



UN Secretariat Item Scan - Barcode - Record Title

Page

43

Date

15/06/2006

Time

4:59:19 PM



S-0907-0003-06-00001

Expanded Number **S-0907-0003-06-00001**

Title **Items-in-Heads of States - Egypt**

Date Created **14/01/1975**

Record Type **Archival Item**

Container **S-0907-0003: Correspondence with heads-of-state 1965-1981**

Print Name of Person Submit Image

Signature of Person Submit

AF/jb - cc: SG

bf: RA/AR/MKP/LCC/AKU/MJS

File: Gen.Pub."N"

23 November 1981

Dear Mrs. Nichols,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I wish to acknowledge your letter of 18 October 1981 regarding the recent assassination of President Anwar El-Sadat of Egypt.

On first hearing of the attempt on President Sadat's life, the Secretary-General issued a statement expressing his shock and sorrow. Later that day, when it was confirmed that President Sadat had succumbed to his wounds, the Secretary-General issued a further statement. Copies of both statements are enclosed for your information.

With regard to United Nations representation at the funeral, the Secretary-General appointed three high-ranking officials of the Organization to represent him and I enclose a copy of a press statement to that effect.

Yours sincerely,

Georg Mautner-Markhof
Special Assistant
to the Secretary-General

Mrs. P.K. Nichols
2551 Bayshore Drive
Newport Beach
California 92663

AF, GMM
Mrs. P. K. Nichols
2551 Bayshore Drive
Newport Beach, California 92663

77-10
RA Oct. 18 '81
RECEIVED

OCT 27 1981

Dear Secretary General

I am a member of our
local U.N. Association, and
with many others wonder why
we did not see a represen-
tative of the United Nations
at President Kennedy's funeral.
He was so admired most everywhere.

Please be good enough to
reply to this letter.

Sincerely - Loyol Nichols - Co-U.N.A.

(Hq S/Gov - Egypt)

MJS/ET cc: ASG
b/f: RA/AR/MKP/LCC/GMM/AKU/AF
File:
Xref:

19 November 1981

Dear Mr. Davis,

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the material I sent you on the late President Sadat.

I am afraid that it is not possible to send you a copy of the Secretary-General's cable to Mrs. Sadat, as this was of course a personal message, but you will recall that I have already sent you the Secretary-General's statement on the death of President Sadat. With regard to the late President's itinerary for his visit in 1975, I regret that I do not have such detailed information, but you might wish to contact the Egyptian Mission to the United Nations in this regard.

Yours sincerely,

Michael J. Stopford
Associate Officer

Mr. Billy Davis
1118 Morrow Avenue
Nashville, Tn. 37204

November 22nd, 1981.

*John
Morrow
Age*

Dear Mr. Stopford,

I'm delighted to say I got the photograph of the late Pres. Sadat & the Secretary Gen. to the UN. & his speech, I thank you.

Could your office please send details about the message the Secretary Gen. sent to Mrs. Sadat & her family, in letter or letters, if you can I would be delighted to have these.

P.S,

Thank you again for the photograph & the copy of Mr. Sadat's speech.

THANK YOU.

Billy Davis - 1118. Morrow Ave

Nashville, Tn. 37204

*I the itinerary of
Pres. Sadat's
the people he met*

[Signature]

H. of State Egypt
cc: Cairo

ZCZC DAL4299
UNS485 VIA RCA
UNITED NATIONS
NYC 10017

LZB8799 EYU502 FR 1093
URUS BQ UNCA 128
CAIRO 128/124 21 1406

ETAT

H.E. KURT WALDHEIM SECRETARY GENERAL
OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRY UNATIONS NEWYORK

IT IS WITH A DEEP SENSE OF APPRECIATION AND RECOGNITION
THAT I HAVE RECEIVED YOUR KIND MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION ON
MY ELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
IN WHICH YOU EXPRESSED WARM AND NOBLE SENTIMENTS TOWARDS
MY SELF AND THE EGYPTIAN PEOPL E CMA I ASSURE YOU THAT
THESE FEELINGS OF RESPECT AND APPRECIATION ARE QUITE
RECIPROCAL STVP

I AM SURE THAT THE POSITIVE AND FRIENDLY TIES THAT BINDS
OUR TWO COUNTRIES WOULD DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN FOR THE
BENEFIT OF OUR NATIONS STOP

I WOULD LIKE TO CONVEY TO YOU THE SINCEREST GREETINGS
AND BEST WISHES OF HEALTH SUCCESS AND PERSONAL HAPPINESS
STOP

MOHAMED HOSNY MOUBARAK

PRESIDENT OF THE A.R.E.

H of S/Gov - Egypt

K

ZCZC DAL4733

UN55 15 VIA RCA

UNITED NATIONS

NYC 10017

SG
RA
23/10

EYU560 FR1654

URUS BQ UNCA 074

CAIRO 70/74 22 2136 PAGE 1/50

ETAT

H.E. DR. JURT WALDHEIM

SECRETARY GENERAL UNITED NATIONS DEL UNATIONS

NEWYORK

I RECEIVED WITH DEEP RECOGNITION YOUR KIND MESSAGE OF
CONDOLENCES ON THE TRAGIC DEATH OF OUR LATE PRESIDENT
MOHAMED ANWAR EL-SADAT.

HIGHLY APPRECIATING YOUR NOBLE SENTIMENTS AND TRUE
SYMPATHEIS ON THIS SAD EVENT, WE PRAY THAT YOU WILL
BE

PAGE 2/20

PROTECTED FROM ANY MISCHIEF.

WITH MY HIGHEST ESTEEM AND CONSIDERATION

MOHAMED HOSNI MUBARAK

PRESIDENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

H of S/Gov - Egypt

ZCZC DAL4733

UN5515 VIA RCA

UNITED NATIONS

NYC 10017

SC

NA

23/10

EYU560 FR 1634

LEUS B9 UNCA 074

CAIRO 70/74 22 2136 PAGE 1/50

ETAT

H.E. DR. JURT WALDHEIM

SECRETARY GENERAL UNITED NATIONS DEL UNATIONS

NEWYORK

I RECEIVED WITH DEEP RECOGNITION YOUR KIND MESSAGE OF
CONDOLENCES ON THE TRAGIC DEATH OF OUR LATE PRESIDENT
MOHAMED ANWAR EL-SADAT.

HIGHLY APPRECIATING YOUR NOBLE SENTIMENTS AND TRUE
SYMPATHEIS ON THIS SAD EVENT, WE PRAY THAT YOU WILL
BE

PAGE 2/20

PROTECTED FROM ANY MISCHIEF.

WITH MY HIGHEST ESTEEM AND CONSIDERATION

MOHAMED HOSNI MUBARAK

PRESIDENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Handwritten: H of Sec - Egypt

ZCZC MQP2131 MBP0638
SS CABEG
.NEWYORK (UNNY) 162349Z

PC
ETATPRIORITE
HIS EXCELLENCY
MR. HOSNI MUBARAK
PRESIDENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
CAIRO
MBP0638-10
EXCELLENCY,

UPON YOUR ASSUMPTION OF THE HIGH OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT, I SHOULD LIKE TO EXTEND MY SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS, TOGETHER WITH MY BEST WISHES FOR EVERY SUCCESS IN THE DISCHARGE OF YOUR MOST IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITIES. I RECALL WITH GREAT PLEASURE OUR MEETINGS, AND IN PARTICULAR OUR DISCUSSIONS IN NAIROBI THIS SUMMER, AND LOOK FORWARD TO OUR CLOSE AND CONSTRUCTIVE CO-OPERATION ON MATTERS OF MUTUAL CONCERN.

PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION.

KURT WALDHEIM
SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS
COL MBP0638-10
=10162354

NNNN

H of S/Sec - Egypt
MJS/ET

cc: ☒ SG

b/f: RA/AR/MKP/LCC/AKU/AF

File:

Xref:

15 October 1981

Dear Mr. Goldman,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I wish to acknowledge your letter of 7 October 1981.

For your information, I enclose the text of the statement made by the Secretary-General on the death of President Sadat.

Yours sincerely,

Georg Mautner-Markhof
Special Assistant
to the Secretary-General

Mr. Paul A. Goldman
18 Camelot Drive,
Livingston, NJ 07039

Paul A. Goldman

18 CAMELOT DRIVE, LIVINGSTON, NEW JERSEY 07039

13-W
rec'd 13 Feb
1175 mag
K944
5/10 RA
13110

October 7, 1981

The Honorable Kurt Waldheim
The United Nations
United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Secretary Waldheim:

The silence, presumably, will continue in my efforts to reach your ear on some occasion.

While you mourn the death of Anwar Sadat, I wonder if it might not be appropriate to take a moment to speak out to those friends of yours, the Palestine Liberation Organization members, who danced in the streets of Beirut over the death of Mr. Sadat.

These are the people whose freedom and rights you espouse constantly, ignoring the pleadings of the rest of the world while you castigate those who will be put upon by the PLO.

A word from you might be very refreshing at this point, but I imagine your silence will continue.

And you have the unabashed, brazen nerve to be considering running for another term!

Respectfully yours,

Paul A. Goldman

Hof S-Gac - Egypt a Sj

RA/jar

Mr. Emilio de Olivares
Executive Officer
Offices of the
Secretary-General

8 October 1981

Rafeeuddin Ahmed
Chef de Cabinet

This is to inform you that
Mr. Aly Teymour, Chééf of Protocol,
has been included in the delegation to
represent the Secretary-General at
the funeral of President Sadat in
Cairo.

RA/jar

8 October 1981

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I wish to confirm that the Secretary-General has designated the following to represent him at the funeral of President Anwar El-Sadat:

Mr. Luigi Cottafavi, Under-Secretary-General;
General Emmanuel Erskine, Chief of Staff of
the United Nations Treaty Supervision
Organization; and,
Mr. Aly Teymour, Chief of Protocol.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances
of my highest consideration.

Rafeeuddin Ahmed
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Amr. Moussa
Acting Permanent Representative
of the Arab Republic of Egypt
to the United Nations
New York

H of S/600 - Egypt

United Nations
Press Release

Department of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/SM/3192
8 October 1981

SECRETARY-GENERAL NAMES THREE REPRESENTATIVES TO ATTEND FUNERAL
OF LATE EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT

The following statement was made today by a United Nations spokesman:

The Secretary-General has designated Luigi Cottafavi, Under-Secretary-General, Major-General Emmanuel A. Erskine, Chief of Staff of UNTSO (United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine), and Aly I. Teymour, Chief of Protocol, to represent him at the funeral of the late President of Egypt, Anwar El-Sadat.

* * * * *

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
A:

DATE: 6 October 1981

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

REFERENCE: _____

FROM: ELLEN LUKAS - PRESS ANALYSIS
DE:

SUBJECT:
OBJET: (1) SOUFI ABOU TALEB IS NAMED PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF EGYPT
(SEE PRESS ANALYSIS ATTACHED) --

(2) REAGAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON SADAT'S DEATH (SEE BELOW)

1947: SADAT-NIGHTLEAD AMERICAN:

BY NEIL LEWIS

WASHINGTON, OCT 6, REUTER -- PRESIDENT REAGAN SAID TODAY THAT AMERICA HAD LOST A GREAT FRIEND WITH THE DEATH OF EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT ANWAR SADAT.

HIS VOICE BREAKING WITH EMOTION, THE PRESIDENT PRAISED MR SADAT AS "A MAN OF HOPE, A MAN OF FORESIGHT."

MR REAGAN, WHO HIMSELF WAS WOUNDED IN AN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT LAST MARCH 30, SAID: "AMERICA HAS LOST A CLOSE FRIEND, THE WORLD HAS LOST A GREAT STATESMAN, AND MANKIND HAS LOST A CHAMPION."

(REAGAN TEXT)

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- TEXT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN'S STATEMENT ON THE DEATH OF EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT ANWAR SADAT:

"TODAY THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES JOIN WITH THE PEOPLE OF EGYPT AND ALL THOSE WHO LONG FOR A BETTER WORLD IN MOURNING THE DEATH OF ANWAR SADAT."

"PRESIDENT SADAT WAS A COURAGEOUS MAN WHOSE VISION AND WISDOM BROUGHT NATIONS AND PEOPLE TOGETHER. IN A WORLD FILLED WITH HATRED, HE WAS A MAN OF HOPE. IN A WORLD TRAPPED IN THE ANIMOSITIES OF THE PAST, HE WAS A MAN OF FORESIGHT -- A MAN WHO SOUGHT TO IMPROVE A WORLD TORMENTED BY MALICE AND PETTINESS."

"AS AN EGYPTIAN PATRIOT, HE HELPED CREATE THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT THAT FREED HIS NATION. AS A POLITICAL LEADER HE SOUGHT TO FREE HIS PEOPLE FROM HATRED AND WAR."

"AS A SOLDIER HE WAS UNAFRAID TO FIGHT, BUT -- MOST IMPORTANT -- HE WAS A HUMANITARIAN UNAFRAID TO MAKE PEACE. HIS COURAGE AND SKILL REAPED A HARVEST OF LIFE FOR HIS NATION AND FOR THE WORLD."

