved together the second disengagement agreement which will be a very important milestone on the road to peace in our area.

Again let me thank you, Mr. President, and thank the American people for all you have done, and I must mention now how my people are grateful for the great help they received from the United States in preparing the Suez Canal for navigation again and for the prosperity of the whole world.

I assure you, Mr. President, and our friends, the American people, that we shall always work for peace together and achieve for the coming generations all of what we feel of inspirations built on peace based on justice.

Thank you very much.

END

(AT 11:27 A.M. EDT)

FBIS 36

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN MAKES STATEMENT ON AS-SADAT TOUR

NC241645 CAIRO MENA IN ARABIC 1545 GMT 24 OCT 75 NC

(TEXT) CAIRO, 24 OCTOBER--TAHSIN BASHIR, OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN AT THE PRESIDENCY, HAS MADE A STATEMENT ON THE OCCASION OF PRESIDENT MUHAMMAD ANWAR AS-SADAT'S VISIT TO FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN.

HE SAID PRESIDENT AS-SADAT'S VISIT TO FRANCE AFFIRMS THE GOOD RELATIONS WHICH ARE DEVELOPING AND DEEPENING BETWEEN EGYPT AND FRANCE, WHICH HAVE BEEN ABLE TO STRENGTHEN THE CONSTRUCTIVE ACTION FOR SETTING THE FOUNDATIONS FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

TAHSIN BASHIR SAID THE FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN PRESIDENTS ANWAR AS-SADAT AND VALERY GISCARD D'ESTAING CALL FOR CONTINUED FORMAL AND INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS TO AFFIRM THESE RELATIONS AND TO ADVANCE THEM TOWARD THE OBJECTIVES OF PEACE AND PROGRESS.

TAHSIN BASHIR SAID PRESIDENT AS-SADAT'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES AND HIS MEETING WITH PRESIDENT GERALD FORD--WHICH IS THE FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT BY A PRESIDENT OF EGYPT, WHICH IS ONE OF THE ANCIENT NATIONAL STATES, TO THE UNITED STATES, AND WILL TAKE PLACE DURING ITS CELEBRATION OF ITS BICENTENNIAL FEDERAL SYSTEM, THE OLDEST FEDERAL EXPERIMENT IN THE MODERN WORLD--IS IMPORTANT IN SCOPE FOR DISCUSSING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, EGYPTIAN-U.S. RELATIONS AND THE ARAB-U.S. RELATIONS.

THE FOREMOST OF THESE IS THAT OF PREPARING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO ACHIEVE THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF FREEDOM AND SECURITY IN THEIR HOMELAND.

THE OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN SAID THESE VISITS REPRESENT AN IMPORTANT STAGE IN MODERN HISTORY AT ALL THEIR POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL LEVELS. SUPPORTED BY THE EGYPTIAN AND ARAB PEOPLES, SINCE THE OCTOBER WAR PRESIDENT AS-SADAT HAS ACHIEVED THE CAPABILITY OF SHOWING THE WORLD HIS INDEPENDENCE, FREE WILL AND ABILITY TO WISELY AND EFFICIENTLY DEFEND THE LEGITIMATE RIGHTS OF THE ARABS.

HE ADDED: THE PRESIDENT HAS ALSO PROVED THAT HE WAS CAPABLE OF ACHIEVING A JUST PEACE WITHOUT FEAR AND HESITATION. PROCEEDING FROM THIS PRINCIPLE, EGYPT IS TRYING TO ACHIEVE A BALANCE IN ITS INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ON THE BASIS THAT WORLD STATES LED BY THE BIG POWERS MAY ASSUME THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARD ESTABLISHING A JUST PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

TAHSIN BASHIR CONCLUDED HIS STATEMENT BY SAYING: EGYPT CONFIDENTLY VIEWS ITS ABILITY TO ELIMINATE THE REASONS WHICH IN THE PAST LED TO OBSTACLES TOWARD A REAL AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING OF THE JUST AND LEGITIMATE ARAB OBJECTIVES. THE TIME HAS COME TO ESTABLISH FRANK AND DIRECT RELATIONS AT ALL LEVELS IN SUPPORT OF THE QUESTION OF PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORLD IN WHICH INTERNATIONAL LEGALITY PREVAILS.