"ANWAR SADAT WAS ADMIRER AND LOVED BY THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA. HIS DEATH TODAY, AN ACT OF INFAMY -- COWARDLY INFAMY -- FILLS US WITH HORROR."

"AMERICA HAS LOST A CLOSE FRIEND, THE WORLD HAS LOST A GREAT STATESMAN, AND MANKIND HAS LOST A CHAMPION OF PEACE."

"AND NANCY AND I FEEL WE HAVE LOST A CLOSE AND DEAR FRIEND. WE SEND OUR HEARTFELT SYMPATHY TO MRS. SADAT AND HER CHILDREN WHO WERE HERE SUCH A SHORT TIME AGO."

UPI 10-06-81 03:04 PED

Ellen Lukas - DPI

MOUBARAK MAKES OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SADAT IS DEAD --

The Vice President also officially stated on Radio Cairo that Soufi Abou Taleb, president of the Egyptian National Assembly, had been named "Provisional President" of Egypt. Moubarak said Sadat, whom he described as a "hero in war and in peace," had been shot by "rebel soldiers." He added that Egypt would "continue with his efforts to establish peace in the Middle East," and stated that Egypt would remain faithful to all the intl. treaties and particularly to the peace treaty signed by Sadat. (AFP) // The Provisional President immediately announced a state of emergency throughout Egypt. (AFP) //

IN BEIRUT, a previously unknown Egyptian group, the "Independent Egyptian Liberation Organization," telephoned Beirut news agencies to claim "full responsibility" for the shooting and said it would give further details later. In a separate telephone call to journalists in Beirut, another group, the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners, said the organization was an Egyptian sub-group of the Front. (A) // The Opposition Front for the Liberation of Arab Egypt, led by former Egyptian chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Saad Eddin El-Shazli, today claimed responsibility for the Assassination. (UPI) // KISSINGER, on ABC-TV this morning, charged that Libya might be responsible for the shooting. A CBS summarized Kissinger's charge, he based his speculation loosely on the fact that the assassination appeared to have been coordinated by military men and the fact that Libya receives military aid from the USSR. //

A BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY spokesman in Brussels confirmed eyewitness reports that Belgium's ambassador to Egypt, Claude Ruelle, was injured in the assassination attempt on Sadat. (A) //

U.S. FORCES IN THE MIDEAST HAVE TAKEN ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS, a White House spokesman announced, but refused to reveal the nature of the "precautions." (AFP)

REACTION: The Algerian Presse Service stated today that Sadat's death was the "direct consequence of an anti-national politics." (AFP) // Iran State Radio hailed Sadat's assassination as the death of a traitor and mercenary. (R) // Tass announced Sadat's death without comment, saying only that he had "died in a hospital from wounds," and then quoting Reuters reports about the implementation of emergency security measures in Egypt. // Palestinian leader Salah Khalaf, better known by his code name of Abu Iyad, congratulated Sadat's assassins and gunmen throughout Beirut fired their rifles into the air in celebration of his death. There was no immediate comment from the PLO's news agency Wafa. (R) // IN JERUSALEM, BEGIN expressed the hope that the peace process with Egypt would continue despite Sadat's death. Sadat, he said, had been "assassinated by the enemies of peace." (AFP) // REAGAN said today "America has lost a close friend, the world has lost a great statesman, and mankind has lost a champion." His voice breaking with emotion, Reagan praised Sadat as a "man of hope, a man of foresight." (A) // SCHMIDT praised Sadat's courage which, he said, put the Egyptian leader "far above many of his contemporaries." (AFP) // THE LIBYAN JAMAHIRIYAH, in a statement issued through the official Libyan news agency, called Sadat the "head of treason," and warned that any successor to Sadat who followed the same policies would meet the same fate. (R)

/...

H of S/Gen - Egypt

So's statement in 6A
Tuesday, 6 Oct. 1981

shock and

I have learned with deep sorrow that President Sadat has succumbed to the wounds sustained in the attack against him made earlier today. His passing marks the loss of a leader of vision and boldness. None would deny the courage of his convictions, his historical role and his dedication to his country.

In the past year we have witnessed an appalling record of assassinations, attempted assassinations and ~~crimes of~~ violence against leaders throughout the world. Today's events should serve to remind all of us that violence and hatred are not acceptable solutions to political problems and that we must make a renewed effort to bind up the wounds and to resolve differences by peaceful means.

On this tragic occasion I ^{wish to} ~~have~~ expressed my deep condolences to Acting President Sofi Abu Taleb, Mrs. Jihan Sadat and to the people of Egypt.

6 October 1981

6 October 1981

UNITED NATIONS BRIEFING ON DEATH OF YASSIRUDDIN SADAT

Rudolf Stajdchar, at the outset of a United Nations mini-briefing this afternoon, read the following statement on the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (later issued as Press Release 86/24/3190):

"The Secretary-General has learnt with deep sorrow that President Sadat has succumbed to the wounds sustained in the attack against him made earlier today. His passing marks the loss of a leader of vision and boldness. None would deny the courage of his convictions, his historical role and his dedication to his country.

"On this tragic occasion the Secretary-General has expressed his deep condolences to Acting President Sufi Abu Talib, Mrs. Jihan Sadat and to the people of Egypt."

Asked by a correspondent why it took nearly two hours for the Secretary-General to issue his statement, Mr. Stajdchar replied that Mr. Waldheim had not been present in the building.

Mr. Stajdchar said the official news of Mr. Sadat's death came at about 2 p.m., and that the Secretary-General had followed events on television and the news service tickers.

Asked what procedures would be followed in the General Assembly's afternoon meeting, Mr. Stajdchar said the Secretary-General was currently considering the matter.

On the matter of lowering the United Nations flag to half-staff, Mr. Stajdchar said that would be done after consultations with the Permanent Mission of Egypt to decide upon the appropriate moment.

Asked whether the Secretary-General would attend Mr. Sadat's funeral on Saturday, Mr. Stajdchar said he had not had the chance to discuss any matter with Mr. Waldheim except the statement just read out.

W. Z. 9
AR/6mm
Mr. Ughahat
Mr. Stajduhar

6 October 1981

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

Enclosed for your information are copies of cables sent today to His Excellency Sofy Abu Taleb and Mrs. Jihan Sadat.

May I also express my sincere condolences on this very sad occasion.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Rafeeuddin Ahmed
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Mr. Amr Moussa
Acting Permanent Representative
of the Arab Republic of Egypt
to the United Nations
New York

Sent to Local Transportation
for immediate delivery 10:30 am
7/1/81

6 October 81 B.E. URquhart 3853 5055

OUSGSPA

H of Seco - Egypt

HIS EXCELLENCY SOFY ABU TALEB
ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
ABDEEN PALACE
CAIRO, EGYPT

EXCELLENCY,

IT IS WITH SHOCK AND DEEP SORROW THAT I HAVE LEARNED THAT PRESIDENT SADAT HAS SUCCUMBED TO THE WOUNDS SUFFERED IN THE ATTACK ON HIM THIS MORNING. WITH HIS PASSING EGYPT HAS LOST A LEADER OF VISION AND BOLDNESS AND A GREAT PATRIOT. I HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF KNOWING HIM FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS AND DEVELOPED A DEEP RESPECT FOR HIS QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP, COURAGE, AND COMMITMENT TO PEACE.

MAY I, THROUGH YOU, EXPRESS MY CONDOLENCES TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF EGYPT AND TO THE OTHER VICTIMS OF TODAY'S TRAGIC EVENT.

KURT WALDHEIM
SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS

H of S/Gen - Egypt

6 October 1981 B.E. Urquhart

3853

5055

OUSGSPA

MRS. JIHAN SADAT

ABDEEN PALACE

CAIRO, EGYPT

IT IS WITH PROFOUND GRIEF THAT I HAVE LEARNED OF THE
TRAGIC DEATH OF PRESIDENT SADAT, A MAN OF VISION AND COURAGE.
I HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF KNOWING YOUR HUSBAND FOR MANY YEARS
AND GREATLY APPRECIATED THE WARMTH OF HIS PERSONALITY AND
ADMIRER HIS QUALITIES OF LEADERSHIP.

MAY I, IN THIS MOMENT OF IMMEASURABLE LOSS, CONVEY
TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY MY MOST HEARTFELT CONDOLENCES
AND SYMPATHY.

KURT WALDHEIM
SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS

Egypt - Hq S/Gov
MJS/ET cc: VSG
b/f: RA/AR/MKP/LCC/GMM/AKU/AF
File:
Xref: Egypt

10 July 1981

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I enclose for your information a copy of the cable which was sent today by the Secretary-General to His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Anwar El-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Rafeeuddin Ahmed
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Dr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid
Permanent Representative of the
Arab Republic of Egypt to the
United Nations
New York

MJS/KW/jb - cc: SG cc: Mission - info.
bf: RA/AR/LCC/AKU/(AF)
File: Invits/ref. "E"
XRef: Egypt

10.7.81 Stopford 3855 4429

EOSG

HIS EXCELLENCY
MR. MOHAMED ANWAR EL-SADAT
PRESIDENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
CAIRO (EGYPT)

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

I WISH TO THANK YOU WARMLY FOR YOUR KIND INVITATION, CONVEYED TO ME BY YOUR PERMANENT MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, TO A LUNCHEON IN NEW YORK ON 7 AUGUST DURING YOUR FORTHCOMING VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

I SHOULD ^{INDEED HAVE} ~~BEEN~~ BEEN VERY GLAD TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MEET WITH YOU AGAIN. AS YOUR MISSION HAS BEEN INFORMED, HOWEVER, I SHALL BE OVERSEAS AT THE TIME IN QUESTION, SINCE I HAVE A LONG-STANDING OFFICIAL COMMITMENT IN EUROPE IN THE FIRST WEEK OF AUGUST AND MUST PROCEED THEREAFTER TO NAIROBI IN ORDER TO OPEN THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY. I SINCERELY REGRET THAT I SHALL THEREFORE BE PREVENTED FROM SEEING YOU ON THIS OCCASION. I VERY MUCH HOPE THAT THERE WILL BE ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY FOR US TO MEET IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

WITH ALL GOOD WISHES AND WARMEST REGARDS, SINCERELY YOURS,

KURT WALDHEIM
SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES**CABLE**For use of Cable Operations Unit only
Réservé au Groupe de la correspondance télégraphique

For use of drafter - A remplir par le rédacteur :

Date : 10 July 1981	Drafter - Rédacteur : Stopfd/atk	Room - Bureau : 3802	Ext. - Poste : 4429
Dept.: EOSG	Allotment - Compte :	File - Dossier :	

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TO:
A :

HIS EXCELLENCY

MR. MOHAMED ANWAR EL-SADAT

PRESIDENT OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

CAIRO (EGYPT)

~~EXCELLENCY,~~

Dear Mr. President,
I am very sorry,
 I WISH TO EXPRESS MY WARM APPRECIATION FOR YOUR VERY
 THOUGHTFUL SUGGESTION, AS CONVEYED TO ME BY YOUR PERMANENT
 MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, ^{to a} ~~FOR A MEETING~~ OVER LUNCHEON IN NEW YORK
 ON 7 AUGUST DURING YOUR FORTHCOMING VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

~~YOU MAY BE SURE THAT~~ I SHOULD INDEED HAVE BEEN VERY GLAD
 TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MEET WITH YOU AGAIN. AS YOUR MISSION
 HAS BEEN INFORMED, HOWEVER, I SHALL ~~UNFORTUNATELY~~ BE OVERSEAS
 AT THE TIME IN QUESTION, SINCE I HAVE A LONG-STANDING OFFICIAL
 COMMITMENT IN EUROPE IN THE FIRST WEEK OF AUGUST AND MUST
 PROCEED THEREAFTER TO NAIROBI IN ORDER TO OPEN THE UNITED
 NATIONS CONFERENCE ON NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY.
 I ~~DEEPLY~~ ^{SINCERELY} REGRET THAT I SHALL THEREFORE BE PREVENTED FROM SEEING
 YOU ON THIS OCCASION. ~~BUT SHOULD LIKE TO THANK YOU ONCE AGAIN~~
 FOR YOUR MOST KIND PROPOSAL. I VERY MUCH HOPE THAT THERE WILL
 BE ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY ~~FOR US~~ TO MEET IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Cleared by: _____
Visé par : _____Authorized by: R.Ahmed, Chef de Cabinet, EOSG
Autorisé par : _____ Signature

Name and title (please type) - Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES**CABLE**For use of Cable Operations Unit only
Réservé au Groupe de la correspondance télégraphique

For use of drafter - A remplir par le rédacteur :

Date :	Drafter - Rédacteur :	Room - Bureau :	Ext. - Poste :
Dept.:	Allotment - Compte :	File - Dossier :	

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TO:
A :

- 2 -

WITH ALL

~~MAY I EXTEND TO YOU AND TO MADAM SADAT MY WARMEST~~
 GOOD WISHES AND KIND PERSONAL REGARDS.
AND WARMEST REGARDS

PLEASE ACCEPT, EXCELLENCY, THE ASSURANCES OF MY
 HIGHEST CONSIDERATION. *SINCERELY YOURS*

KURT WALDHEIM
 SECRETARY-GENERAL
 UNITED NATIONS

Cleared by: _____
 Visé par : _____

Authorized by: _____
 Autorisé par : _____ Signature

Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Chef de Cabinet
 Name and title (please type) - Nom et qualité (à dactylographier)

H. of S/Gov - Egypt
AKU/MJS/JH

cc: SG,

b/f: RA/AR/MKP/LCC/GMM/AF/MJS

File: Egypt

XRef: IYDP

18 May 1981

Dear Mrs. Sadat,

Upon my return to New York from an extended mission overseas, I should like to thank you for your letter of 31 March 1981.

You may be sure that I greatly appreciate the support you are giving to the efforts of the United Nations in connexion with the International Year of Disabled Persons. It will indeed require our concerted action to achieve the primary goal of the "Year", namely, the full and equal participation of the disabled in the lives of their communities. I was therefore particularly encouraged to read the inspiring message of the President in this regard, which you kindly delivered to me during your recent visit to United Nations Headquarters.

My wife joins me in sending our best wishes and warm personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

Her Excellency
Mrs. Anwar El-Sadat
Cairo

MJS/ET cc: SG
b/f: RA/AR/MKP/LCC/GMM/AF/AKU
File: Egypt
Xref: IYDP

18 May 1981

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

The Secretary-General would appreciate it very much if you could forward the enclosed letter to Her Excellency Mrs. Anwar El-Sadat.

A copy of this letter is attached for your information.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Rafeeuddin Ahmed
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Dr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid
Permanent Representative of the Arab
Republic of Egypt to the United Nations
New York



THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

18 May 1981

Dear Mrs. Sadat,

Upon my return to New York from an extended mission overseas, I should like to thank you for your letter of 31 March 1981.

You may be sure that I greatly appreciate the support you are giving to the efforts of the United Nations in connexion with the International Year of Disabled Persons. It will indeed require our concerted action to achieve the primary goal of the "Year", namely, the full and equal participation of the disabled in the lives of their communities. I was therefore particularly encouraged to read the inspiring message of ~~the~~ President ~~Sadat~~ in this regard, which you kindly delivered to me during your recent visit to United Nations Headquarters.

My wife joins me in sending our best wishes and warm personal regards ~~to you and to the President.~~

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'K. Waldheim', written in a cursive style.

Kurt Waldheim

Her Excellency
Mrs. Anwar El-Sadat
Cairo

With the Compliments

of the

Ambassador of Egypt

2310 Decatur Place, N. W.

Washington, D. C. 20008

Jehan El-Sadat

Cairo, 31st March, 1981

Dear Dr. Kurt Waldheim,

It was a pleasure to meet you in your office at the United Nations and to deliver personally the message from my husband on the occasion of the International Year for the Disabled.

The full integration of the handicapped person in society is a cause that knows no boundaries and I am confident that with your help, we will be able to upgrade world awareness of the needs of the disabled and work towards their fulfilment.

Please rest assured that I will do all I can, to help achieve the goals of the United Nations International Year for the Disabled.

With my warm personal regards to you and your charming wife.

Sincerely yours,

Jehan Sadat

128

1000 1000
✓ 1000
1000
26/3/81

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Original in Arabic

NEW YORK

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ANWAR EL SADAT
ON THE OCCASION
OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF DISABLED PERSONS
1981

By proclaiming the year 1981, the International year of Disabled Persons, the United Nations has crowned the endeavours of the peoples of the world in recognizing the tragedy of the disabled in any place on earth and underlined the necessity of their integration in the different spheres of life not as an act of charity and not merely out of compassion but on the basis of the simplest rules and obligations of social justice.

We in Egypt believe that the responsibility of the participation of the disabled and their integration in the different activities of life is, in the first place, a national responsibility. This does not- in any way - negate the noble responsibility of the International Community in this regard.

The messages of all religions, moral principles and our feelings in Egypt that we belong to the human

16/3

family of the world, necessitate that we deploy a special and significant effort in celebrating the International year of Disabled Persons.

The momentum which was generated and still generates with this year - the year of Disabled - should continue most strongly in the coming years, we believe that the sufferings of the disabled are not confined to one year's sufferings but are sufferings that know no end and have their deep and profound psychological burden on the disabled person as well as his family, friends, neighbours and his own country.

Egypt has already achieved a great deal in alleviating the sufferings of the disabled particularly after the glorious October War and we seize this opportunity to express our appreciation for all the assistance and help extended to us by the International Community.

It is indeed the collective responsibility of the society to ensure dignity and livelihood for disabled persons by according them priority in all fields of life and equal members of their communities while enjoying our deep love and respect.

In celebrating the International Year of Disabled Persons we have to be particularly mindful of those innocent angels who have to face life with a human disability. Statistics of the disabled clearly show that there are some 146 million disabled children in the world, 18 million among them in Africa. These figures are of course most disturbing and in fact invite all of us to spare no effort to provide ample protection for our disabled children the world over, especially that 80% of the disabled of the world are in developing countries and this percentage is regrettably increasing year after year, mainly because of malnutrition and lack of adequate health care.

The International Community is one family bearing the responsibility of human, social and economic progress which could never be realized unless the dignity and humanity of man - member of that family - is fully guaranteed.

That is precisely what the International Year of Disabled Persons is all about. The problem of disabled persons is clearly one of the most serious problems that could face a society, it is the problem of the society as a whole, the people as a whole whether groups or individuals and we all shoulder a collective duty to guarantee the rights of the disabled to participate fully in all aspects of life.

In Egypt, we believe that if our efforts for love and peace were united we shall be able to achieve this noble goal.

I invite you to mark ~~Wednesday~~, March 25, 1981 on your Calendar, when the World Rehabilitation Fund celebrates its 25th Anniversary of service for the disabled people of the world at a Gala Event at the New York Hilton Hotel. At this celebration, the First Lady of Egypt, Madame Jehan el-Sadat will receive "The First Achievement Award of the World Rehabilitation Fund." Special commendations will be given to the First Lady of Israel, Mrs. Ofira Navon and the wife of Israel's Prime Minister, Mrs. Aliza Begin for their work to help disabled people in their countries.

(The card below is for your convenience in mailing it to us. Earliest reply will be deeply appreciated as printers' deadlines must be met. Thank you.)

Sincerely,
Howard A. Rusk, M.D.
President, The World Rehabilitation Fund

[Please tear along dotted line and mail]

(reply card)

Dear Dr. Rusk:

Honorary/

☐ I agree to serve as a ~~Vice~~ **Chairman** of the SILVER JUBILEE of the WORLD REHABILITATION FUND.

☐ I will attend the Dinner on Wednesday, March 25, 1981 at the New York Hilton Hotel

NAME (Please Print Clearly) _____

FIRM _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZIP _____

TELEPHONE _____

Silver Jubilee Headquarters—(212) 340-6064-Eda Lisi, Director

Howard A. Rusk, M.D., President
World Rehabilitation Fund
400 East 34th Street
New York, New York 10016



RECEIVED

JAN 2 1981

Silver Jubilee

THE WORLD REHABILITATION FUND

Please Hold The Date

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1981
NEW YORK HILTON HOTEL

Room 602
400 East 34th Street
New York, N.Y. 10016

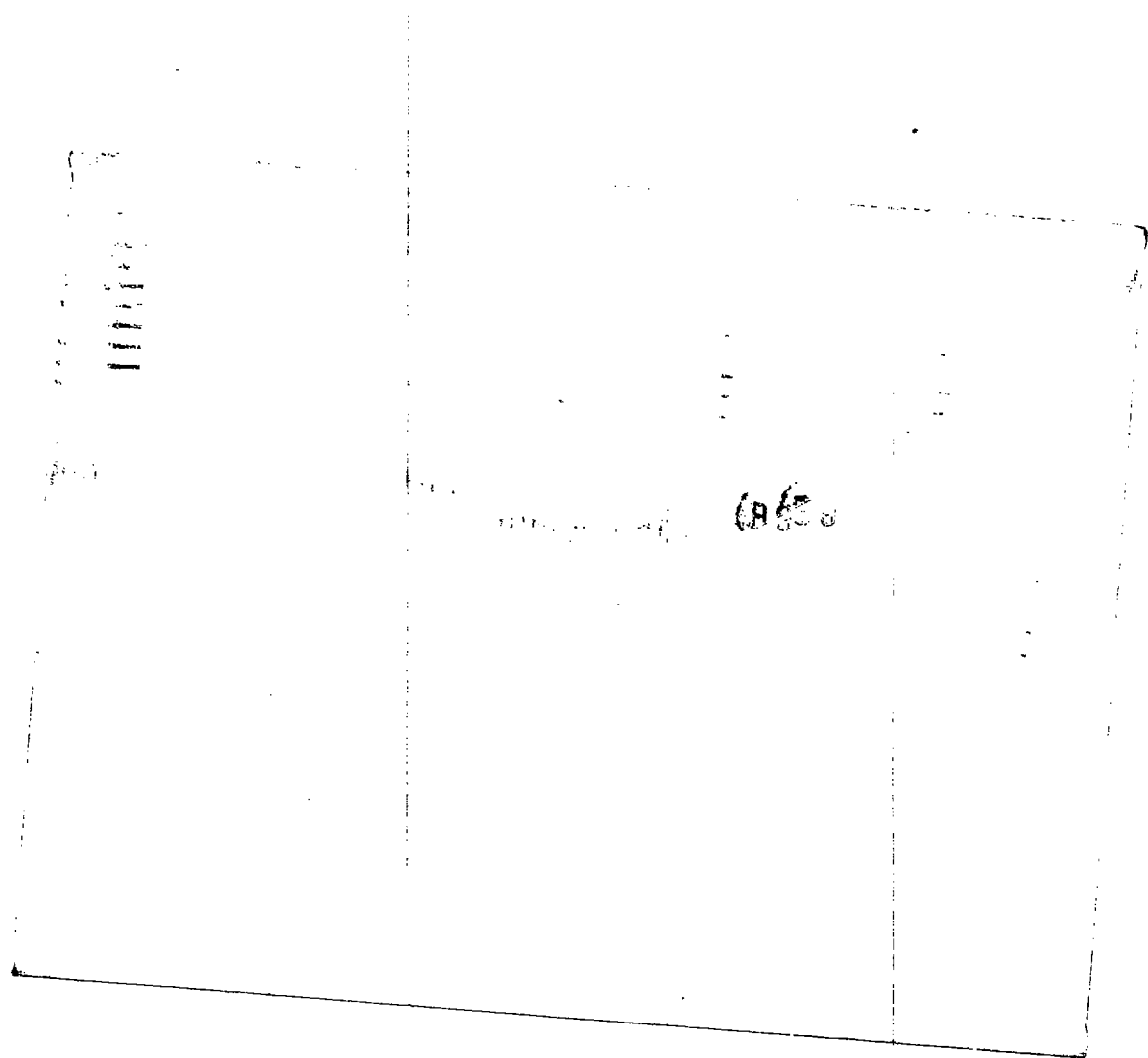
Howard A. Burk, M.D.



AJ Davis 1803-1892 - Architectural Tarrytown NY
Architecture USA 15c

*His Excellency Dr.
Kurt Waldheim
Secretary General of the UN
UN Plaza
NY 10017*

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT



H. of S/Oas - Egypt
AF/AKU/ET cc: SG
b/f: RA/AR/GMM/MJS/
File: Egypt
Xref: Thanks/gifts

3 April 1981

Dear Mrs. Sadat,

I should like to thank you, also on behalf of my wife, for the charming silver dish which you sent to me through Ambassador Meguid.

May I also take this opportunity to tell you how much both of us enjoyed meeting you during your recent visit to New York. I particularly appreciated the personal interest you are taking in the activities of the world Organization and I have noted your valuable suggestions regarding the observance of international years.

My wife joins me in sending our warmest regards to you and to the President.

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

Her Excellency
Mrs. Anwar El-Sadat
Cairo

/jb - cc: SG

3 April 1981

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

The Secretary-General would be most grateful if you could kindly transmit the enclosed letter to Her Excellency Mrs. Anwar El-Sadat.

A copy of the letter is attached for your information.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Rafeeuddin Ahmed
Chef de Cabinet

His Excellency
Dr. A. Esmat Abdel Meguid
Permanent Representative of the
Arab Republic of Egypt to the
United Nations
New York

AF
Heads p
silver ~~advertising~~ dish
JL 1/4

With my compliments.

Dr. A. Esmat Abdel Meguid
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Arab Republic of Egypt
to the United Nations

His Excellency
Dr. Kurt Waldheim,
Secretary General of the
United Nations.

for the silver dish

RECEIVED
MAR 31 1981

Jehan El-Sadat

Hof S/Geno - Egypt For 11⁰⁰ am *SS 9 21/3*

Note for the Secretary-General -

In connexion with the visit of Mrs. Sadat on 26 March 1981

Mrs. Sadat might mention to you that she was presented with an "Achievement Award" given to her by the World Rehabilitation Fund for her work as a spokesperson for the disabled and the disadvantaged. A gala dinner took place on 25 March for this purpose. "Special Commendations" were also presented to the First Lady of Israel, Mrs. Navon, and the wife of Israel's Prime Minister, Mrs. Begin.

You were invited to the gala dinner but declined because of a previous official commitment.

A. Knippenberg-Uther/JH
25 March 1981 *Ren 28/3*

File 14 DP 5-2
Xref Hincous ref
" Misc C/RA/AR/MKP/CYM/CCF/AT/MJS
cc HEM
RA
5/2

Note for the File

I talked to Ms. Lisi of the World Rehabilitation Fund. She first maintained that they had not received the letter ^{to} of Dr. Rusk, but during the conversation it became clear that she already knew of the Secretary-General's position concerning the honorary chairmanship. She referred to the former Secretary-General U-Thant's sponsorships of ceremonies of the World Rehabilitation Fund and also pointed out to me the large number of permanent representatives to the United Nations that had agreed to support their work.

I told her that in view of a long-standing policy etc. the Secretary-General would not be in a position to accept the invitation to serve as Honorary Chairman. I offered to send a copy of the letter to Dr. Rusk, but this "wasn't necessary".

Angela Knippenberg-Uther
5 February 1981 h 1/2

RECEIVED
FEB 3 1981

25th Anniversary Gala Celebration OF THE World Rehabilitation Fund

AKK
6-27-81
please explain
situation by plane
9/23/81

COMMITTEE
(in formation)

DINNER CHAIRMAN
George Champion
PRESIDENT
Howard A. Rusk, M.D.
MASTER OF CEREMONIES
Howard K. Smith
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Elmer Holmes Bobst

HONORARY COMMITTEE

Marian Anderson
His Excellency
Yehuda Z. Blum
Roy Campanella
His Excellency
Ephraim Evron
His Excellency
Ashraf Ghorbal
The Honorable
Averell Harriman
The Honorable
Orrin G. Hatch
Miss Helen Hayes
David M. Heyman
The Honorable
Jerome H. Holland
The Honorable
Daniel K. Inouye
Consul General
Paul Kedar
Milton A. Kimmelman
The Honorable
Dr. Henry Kissinger
The Honorable
Melvin R. Laird
His Excellency
Esmat Abdel Meguid
The Honorable
David A. Morse
The Honorable
Daniel Patrick Moynihan
The Honorable
Edmund S. Muskie
Milton Petrie
Raphael Recanat
Consul General
Yousef Sharara
The Honorable
Cyrus R. Vance

(continued on reverse side)

January 30, 1981

His Excellency Dr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017

Dear Dr. Waldheim:

As we have previously written to you, on March 25th the World Rehabilitation Fund is holding a special event to celebrate its 25th Anniversary of service to the disabled of the world. At our gala dinner, Madame Jehan el Sadat of Egypt, and Mrs. Ofira Navon and Mrs. Aliza Begin of Israel will be presented with World Rehabilitation Fund Special Achievement Awards for their work in helping the disadvantaged of their respective countries.

As you can see from our letterhead and addenda, we have assembled a most prestigious list of members who have not only lent their names to this event, but will attend the dinner as our guests.

A formal invitation will be printed on February 10th and it is our sincere hope that before that time, we may hear that you have lent your name to our Committee.

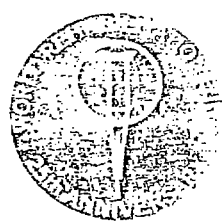
We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Eda Lisi

Eda Lisi
Director
25th Anniversary Celebration

EL:ms



Regrets - Sponsorship, aid etc.
AKU/atk
cc: Mme. Z. N'Kanza
Ms. L. Doss

File:
xRef:

bf: RA/AR/MKP/GCF/AF/ML

30 December 1980

Dear Dr. Rusk,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I wish to acknowledge your letter of 10 December 1980 concerning the 25th Anniversary Celebration of the World Rehabilitation Fund to be held on 25 March 1981.

The Secretary-General very much appreciated the invitation which you extended to him to be Honorary Chairman of this event. In accordance with a policy established by his predecessors, however, the Secretary-General cannot accept such honorary positions. I am afraid that he will therefore not be able to accept your kind invitation, but I am sure that I can count on your understanding of the situation.

The Secretary-General has asked me to send you in his best wishes for the success of this event and for a most enjoyable evening.

Yours sincerely,

Georg Mautner-Markhof
Special Assistant to the Secretary-General

Dr. Howard A. Rusk
President

World Rehabilitation Fund, Inc.
400 East 34th Street
New York, N.Y. 10016

Howard A. Rusk, M.D.
President

11-12
AKH RA 19/12

World Rehabilitation Fund, Inc.

400 EAST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016 / TEL: (212) 686-5344-5, 679-3200-X2053 / CABLE: NYUMEDIC RUSH

WASHINGTON OFFICE / 1125 15TH STREET, N.W., ROOM 804, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 / TEL: (202) 833-7025

December 10, 1980

Founding Chairman
BERNARD M. BARUCH
HERBERT HOOVER
HARRY S. TRUMAN
ALBERT SCHWEITZER, M.D.

Honorary Board Members
GARDNER COWLES
LEONARD H. GOLDENSON
FRANCIS KEPPEL
MILTON A. KIMMELMAN
RUSSELL V. LEE, M.D.
SAMUEL F. PRYOR
ROBERT L. STOTT
LOWELL THOMAS

President
HOWARD A. RUSK, M.D.

Vice Presidents
JAMES F. GAHRETT, Ph.D.
(Washington)
WILLIAM H. WHITE

Secretary-Treasurer
FERNANDA CHAULAN

Advisory Committee
CHARLES C. EDWARDS, M.D.
MRS. AVERELL HARRIMAN
MATHILDE KRIM, Ph.D.
LEONARD W. MAYO
ABBA P. SCHWARTZ

Board of Directors
HOWARD W. BLAUVELT
MRS. ELMER H. BOBST
BERNARD L. CHARLES
ROBERT B. CLARK
MYER COHEN
BRUCE E. CUNNINGHAM
OSCAR DYSTEL
MRS. ALICE FORDYCE
OSCAR GETZ
MRS. BERNARD F. GIMBEL
DAVID M. HEYMAN
STEPHEN D. HEYMAN
STUART W. HINRICH
ANNA ROSENBERG HOFFMAN
JOSEPH HOFHEIMER
MORTON P. HYMAN
JEFFREY F. KRIENDLER
MELVIN R. LAIRD
MRS. ALBERT LASKER
S. A. MALAFATOPOULOS, M.D.
JAMES WESLEY McAFEE
MRS. GEORGE W. MERCK
K. BRUCE MITCHELL
DAVID A. MORSE
ISADORE ROSENFELD, M.D.
HOWARD A. RUSK, M.D.
HOWARD A. RUSK, JR.
V. J. SKUTT
HOWARD K. SMITH
IRVING C. SOUIRES
HENRY VISCARDI, JR.
WILLIAM H. WHITE

His Excellency Dr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

Your Excellency:

On March 25, 1981, the World Rehabilitation Fund celebrates its 25th Anniversary of service for the disabled people of the world at a Gala event at the New York Hilton Hotel. At this celebration, the First Lady of Egypt, Madame Jehan el-Sadat will receive "The First Achievement Award of the World Rehabilitation Fund" for her distinguished service in rehabilitation as a spokesperson for the handicapped and disadvantaged. Joining these festivities, the First Lady of Israel, Mrs. Ofira Navon and the wife of Israel's Prime Minister, Mrs. Aliza Begin will receive "Special Commendations" for their work to help disabled people in their country.

I invite you to lend your name to this Gala occasion and serve as Honorary Chairman of the World Rehabilitation Fund 25th Anniversary Celebration. A card and stamped return envelope are enclosed for your convenience in replying so that we may meet, at once, printer's deadline.

As the enclosed 25th Anniversary book recapitulates, the World Rehabilitation Fund has for the past quarter century assisted disabled people all over the world and trained physicians and medical personnel to rescue thousands who would have otherwise been forgotten. The "International Year of Disabled Persons", having been declared by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1981, compels us even more to celebrate the accomplishments of those who have worked for peace through rehabilitation as Mrs. Sadat, Mrs. Navon and Mrs. Begin have.

Your participation will not only add infinite prestige to the occasion but will express your commitment to the people of the world of your caring for the 400-million disabled people that populate our earth.

We look forward to hearing from you and take this opportunity to wish you a healthy and happy Holiday Season.

Sincerely,

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

CONTROL NO.

RECEIVED
12/14
1980

Howard A. Rusk, M.D.
President

RECEIVED IN RECORDS CONTROL	
DEC 19 1980	
ACTION TO:	
1. MR. AHMED
2.
3.
<input type="checkbox"/> PUT AWAY	INITIALS.....
<input type="checkbox"/> BRING FORWARD	ON.....
	DAYS MONTH YR.

PU 230

140P
AKU/atk

Regretted
25 March
SG
cc: Mme. Z. N'Kanza
Ms. L. Doss

File:

xRef:

bf: RA/AR/MKP/GCF/AF/

30 December 1980

Dear Dr. Rusk,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I wish to acknowledge your letter of 10 December 1980 concerning the 25th Anniversary Celebration of the World Rehabilitation Fund to be held on 25 March 1981.

The Secretary-General very much appreciated the invitation which you extended to him to be Honorary Chairman of this event. In accordance with a policy established by his predecessors, however, the Secretary-General cannot accept such honorary positions. I am afraid that he will therefore not be able to accept your kind invitation, but I am sure that I can count on your understanding of the situation.

The Secretary-General has asked me to send you his best wishes for the success of this event and for a most enjoyable evening.

Yours sincerely,

Georg Mautner-Markhof
Special Assistant to the
Secretary-General

Dr. Howard A. Rusk
President
World Rehabilitation Fund, Inc.
400 East 34th Street
New York, N.Y. 10016

AKH RA 19/12

World Rehabilitation Fund, Inc.

400 EAST 34TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016 / TEL: (212) 686-5344-5, 679-3200-X2053 / CABLE: NYUMEDIC RUSH

WASHINGTON OFFICE / 1125 15TH STREET, N.W., ROOM 804, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 / TEL: (202) 833-7025

December 10, 1980

Founding Chairman
BERNARD M. BARUCH
HERBERT HOOVER
HARRY S. TRUMAN
ALBERT SCHWEITZER, M.D.

Honorary Board Members
GARDNER COWLES
LEONARD H. GOLDENSON
FRANCIS KEPPEL
MILTON A. KIMMELMAN
RUSSELL V. LEE, M.D.
SAMUEL F. PRYOR
ROBERT L. STOTT
LOWELL THOMAS

President
HOWARD A. RUSK, M.D.

Vice Presidents
JAMES F. GAHRETT, Ph.D.
(Washington)
WILLIAM H. WHITE

Secretary-Treasurer
FERNANDA CHAULAN

Advisory Committee
CHARLES C. EDWARDS, M.D.
MRS. AVERELL HARRIMAN
MATHILDE KRIM, Ph.D.
LEONARD W. MAYO
ABBA P. SCHWARTZ

Board of Directors
HOWARD W. BLAUVELT
MRS. ELMER H. BOBST
BERNARD L. CHARLES
ROBERT B. CLARK
MYER COHEN
BRUCE E. CUNNINGHAM
OSCAR DYSTEL
MRS. ALICE FORDYCE
OSCAR GETZ
MRS. BERNARD F. GIMBEL
DAVID M. HEYMAN
STEPHEN D. HEYMAN
STUART W. HINRICHS
ANNA ROSENBERG HOFFMAN
JOSEPH HOFHEIMER
MORTON P. HYMAN
JEFFREY F. KRIENDLER
MELVIN R. LAIRD
MRS. ALBERT LASKER
S. A. MALAFATPOULOS, M.D.
JAMES WESLEY McAFEE
MRS. GEORGE W. MERCK
K. BRUCE MITCHELL
DAVID A. MORSE
ISADORE ROSENFELD, M.D.
HOWARD A. RUSK, M.D.
HOWARD A. RUSK, JR.
V. J. SKUTT
HOWARD K. SMITH
IRVING C. SOUIRES
HENRY VISCARDI, JR.
WILLIAM H. WHITE

His Excellency Dr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

Your Excellency:

On March 25, 1981, the World Rehabilitation Fund celebrates its 25th Anniversary of service for the disabled people of the world at a Gala event at the New York Hilton Hotel. At this celebration, the First Lady of Egypt, Madame Jehan el-Sadat will receive "The First Achievement Award of the World Rehabilitation Fund" for her distinguished service in rehabilitation as a spokesperson for the handicapped and disadvantaged. Joining these festivities, the First Lady of Israel, Mrs. Ofira Navon and the wife of Israel's Prime Minister, Mrs. Aliza Begin will receive "Special Commendations" for their work to help disabled people in their country.

I invite you to lend your name to this Gala occasion and serve as Honorary Chairman of the World Rehabilitation Fund 25th Anniversary Celebration. A card and stamped return envelope are enclosed for your convenience in replying so that we may meet, at once, printer's deadline.

As the enclosed 25th Anniversary book recapitulates, the World Rehabilitation Fund has for the past quarter century assisted disabled people all over the world and trained physicians and medical personnel to rescue thousands who would have otherwise been forgotten. The "International Year of Disabled Persons", having been declared by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1981, compels us even more to celebrate the accomplishments of those who have worked for peace through rehabilitation as Mrs. Sadat, Mrs. Navon and Mrs. Begin have.

Your participation will not only add infinite prestige to the occasion but will express your commitment to the people of the world of your caring for the 400-million disabled people that populate our earth.

We look forward to hearing from you and take this opportunity to wish you a healthy and happy Holiday Season.

Sincerely,

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

CONTROL NO.

RECEIVED TO
RECEIVED TO

Howard A. Rusk, M.D.
President

RECEIVED IN RECORDS CONTROL	
DEC 19 1980	
ACTION TO:	
1.	MR. AHMED
2.	
3.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PUT AWAY
INITIALS	
<input type="checkbox"/>	BRING FORWARD
ON	DATE / MONTH / YR.

PU 230

HAR:el - enclosure

ROUTING SLIP

FICHE DE TRANSMISSION

TO:
A:FROM:
DE:

Room No. - No de bureau

Extension - Poste

Date

FOR ACTION		POUR SUITE A DONNER
FOR APPROVAL		POUR APPROBATION
FOR SIGNATURE		POUR SIGNATURE
FOR COMMENTS		POUR OBSERVATIONS
MAY WE DISCUSS?		POURRIONS-NOUS EN PARLER ?
YOUR ATTENTION		VOTRE ATTENTION
AS DISCUSSED		COMME CONVENU
AS REQUESTED		SUITE A VOTRE DEMANDE
NOTE AND RETURN		NOTER ET RETOURNER
FOR INFORMATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POUR INFORMATION

As you see from
the attached, we have
declined a written
request on 30 December.
No action seems to be
necessary.

H. MEA

COM.6 (2-78)

*14 of 5/600 - Egypt
5-6*

TM p.8.

SADAT SPEECH AT MONROVIA SUMMIT MEETING

SUMMARY



1. The African Situation

Mr. Sadat noted that the natural right of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa to independence and self-determination was still being thwarted. The results of the staged election in Zimbabwe could deceive no one; the best answer to this blatant defiance would be to achieve political and military unity between the two wings of the national front. Parallel with this, there must be concrete affirmation of the binding power of the resolution adopted at the resumed session of the United Nations General Assembly. It was also essential that steps be taken to compel the Pretoria regime to implement Security Council resolutions 385 and 435. The conference must draw up a plan of action that would put an end to the aggression against the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa within a fixed time-span.

Mr. Sadat appealed to the people of Chad to achieve comprehensive national unity, both in order to put an end to the fighting and to close the door to foreign intervention.

Middle East

Mr. Sadat said that an artificial climate now reigned over the Arab Nation, a climate in which fanaticism and bigotry prevailed much more than sense and logic. The idea that the October war of 1973 was a prearranged plan of Egypt and the United States was slanderous nonsense. The October war was a battle of honour, not only for Egypt but for the Arab nation. Having gained victory, Egypt embarked on the process of peace. Had the

Arab leaders been able to agree among themselves on the preparations for the Geneva Conference in September 1977, Egypt would have accepted whatever formula was reached. They were not, and it became clear that a Geneva Conference would not be convened. It was at that point that he had conceived the initiative of visiting Jerusalem.

In his speech to the Knesset on that occasion, he had set down three principles to which Egypt still adhered; that the Palestinian issue was the crux of the conflict; that there could be no bargaining over land or over sovereignty; and that he himself would assume responsibility for dealing with any issue that concerned Egypt. He had not, at Camp David, opposed self-determination for the Palestinian people, or negotiated in their name and behind their backs. On the contrary. It was explicitly stated in the Camp David Accord that the Palestinians would have the right of veto in determining their future status. Moreover, Egypt alone of all the Arab States had proposed the formation of a Palestinian provisional Government and was prepared to recognize it as soon as it was established.

The difference between Egypt and the other Arab Governments was that Egypt had started on the road to peace -- and it would not turn back. But, just as he refused to have anyone but himself determine his own future, he rejected the determination of the future of any people by anyone but its representatives and that people itself.

Nevertheless, Egypt was ready to go along with anyone who found an alternative solution or succeeded better in the peace effort than it had done. He invited all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict -- and this included the United States and the Soviet Union -- to come to El Arish for an extended conference in order to make it possible to arrive at what they want or what they imagine they want.

Translated from Arabic

SADAT AT THE MONROVIA SUMMIT

WE ARE NOT AFRAID OF WAR, BUT PEACE IS DEAR TO US

EGYPT IS RESOLUTELY FOR AN OVER-ALL PEACE - NOT A SEPARATE PEACE

AFRICAN SUPPORT HAS HELPED US IN WAR AND IN PEACE

President Anwar el-Sadat made the following statement yesterday at the African summit conference at Monrovia:

In the name of God. Mr. Chairman, Heads of sister African States, dear brothers and friends. It is a source of pleasure and pride to see us gathered here in this beautiful part of our great continent for the purpose of continuing fraternal consultation in all sincerity, with a view to reinforcing Africa's united advancement and opening a new page in the history of joint African endeavour for a better tomorrow and a fuller life.

It is fortunate that our gathering is meeting in this sister State, whose people have helped to preserve the essence of Africanness and to protect the firmly-rooted African culture and its lofty values.

All this does not mean closing the door to other cultures, because our belief in the greatness of our heritage and in our capacity to plunge into the battle of cultural challenge makes us all the more resolved to be open to other societies, without this endangering in the least our lofty values and ideals and our view of mankind, history and the forces at play.

All of us, since we first set foot on the soil of this fine country, have felt that we are in our own homeland and among our own kith and kin, who reciprocate our feelings and share a common goal and fate with us.

The Liberian Government has undertaken the preparations for this conference most excellently. It is well-organized and has been meticulously arranged, which provides us with the appropriate atmosphere for a highly successful conference. This is not surprising from a people led by an international figure of the highest level, who has conferred on his country a notable position on the African and the international planes. I feel personal pride in this, because of my close acquaintance with President Tolbert and my long experience of consultation and contacts with him. He has ever been exemplary for his penetrating vision, his selflessness and his sense of responsibility.

Two major points

Dear brothers, this annual meeting of ours provides a propitious opportunity for reviewing the events of the past year and looking towards the coming years with a comprehensive, future-oriented vision, realizing the importance of short- and

long-term planning and avoiding the errors which could prevent our progressing single-heartedly and with concerted endeavour.

I shall be brief, and I shall deal in my statement with two fundamental points: the first point is the African situation; the second point concerns the Middle East and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

With regard to the first point, namely, the African situation, let me say that it is painful for us to see brothers of ours still under racist exploitative régimes and systems whose philosophy and policy exemplify the worst and most hateful aspects of the colonialism which we have all joined together to uproot from this fine land. We have exerted most strenuous efforts to remove these remaining pockets of foreign domination over large numbers of African peoples, and our successful achievements in this direction have imposed themselves on the international community as a whole.

Nevertheless, the painful truth which must be faced is that our brethren in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa are still exposed to coercion and oppression and that their natural right to independence and self-determination is being thwarted within sight and earshot of the world.

We cannot accept this situation. On the contrary, at this conference we must draw up a plan of action that will put an end to this aggression within a fixed time-span, so that each of us may have a well-defined role to play with a glad heart because of our duty to our brothers and because whatever we do to eliminate the scattered remnants of colonial domination is actually protecting the independence of us all and not a favour which we are conferring.

The staged elections held by the racist Salisbury régime and the results which have emerged from them cannot deceive anyone. They were merely a blind behind which the white minority wants to hide, in order to maintain its hold on the reins of power, while claiming that rule has been transferred to the African minority, which has the true right to sovereignty and authority.

Perhaps the most eloquent reply which we can make to this blatant defiance is to achieve political and military unity between the two wings of the national front, thereby consolidating the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe against the continuance of domination by the white minority in any form and giving concrete expression to united opposition to aggression, domination and coercion.

Parallel with this, there must be concrete affirmation of the binding power of the resolution adopted by the resumed session of the United Nations General Assembly concerning Namibia and the illegality of the elections held there at the end of last year, the invalidness of the results of those elections and the rejection of the efforts being made by the racist régime in Pretoria for an internal settlement in Namibia along the lines of what happened in Zimbabwe.

It is also essential that steps be taken to compel this régime to implement Security Council resolutions 385 and 435.

I repeat that, when we confront the forces of aggression - I repeat, the forces of aggression and exploitation - we must rid ourselves of internal differences and put to an end the conflicts which impede our historic progress.

It is highly unwise for us to enter into the battles of others or to allow foreign intervention in our own affairs - intervention which not only fabricates disputes between one African State and another but which even sparks off civil war among the people of a single country and has tried to intensify the struggle with contingent after contingent of its troops, while endeavouring to achieve its egotistical goals over the dead bodies of the victims.

I wish to address an appeal to our brothers in Chad to achieve comprehensive national unity and get down to talking, both in order to put an end to the fighting and to close the door to foreign intervention, with all its evils and ills. Let us not omit, in this connexion, to commend the sincere efforts that have been expended by Liberia, the Sudan, the Cameroon, the Central African Empire and Niger to facilitate the achievement of national reconciliation among the people of this sister State, to which we are bound by the closest ties.

You have all the facts before you

Brothers, I shall now pass on the second point, which concerns the Middle East. I had prepared my statement on this matter, but, when I met with one of the fraternal African Heads of State and Government yesterday and we were discussing the Middle East question and the deliberations which took place at the conference of Foreign Ministers, my friend and brother, this African Head of State, told me that he had met an Arab personage who had told him that the October war was only a plan pre-arranged by Egypt and America, and he asked me whether this statement he had heard from an Arab official was true or not.

I then decided to set aside the speech which I had prepared to deliver to you, because it is my duty towards you, and the duty of Egypt and the Arab nation towards you, my African brothers, Heads of State and Government, and it is your right that all the facts should be placed before you. The Africans were the first people to adopt a national stand in support of the Arab cause, as reflected by the African resolution adopted by this conference of ours at Addis Ababa in 1973.

Africa's support for the Arab cause

In 1973, many of us brothers who are meeting here today met in Addis Ababa. That meeting was held only three months before the October battle. It is our duty in Egypt and the duty of the Arab nation as a whole to place the facts before you. The resolution adopted by this venerable Organization in the summer of 1973 was, as I have said, the first resolution supporting the Arab position, and it still supports it to this day. When we started on the path toward peace, that was and still is thanks to aware African support of the Arab cause. But let me speak in all frankness: an artificial climate now reigns over the Arab nation, a climate in which fanaticism and bigotry prevail much more than sense and logic.

las

I would not say this were it not that someone tried to bring the battle of bigotry originating from certain elements in the Arab nation into this conference and to our African brothers, whose support for the Arab cause has been and still is the key to the whole situation. Of course, I find it regrettable that the idea should be conveyed to our African brothers that the October war was a pre-arranged plan, when there were thousands of victims and my own son was martyred - or, rather, my younger brother whom I raised as I do my own children, as is our custom among the fellaheen.

The martyrdom of my brother, my son, in the first five minutes of the October war occurred when the fighter plane which he was piloting in the initial raid of the war was hit - only five minutes after the start of the war. Was the death of my brother and son also part of the plan? And were the deaths of the thousands of victims from Egypt a part of the plan? Such slanderous nonsense made me set aside my prepared speech to tell you the story. I shall be brief.

Africa has a right to know

The story begins with the 1967 defeat. You all know the dimensions of the military defeat inflicted on the Arab nation in 1967. It was essential for us to regain our honour and to rid ourselves of the distress and humiliation which we suffered after the 1967 defeat. Ever since I had assumed the presidency of the Republic of Egypt in 1970, I had been preparing for this battle - a battle of honour, not only for Egypt but for the Arab nation also. Your resolution, as I said, which you adopted in 1973 three months before the battle was and still is today the foundation-stone of support for the Arab cause. Then came the October war - the war of the Arab nation, in spite of all the slanderous nonsense which you hear and which they have tried to drag in here and about which much was said at the conference of Foreign Ministers.

We shall leave this nonsense aside and state the clear facts, because it is the right of this conference and the right of Africa, which has supported and supports the Arab cause, to know the full facts without any bias or distortions. The victory in the October war was a source of pride for the Arab nation. With our forces I crossed the Suez Canal, and the whole Arab nation passed from humiliation and defeat to victory and glory. It is also your right in Africa to know that our Egyptian armed forces - who are African - engaged in the first battle in history in which rockets were used and electronic devices and all the innovations of war that exist today and which only became available after the Second World War.

Our Egyptian armed forces are African, and they are at the service of every people in Africa, not against any of us Africans, but against any foreign intervention.

After the October war, we embarked on the process of peace. You may recall with me that the resolution of the two major Powers, the Soviet Union and America, contained in the first détente statement, issued in Moscow in 1972, called for military de-escalation, i.e., called for us to accept defeat and make no move and, consequently, have all and any terms imposed on us. We did not accept this military de-escalation statement which the two great Powers agreed upon in Moscow.

/...

This first détente statement we did not accept. Indeed, my decision directly after the issuance of this statement was to expel the 17,000 Soviet experts from Egypt within a week, because the question of the resolution was a question of honour, since it imposed on us conditions which we reject totally.

The second phase

After the October war, came the first disengagement and the second disengagement, and you have heard and you hear today some people in the Arab homeland who attack the first disengagement and the second disengagement, which involved the reopening of the Suez Canal. They found it easy to call it treachery. Treachery is awfully easy. That is the same mentality which concocted the idea that the October war was pre-arranged. I am sorry. We embarked on the peace process with the first disengagement and the second disengagement, and after the American presidential elections and Carter's success, we had to embark on the second phase, namely to find the solution, the solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and how to establish peace.

Arab differences

Directly after Carter assumed the presidency in 1977, he met with all the Arab leaders with whom he maintained relations, and we began preparations for the Geneva Conference in September 1977. It emerged quite clearly that we Arabs had more differences between ourselves than we had between us and Israel. We were unable to reach an agreement. Should we go with one Arab delegation or with a number of Arab delegations? And the debate began and is still going on today, when it is said that Sadat received Begin in Alexandria like that. Those are procedural matters we are discussing, not the substance of the matter.

As I have said, we made a bad beginning, unfortunately, and we were unable to agree to go to Geneva with a single Arab delegation or with two delegations. That was not Egypt's fault. Egypt said "We are ready to go with one Arab delegation. We are ready to go with a number of Arab delegations. Whatever the agenda, we are ready to go." But, as I said, we were unable to agree among ourselves, and it became clear that there would be no convening of a Geneva Conference. Very well.

Were we to drop the matter, with our territory under occupation? It was then that I conceived the initiative, the November 1977 initiative to visit Jerusalem and address the Israeli people on their own ground, in their parliament.

Here I would like to say that I shall append the speech which I delivered in the Knesset, addressing the Israeli people directly before the whole world. I shall append this speech, so that it may be set down in the records of our proceedings here, because it constitutes the reply to all the questionings that took place at the conference of Foreign Ministers that was held prior to this conference of ours.

Arab rights - in toto

My speech in the Knesset set forth Arab rights in toto: the right of the

/...

Palestinians to self-determination there, the right of the Palestinians to establish their State there, the need for an over-all settlement, not a partial one - and no separate peace and no third disengagement, no relinquishment of one inch of Arab territory, I said.

This is a document, not a piece of rhetoric or a bunch of slogans. This is an official document witnessed by the whole world on television. I included every conceivable question pertaining to Arab rights in this speech, this document, and I shall therefore append it, because it was the first document whereby the peace process between us and Israel was initiated.

After my return from Jerusalem, I immediately issued invitations to the Cairo conference. I invited all the parties to the conflict, and I invited the Soviet Union. The flag of Palestine was raised on Mena House Hotel, where the conference met, and the Palestinians refused to come, despite the fact that their flag was flying beside the flags of the other Arab States involved in the conflict and the flags of Israel, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Subsequently, the Prime Minister of Israel came forth with what he called at that time, in December 1977, the "autonomy project". In December 1977 he proposed to us autonomy for the Palestinians, and we refused. These are historical facts. I want them to be recorded here so that there may not prevail among us the same bigotry and fanaticism that they wanted to introduce into this calm and serious gathering. Why? A full 15 months later, difficult and arduous negotiations took place between us and Israel, in the presence of the United States. Why?

The peace process started off initially from a number of principles which you will find in my speech to the Knesset. Then came the course towards peace, which we are all pursuing. The first of these principles is that the Palestinian cause is the crux of the problem. This is stated verbatim in my speech to the Knesset and the people of Israel and to the whole world. The crux of the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict is the Palestinian cause. Golan and Sinai are only aspects of the basic problem, which is the Palestinian cause.

This statement is clear, established, publicly declared and duly registered. I therefore request that it be added here to the records of our proceedings, so that no one may try to distort the facts, as happened at the meeting of Foreign Ministers who made the preparations for this conference.

The first principle is that the Palestinian cause is the crux of the conflict. The second principle is that there can be no bargaining over land or over sovereignty - that is also openly declared and duly registered - no bargaining over land or over sovereignty. The third principle is that I myself must assume responsibility for dealing with any cause that concerns me; otherwise, it would be like what is happening now, when some members of the Arab nation are sitting at home and demanding that the Prime Minister of Israel should immediately hand over the occupied territory and Jerusalem. Otherwise they will not talk with him. Well,

/...

Mr. Begin, the Prime Minister of Israel says: "If you have a cause, come and discuss it with me. If you don't want to come, then don't. I'll continue to occupy the territory. You can go on demanding and shouting. I shall not answer." This was the situation.

Forty-one million said "Yes" to peace

On behalf of Egypt, on behalf of the 41 million of the people of Egypt, of your people in Africa, who - except for 5,000 - said in the recent referendum, 41 million Egyptians said "Yes" to peace, both to Camp David and to the Peace Treaty - on their behalf I say to you, that if I have a problem with any party, I will sit down with that party in order to resolve my problem.

I shall not ask any of the great Powers to act as my agent and resolve my problem, nor shall I entrust my problem to anyone else in any way. This is a basic principle which Egypt has applied and this is what allowed us to sit down with Israel for 16 months of arguments and struggle until we were able to arrive at the Camp David Accord and the Egyptian Peace Treaty. The Camp David Accord too was totally misrepresented at the conference of Foreign Ministers. Who said that the Camp David Accord means total peace? The Camp David Accord is actually a framework, and in English it is called simply "a framework". The road to peace is a very long one, but we must embark on it, and we have done so.

I shall never say that the Camp David Accord means definitive peace - never. The Camp David framework contains two agreements, the first concerning Egyptian-Israeli relations and the second concerning the fundamental problem which I spoke of as a fundamental principle and the crux of the conflict, namely, the Palestinian problem.

Very well then. Did we, at Camp David oppose self-determination for the Palestinian people? I am sorry, we did not. Did I negotiate at Camp David in the name of the Palestinians and behind their backs? I am sorry, I did not. On the contrary, in order that it may be set down in the records of your proceedings, my brothers, at Camp David I said to President Carter and to the Prime Minister of Israel that it is the Palestinians themselves who will determine the future of the Palestinians and that not Carter and America, not I myself and Egypt, not Begin and Israel and not King Hussein and Jordan - whenever he joins us - if he joins us - none of us has the right to determine the future of the Palestinians or to speak on their behalf.

The Camp David document

In the foreign ministers' Committee they are saying that at Camp David Egypt spoke on behalf of the Palestinians. We did not speak on behalf of the Palestinians, nor did Carter. No one spoke on behalf of anyone else. Very well then, what was it that happened at Camp David that angered them? What happened at Camp David was that,

/...

in order that we might prepare the way for peace and put an end to the suffering of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, we agreed that full autonomy should be established on the West Bank and in Gaza, in order to pave the way for self-determination. This is full autonomy, as is stated in those very same words in the Camp David Accord, and I request that that fact be registered here; I shall add the Camp David document to our records here.

Withdrawal of the Israeli military government as soon as autonomy is established - that means immediately - the establishment by the Palestinians of a Palestinian police force, and we added also that the force might include Jordanian citizens, because the Jordanians and the Palestinians are intermingled, and there are Palestinians living on the East Bank, i.e., in Jordan, who have assumed Jordanian nationality who may wish to enter and join the police. We said that the withdrawal of the Israeli military government should take place immediately as soon as Palestinian autonomy is established, that they should form their own police and that all Palestinians should be released from Israeli prisons and places of detention.

The withdrawal of Israel to security locations only.

Withdrawal of the Israeli civilian administration. I said, withdrawal of the Israeli military government and withdrawal of the Israeli civilian administration. Furthermore, with autonomy, the Palestinians will manage their own affairs for the next five years, but, two years before the five-year period ends, we shall meet together in order to ensure self-determination for the Palestinians.

The Palestinians have the right of veto

In the Camp David Accord, it is explicitly stated that the Palestinians shall have the right of veto in determining their future status, the right to veto anything which they find unacceptable. That is what happened, and that is what is stated in the Camp David Accord. We have never claimed to speak on behalf of the Palestinians and we never shall. We shall never ourselves determine the future of the Palestinians. That is for them alone to do. I request that there should also be added to your records the proposal made by me seven years ago for the establishment of a provisional Palestinian Government and my statement at the same time that Egypt was prepared to recognize such a Government immediately.

Let it be set down in your records that no other Arab Head of State has dared to do this, because, as you know, many Arab States have organizations within the Palestinian Organization, and Arab disputes have repercussions on the Palestinian Organization, because many Arab States have formed organizations within the Palestinian Organization.

Egypt - put this down in your records too - has no internal organization. Egypt recognizes the Palestinians as a single Organization within which we have no organizations of our own as the other Arab States do who tried to transmit this slander to you.

I declared before the Palestine National Council in Cairo that I called upon them to form a provisional Palestinian Government and told them that Egypt would recognize it as soon as it was established. This ensued because the Prime Minister of Israel stood up and said that there has never in history been any such thing called Palestine.* My reply was that if they formed their provisional Government - and I cited them the example of the Provisional Government of Algeria which was formed by the Liberation Front; the day it was formed, some people in Europe and elsewhere scoffed, but it proved that with this Government, the Algerians were able to attain their rights and sit down with the French. I cited what happened when Algeria attained independence after the long struggle and the many sacrifices made by the people of Algeria: the Algerian Provisional Government was able, through direct negotiations with France, to ensure Algeria's independence. I cited this example to the Palestinians, and I shall add this document to your records here.

The provisional Palestinian Government

No other Arab Head of State has called for the establishment of a provisional Government, but to this very day and after seven years, I am still calling for the establishment by the Palestinians of a responsible provisional Government, which can make the decisions itself and itself assume responsibility for its cause. The difference? Where does the difference lie? The difference is that Egypt has started on the road to peace. We have started on the road to peace, and there is no going back, I repeat, there is no turning back on the road to peace. Peace is a hope dear to every heart, a hope dear to every people, a hope dear to every Egyptian, for we have lost 100,000 of our sons and over LE 40 billion in four wars in 30 years. Peace is dear to us because of this, not because we are afraid of war - nay, the victory in October was won on the banks of the Canal in Egypt and nowhere else - we are not afraid of war but we will not make war for war's sake. The day the October war ended and the sense of defeat, humiliation and distress was lifted from our hearts, we turned towards peace, because our goal is peace.

It was not a plot pre-arranged by us

I tell you that we are proceeding along the road to peace and shall continue to do so. No one has ever claimed that we speak on behalf of any other people. All that we achieved at Camp David was a formula for putting an end to the suffering inflicted on the Palestinian people on the West Bank and in Gaza and Jerusalem as a result of Israeli occupation. Put that down in your records too. During my visit to Jerusalem and at the Al-Aqsa Mosque, which is the first kiblah towards which we turned as Muslims, I was met by Palestinian women who said that their sons, husbands and brothers were in Israeli prisons and asked me when this affliction would end. Ten years had gone by at that time. They said a great many things. I have said that I am not telling you this today for the first time.

Translator's note: "There was no such thing as Palestinians, they never existed.", Israel, Prime Minister Golda Meir, 15 June 1969 (quoted in PLO publication).

/...

It is a publicly declared official statement which I have made on many occasions. To say, then, that Egypt ... whoever said that the October battle was a pre-arranged plan - as though such an absurdity could possibly lead to the self-determination of peoples. I am extremely sorry about such slanderous nonsense, but it will not hinder us from seeking peace. We shall proceed along the path to peace. Before I came before you, the Prime Minister of Israel was with me and we agreed on some points and we differed on some points. We agreed that Lebanon's independence should not be violated or its territory altered in any way. We differed regarding settlements. All this is public knowledge to the whole world. I shall meet with them in Haifa, God willing, next September so that we may finish this business. On the same day that we raised the Egyptian flag over the Egyptian El Arish, the capital of Sinai - at the same time as I was raising the Egyptian flag there with my own hands, the Foreign Minister was with the American Foreign Minister and with the Israeli Foreign Minister trying to agree on autonomy measures so that we can put an end to the suffering of the Palestinian people under occupation on the West Bank and in Gaza.

An extended conference in El Arish

✓ We did not assume anyone else's responsibility or try to determine the future of anyone. To put it simply: because I refuse to have anyone else but me determine my own future, we reject the determination of the future of any people by anyone but its representatives and that people itself. I wanted to tell you this in order to have it set down in your records. Nevertheless I declare from your rostrum here that Egypt is ready to go along with anyone who finds an alternative solution or succeeds better in the peace effort than Egypt has done. I shall go along most readily with anyone who produces an alternative. At the same time, if some elements in the Arab world want a meeting at the international level, i.e., with America, Russia and the other parties attending, I should be most willing for such a meeting - indeed I have called for such a meeting at El Arish. From your rostrum I invite all parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict to come to El Arish - and this invitation includes America and the Soviet Union - for an extended conference so that we may arrive at what they want or what they imagine they want. Egypt would have no hesitation in doing this, but Egypt will continue to follow the path of peace.

If we return to the situation of no-peace and no-war, that will be unacceptable for us, and Egypt wishes you to know that, brothers. Egypt is resolutely for an over-all peace - not a separate peace, but a peace embracing all parties in the region. The Palestinians or the Palestinian cause is the crux of the conflict and the key to the solution if peace is to be achieved. I state this before you so that there may be no further confusion or ambiguity and so that you, my brothers and friends, may be witnesses and in order to assure you always that Egypt is an Arab country and an African country and will never abandon its Arabness or its Africanness. Egypt will strive and make sacrifices for others. Egypt will always remain, as it has been in the past, a place for every militant, for every fighter, and Egypt will always be proud that it belongs to this continent, the continent of Africa, the continent of the future. We shall always be proud that we have always done and always will do what is not a favour but our duty. There is a

place in Egypt for every Arab and every African - in Egypt, on Egypt's soil - and a place in the heart of Egypt too. I hope that I have not spoken at too great length. Thank you. Peace be upon you.

Statements by Heads of State and Government

Yesterday's meeting of the Conference opened with an address by the President of Liberia, William Tolbert, the Chairman of the current session of the Organization, who put the draft agenda before the Conference.

The Council had approved the draft agenda unanimously.

Then Peter Onu, the Assistant Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity submitted a report on the progress of the work of the Council of Ministers of the Organization, which had not yet completed its deliberations on a number of points which it had referred to the summit.

After Onu had finished his statement, President Tolbert invited Adam Kodjo, the Secretary-General of the Organization to deliver his report to the Conference. Kodjo spoke about the normalization of relations between Angola and Zaire and about the armed conflicts which had occurred between the two countries. He spoke also about the problem of Chad and the failure to arrive at any solution so far. In this connexion, he emphasized the necessity of finding a political solution in Chad.

The Secretary-General also spoke about the problem of the Western Sahara and the activity of the Mediation Committee composed of the Presidents of Mali and Nigeria for this purpose. He also spoke about the problem of Tanzania and Uganda, about the problem of Ethiopia and the Sudan and the Freetown meeting held between the Presidents of the two countries with a view to resolving the conflict and about the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia and the activity of the Mediation Committee headed by Nigeria which was endeavouring to arrive at a peaceful solution between the two countries.

Following that, Adam Kodjo spoke about the development strategy in Africa, the problems of unemployment, which were sharply increasing, the exploitation of natural resources and the non-implementation of all the resolutions constantly being adopted concerning such exploitation. He said that Africa had one of the lowest incomes among the world's continents: the per capita income did not exceed \$265.

At the following meeting, President Obasanjo of Nigeria made a statement. He reviewed problems in Africa, both those arising from colonialist actions, such as the problem of Zambia and South Africa, and the conflicts arising in African States, both internally and between States.

He cited Chad and what was happening there as an example, and he emphasized the necessity of finding peaceful solutions to all these problems and conflicts.

CONFIDENTIAL

AR/mem
bf:RA/FMG/GMM
cc: Mr. Urquhart

19 July 1979

EGYPT

UNEF

Note on a meeting with President Sadat on 18 July 1979 at the
President's Residence in Monrovia

Present were: H.E. Mr. Anwar El Sadat, President of Egypt
H.E. Mr. Boutros Ghali, Foreign Minister of Egypt
The Secretary-General
Mr. Albert Rohan

After an exchange of courtesies, President Sadat referred to his speech at the OAU summit that same day, where he had defied his African brothers to show him an alternative to the bilateral treaty with Israel. He had said in his speech that he would be quite ready to take any step which would help to achieve progress towards peace in the Middle East. The President then inquired about the future of UNEF.

The Secretary-General explained the necessity for a mandate for any change in the deployment of UNEF. With regard to the question of an extension of UNEF, the Secretary-General referred to the negative attitude of the USSR and to the discussions on this subject which he had recently had with Foreign Minister Gromyko in Moscow. On that occasion he had asked Mr. Gromyko what the Soviet position was regarding the possibility of the use of UNTSO. Mr. Gromyko had replied that he could not give an answer since the Soviet position would depend to a large degree on the attitude of the Arab countries. The Secretary-General added that according to his impressions the USSR would not veto the deployment of observers if the Arabs were to agree to it. He had been informed by his office in New York that possibilities in this direction were presently being discussed. The Secretary-General also mentioned that even in the question of an extension of UNEF the Soviets did not seem to want to use the veto. At first they had thought that the 9 votes necessary for an extension of UNEF were not available in the Security Council. However, the 5 western countries, the 3 Africans and Bolivia were apparently ready to cast a positive vote.

/...

With regard to the negotiating process, the Secretary-General referred to his suggestion of a preliminary conference under UN auspices which could lead to a Geneva-type conference. In this context Mr. Gromyko had told him to his great surprise that the USSR was now opposed to a Geneva conference since it would mean a tacit acceptance of the Camp David Agreement. The Secretary-General also stressed the importance of bringing the Soviets back into the negotiating process.

President Sadat told the Secretary-General that in 1972, when he was visiting Moscow, Mr. Kosygin had asked him to meet with Golda Meir in Tashkent. What would have been the Soviet reaction if he had accepted and if he had come to some agreement with Golda Meir on that occasion? They would of course have welcomed it and this clearly showed the hypocrisy of their attitude.

President Sadat expressed the conviction that he could bring the USSR into the negotiating process. However, he did not want to do it at this time. Only when the autonomy for the Palestinian people had been negotiated would he take an initiative with regard to the Soviets and he was sure that they would accept.

The President stressed that he could never speak for the Palestinians and that they would have to act for themselves. However, he did not want to ask the Palestinians to join in the negotiations at this stage. It was necessary to first prepare the ground. After 5 years of autonomy they could express their wishes. He had recently pointed out to Prime Minister Begin that the Palestinian entity was a fact which had to be accepted and that the Israeli policy of settlements in occupied territory was intolerable and had been condemned by the whole world, including the United States. He had also explained to Begin the need for a United Nations presence during the 5 years of autonomy. This was the only way in which the Palestinians could save face. Arafat had accepted the idea and the PLO could be expected to join in the negotiating process. There was good hope that by the end of this year something could be achieved. Mr. Sadat added that Chancellor Kreisky's recent talks with Arafat had also been most helpful and that he was now waiting for a detailed report on these talks.

When the Secretary-General asked President Sadat about Mr. Begin's reaction to the idea of a UN presence the President replied that "Begin had not been in hysterics". He added that he hoped to further calm down Mr. Begin. The Prime Minister was

/ . . .

a strong personality, like Ben Gurion and Golda Meir. No other man in Israel would have been able to remove the settlements from Sinai. The President referred to the necessity of a de-militarized zone in the occupied territories under United Nations umbrella and again mentioned that this might help the Palestinians to save face.

The Secretary-General expressed the UN's readiness to make a contribution to the solution of the Middle East problem. He stressed the need for the inclusion of the USSR in the negotiating process. He also informed the President of his recent talks with President Ceaucescu, who had pleaded for a Geneva-type conference. However, President Ceaucescu felt that, in view of the past experiences, the "Geneva Conference" had a negative connotation and that the conference should therefore be held somewhere else. The Secretary-General asked President Sadat what his opinion was in this matter.

The President replied that the time would come for such a conference. The first priority, however, was for autonomy for the Palestinians. Once agreement on this question had been reached and maybe even before it were to be made public a Geneva-type conference could be convened. Egypt was in favour of anything undertaken under UN auspices.

President Sadat mentioned that, in his speech to the OAU Summit, he had called on all parties including the USSR to join in his peace efforts. He realized that this invitation would not be accepted. However, a UN presence would allow the Palestinians to join without losing face. He was convinced that the Secretary-General "could do it" and he would keep him informed through Foreign Minister Boutros Ghali on all further developments.

Albert Rohan

cc. X 1845 - 1200 1200 1200
cc. 1845 - 1200 1200 1200

Confidential

Notes on a meeting in Khartoum on 19 July, 11 - 11.45 a.m.

Present: The Secretary-General
 Mr. Ferdinand Mayrhofer-Grünbühel
 President Sadat of Egypt
 An Aide

The Secretary-General informed the President about his talks in Damascus with President Assad. Mr. Assad had been very critical of President Sadat's initiative and believed that as long as Mr. Begin was in power no progress would be possible with regard to the Middle East problem. The American influence in Israel was not sufficient. Although President Assad had not been able to offer an alternative or to make new proposals, the three main points which he mentioned as a condition for a settlement contained an interesting element: The question of the security aspects (the other points being: full withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories and the Palestinian issue). Mr. Assad had not been very clear as to the content of the question of "security aspects" but it might constitute a point on which a rapprochement is possible.

President Assad had stated that he could not accept the Egyptian proposals since they did not refer to a withdrawal from all occupied territories. He had no objection to going back to Geneva, but was rather sceptical as to the chances of a Geneva Conference. He had "reluctantly" accepted the Secretary-General's arguments that a preparatory meeting in New York or another place would be useful. All in all, the Secretary-General had the impression that President Assad had "not closed the door".

The Secretary-General added, that, in his own view, some quiet diplomacy would be needed after the London meetings, before resuming the multilateral approach.

President Sadat agreed ("if Kissinger still were in office, the whole problem would have been solved by now") and repeated his opinion that the London meeting would not yield any results. He had information, however, that Mr. Begin would try to make a move forward "in order to improve his own as well as Israel's image".

Reverting to his talks with Mr. Assad, the Secretary-General said that the former has stated that he would be ready to resume a common line with Egypt only if President

Sadat's initiative were publicly renounced. He then informed President Sadat about the impressions he had received with regard to Lebanon: President Assad seemed to be increasingly troubled by the developments there.

The Secretary-General asked how the Sadat Proposals about the West Bank would be compatible with the Rabat decisions. President Sadat felt that this was no problem since according to his proposals the Rabat decision would be implemented in two steps: after five years the Palestinians would be able to determine their own future.

In reply to a question by the Secretary-General, the President was confident that Jordan would join his policy once Israel had accepted that it had to relinquish the West Bank. But even if Jordan did not join, he would "go ahead" as soon as such a decision was reached by Israel.

cc: Messrs. Guyer
Urquhart

bf: RA/AR
FMG/bg 7/25/78

Orig: 4 of 5 - Egypt
cc: 7.1.8 9/8/79
SecGen
Urquhart
OUSGSPA (2)

FTL/ch

23 April 1979

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

The Secretary-General would appreciate it very much if you could forward the following message from him to His Excellency Dr. Mostafa Khalil, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt:

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I am most grateful for your thoughtfulness in informing me of the position and thinking of your Government concerning the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel signed on 26 March 1979 and certain decisions taken by Arab States in this connexion.

As you know, your letter to me of 16 March 1979 has been circulated as a United Nations official document at the request of your Permanent Representative to the United Nations. It is with the greatest attention that I have noted the views and intentions of your Government as stated in the above-mentioned letter and your subsequent message of 10 April, in particular as regards the role of the United Nations. I wish to take this opportunity to assure you that I shall continue to exert all possible efforts, within my authority, to help achieve a just, durable and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem, covering all its aspects in accordance with the principles of the Charter and the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions.

Please accept, Mr. Prime Minister, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
of the United Nations"

His Excellency
Dr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid
Permanent Representative of the Arab
Republic of Egypt to the United Nations

/...

-2-

Accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my
highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Brian E. Urquhart
Under-Secretary-General for
Special Political Affairs

Forwarded to SG by Amb Reguier

RECEIVED

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

NEW YORK

10 April 1979

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

Pursuant to my letter dated 16 March 1979, I am confident that you have followed with interest the recent developments on the basis of which agreement was reached concerning the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Egyptian territory and the restoration of Egyptian sovereignty thereon as well as the proposed establishment of a Palestinian self-government with full autonomy at a later interim stage, in the course of the process of restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, according to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and its relevant resolutions.

I would like to refer to what was reported regarding certain decisions taken by some sisterly Arab countries, outside the framework of the Charter of the Arab League. In the meeting held lately in Baghdad in which Egypt did not participate, Egypt was the object of false accusations. These accusations do not conform with the genuine requisites of Arab interests and objectives in the light of the difficult circumstances that prevail in our region, circumstances which have impeded and even frustrated all previous United Nations efforts to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions calling for the achievement of a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

In my earlier letter addressed to Your Excellency, I pointed out that Egypt was able to put the realization of the Palestinian rights on the proper path on the basis of agreed measures, and a fixed timetable. This would enable us to abort all attempts aiming at the continuation of the status quo in the Palestinian territories which would actually amount to endorsing the Israeli occupation and the measures aiming at altering the demographic and geographic characteristics of these territories, specially Jerusalem. Egypt was also able to fully restore its sovereignty and territorial integrity over all the Egyptian territory occupied since 1967. The agreement concluded should thus be considered as a very important step towards the comprehensive settlement. It also expresses a flat refusal to any partial or separate solution that would isolate the Palestinian question, deny the existence of the Palestinian people or ignore their legitimate rights.

../..

Mr. Secretary General, I would like to emphasize that the following fundamental principles have been accepted in the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and constitute the basis of any comprehensive settlement:

- FIRST: The implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 which provides for the total Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 to the international borders. Furthermore, this is also in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Memorandum submitted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on 8 February 1971 which was universally supported and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII). This provides a solid and appropriate basis for application regarding other occupied Palestinian and Syrian territories, i.e., complete withdrawal and mutual and provisional security measures.
- SECOND: Acceptance by Israel for the first time that the Palestinian problem should be resolved in all its aspects and that the solution of this problem must recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.
- THIRD: Refusal of Israeli allegations concerning the right to establish settlements in the occupied territories. Israel has acquiesced to this fact by its official acceptance to evacuate its settlements and withdraw its citizens and installations from the Egyptian territory.
- FOURTH: The exercise by Egypt of full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over her natural and all other resources, wealth and economic activities in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions on "Permanent Sovereignty over National Resources in the Occupied Arab Territories."

The above-mentioned achievements constitute considerable progress towards the comprehensive settlement and provide solid foundation for the Arab peoples to restore their full rights.

Mr. Secretary-General, in view of the magnitude of such achievements, we were greatly astounded to see the recommendations of the above-mentioned Baghdad meeting, which aimed, among other things, at confusing the issues and imposing on the United Nations an inter-Arab dispute which erupted as a result of a deliberate misrepresentation of facts, with total disregard to the serious effects that would result from the perpetuation of the no peace-no war situation, and the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories including Jerusalem.

I would therefore like to inform you that the Arab Republic of Egypt considers the Baghdad meeting's decisions and recommendations

../..

as a serious violation of the Charter of the League of Arab States as well as a distortion of its provisions. It is the considered opinion of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt that all such decisions are null and void and have no legal validity at all. In this respect I wish to inform Your Excellency that the seat of the Arab League will continue to be located in Cairo as stipulated in Article 10 of the League's Charter.

Egypt firmly believes that the United Nations has a major role to play in affirming the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the restoration of Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

I am confident, Excellency, that in the discharge of your duties as Secretary-General of the United Nations and in upholding the organization's primary responsibilities in safeguarding international peace and security, you shall as you have consistently done in the past, not condone any attempts to deviate the United Nations from pursuing its rightful path of enhancing the purposes and principles of the Charter.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(signed)

Dr. Mostafa Khalil
Prime Minister and Minister for
Foreign Affairs of Egypt

H.E. Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General of the
United Nations
United Nations Headquarters,
New York, N.Y. 10017

C O N F I D E N T I A L

FMG/mfl
13 July 1978
Hafiz - Egypt

Notes on a meeting in Fuschl, Salzburg, 10 July 1978, 3.30-4.30 p.m.

Present: The Secretary-General
 Mr. Mayrhofer-Grunbuhel *amw*

 President Sadat of Egypt
 Foreign Minister Kamel

Following an exchange of courtesies during which President Sadat expressed his satisfaction at being able to meet with the Secretary-General, the President set out to inform the latter about the talks he had held in Vienna with Mr. Shimon Peres, Chancellor Kreisky, Mr. Brandt, Nahum Goldman and others. He mentioned that the meeting with Mr. Peres had been arranged by Mr. Kreisky at the request of the former.

Mr. Sadat expressed the opinion that as long as Mr. Begin was Prime Minister of Israel no progress would be possible with regard to a solution of the Middle East problem. He had agreed to send Foreign Minister Kamel to the meeting in London which had been proposed by Vice President Mondale, although he was convinced that nothing could be expected from this meeting. Mr. Begin resented very much any American pressure upon him and he, President Sadat, had openly spoken out against the application of such pressure. It was obvious, however, that the United States would have to continue to be actively involved.

Minister Weizman had suggested a meeting with Minister Gamassy but in view of the Israeli response to the two questions which the U.S. had put forward, he had replied that without new elements such a meeting would be useless. Mr. Sadat expressed a considerable amount of sympathy for Mr. Weizman.

.../

With regard to the meetings in Vienna, the President said that there "had not been the slightest difference" between his views and those of Mr. Peres ("Shimon") to whom he referred as a discreet and trustworthy man. Their views had been identical, in particular regarding the West Bank and Jerusalem. It was Mr. Begin who, at present, constituted the obstacle to peace since "he wanted both land and peace". On further questions of the Secretary-General, the President said that Mr. Peres had agreed to withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip providing the security issue for Israel was solved.

With regard to Jerusalem, President Sadat had agreed that the city should not be partitioned again. He had asked, however, that an Arab flag (that of Jordan) should fly over the square mile of Arab Jerusalem and the administration should be handled by an Arab council. The President also referred to the statement issued on the same day setting forth the views of Socialist International regarding a solution of the Middle East problem. He and Mr. Peres had agreed on the wording of this statement.

The Secretary-General referred to the Egyptian proposals, of which Mr. Sadat handed him a copy, and to the role which they foresee for the United Nations. He asked what the next steps would be.

President Sadat said that the scenario was as follows. The London conference would have no result whatsoever. Mr. Dayan would, of course, try to put the blame on Egypt since there was growing criticism of Israel (in this connexion, the President expressed distrust of Foreign Minister Dayan who was concerned with building up his own image and who was now entirely in the camp of Mr. Begin). Following the failure of the London meeting, President Carter would announce the American proposals regarding a Middle East solution. It was then planned to seize the Security Council of the United Nations or to make "other appropriate arrangements". The Secretary-General would be kept duly informed beforehand. Finally, they would

.../

"go back to Geneva". He expressed the opinion that nothing had been lost through his initiative since all that had happened so far would otherwise have happened in Geneva. As soon as he had the feeling that there was a common language with the Israelis, he would go to Geneva. In fact, the Cairo meeting was never intended to be an alternative to Geneva. The problem was that Israel was "scared" to go to Geneva in view of the role the Soviet Union and Syria would play there.

The President mentioned that two weeks ago he had sent his Vice President to Jordan and Saudi Arabia to explain the Egyptian proposals. King Hussein had recently publicly and strongly declared his support for them.

A crucial moment would arise next October when the question of the renewal of UNEF came up. Asked by the Secretary-General what the Egyptian attitude would be, he said that hopefully many things would happen between now and then and that he would have to reserve his reply until later. He promised to inform the Secretary-General in the course of September.

When the Secretary-General enquired about the timing of the American proposals, President Sadat said that the timing would be discussed after the failure of the London meeting and the Secretary-General would be kept informed. The Foreign Minister interjected that the announcement of the proposals would be preceded by a visit of Secretary Vance to the area. The President foresaw difficulties between the U.S. and Israel when the American proposals were published but said that President Carter had decided to go ahead.

The Secretary-General informed the President of his intention to visit President Assad on his way to the OAU summit (later on he added that on the way back he would also visit Saudi Arabia). He explained some of the difficulties which he encountered with the UNIFIL operation. President Sadat opined that Syria wanted to annex Lebanon. On the other hand, the situation within Syria was "rather shaky". The Syrians would do everything to avoid a direct confrontation with Israel.

The prospect that UNIFIL might be withdrawn would, in his view, immediately result in better co-operation from the Syrians.

In answer to a question by the Secretary-General, the President said that Syria's control over the PLO was "100 percent". Nevertheless, he, Sadat, received messages from Arafat saying he should continue his initiative and should "reserve a seat for the PLO". It was his desire to co-operate with moderate elements of the PLO and other Palestinian representatives.

President Sadat said that Mr. Weizman had suggested placing the early warning stations under the responsibility of the U.N. and he had agreed to this.

The Secretary-General referred to his suggestion of holding a preparatory meeting for Geneva in New York or any other acceptable place. He explained that, in his view, it was necessary to have thorough preparation before actually resuming the Geneva Conference and that such a preparatory meeting could serve this purpose.

President Sadat agreed that thorough preparation for Geneva would be necessary and stated that he fully supported the Secretary-General's proposal and that the Secretary-General could use this information.

The Secretary-General added, however, that it would be better to wait before making a public statement relaunching his proposal until the results of the American efforts, in particular the meeting in London, were known, in order to avoid giving the impression that these efforts were being undercut. President Sadat shared the opinion that the London meeting, the announcement of the American proposals and the reactions to them should be awaited. He would have no objection if the Secretary-General were to state that the American proposals should be discussed at such a preparatory meeting in New York or somewhere else and he would agree to being quoted on this. He repeated that the Secretary-General should feel that he had complete freedom to manoeuvre.

Following the meeting with President Sadat, Foreign Minister Kamel, while accompanying the Secretary-General to the car, showed great interest in obtaining through the Secretary-General, President Assad's reaction to the Egyptian proposals, especially since they had not had any word from Damascus so far in this regard.

* * *

cc: Mr. Guyer
Mr. Urquhart
bf: RA/AR

*orig. 18 of 5**
cc: 1-100 for 1000
MC/WVC cc. SG

bf. AR/JPB/FMG/MP/IL

24 May 1978

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

The Secretary-General would be most grateful if you would kindly transmit the enclosed letter to His Excellency President Anwar-el-Sadat. A copy of the letter is attached for your information.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Rafeeuddin Ahmed
Executive Assistant
to the Secretary-General

His Excellency
Dr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid
Permanent Representative of Egypt
to the United Nations
New York

MC/WVC cc. SG
bf. AR/JPB/FMG/MP/IL

26 May 1978
26 May 1978

Dear Mr. President,

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of your autobiography, which was presented to me by Ambassador Meguid.

I deeply appreciated receiving this book and am looking forward to reading it with much interest. Please accept my sincere thanks for this very kind and thoughtful gesture. May I add that I was particularly touched by your personal inscription.

with warm personal regards

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency
President Anwar-el-Sadat

February 1978

of S - Egypt

Valley : Cairo - 510042

Alexandria

~~911111~~
48994

Kyriaki : Micosia - 74400

HCS

cc: SecGen.✓
REG
BEU

BEU/MD

30 January 1978

Dear Mr. President,

On the occasion of your forthcoming visit to the United States I would be most happy to invite you for luncheon here at United Nations Headquarters. Such an occasion would provide an opportunity to continue the exchange of views which we had during my visit to Cairo a year ago and which I recall with great pleasure.

With warm personal regards and best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency
Mr. Anwar El Sadat
President of the Arab
Republic of Egypt

15
- 2

30 January 1978

My dear Ambassador,

I should be most grateful if you would forward the enclosed letter from me to His Excellency President Anwar El Sadat.

With warm good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Kurt Waldheim

His Excellency
Dr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid
Permanent Representative of the
Arab Republic of Egypt to the
United Nations

United Nations
Press Release

H of S
Office of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/SM/2505
21 November 1977

SECRETARY-GENERAL COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT SADAT'S
VISIT TO JERUSALEM

In response to queries from correspondents for a comment by the Secretary-General on President Sadat's recently concluded visit to Jerusalem, a United Nations spokesman made the following statement today:

"This visit was obviously an historic event, but its full significance can only be judged in the light of subsequent developments. The Secretary-General hopes that the visit will contribute to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and specifically to the removal of the remaining obstacles to the Geneva Conference.

"The Secretary-General is in active touch with the parties concerned to ascertain what the prospects now appear to be in the light of this visit."

* *** *

United Nations

Press Release

Office of Public Information
Press Section
United Nations, New York



SG/SM/2503
16 November 1977

STATEMENT BY UNITED NATIONS SPOKESMAN ON PROJECTED ADDRESS
BY PRESIDENT OF EGYPT TO ISRAELI PARLIAMENT

In response to a question regarding the Secretary-General's reaction to the projected address by President Anwar El-Sadat of Egypt to the Israeli Parliament, a United Nations spokesman made the following statement today:

"The Secretary-General is following with close interest this new and dramatic development in the Middle East. It goes without saying that the Secretary-General favours any move which could contribute to the convening of the Geneva Conference and to a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem."

* *** *

Sadat: New Overtures for the Peace

Less than a year ago, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was under severe attack from "rejectionist" Arabs for signing the second Sinai accord with Israel. Now that there is new talk about peace initiatives in the Middle East, the rejectionists have become isolated, and Sadat has emerged anew as a moderate Arab statesman with clout. At home, he feels secure enough to have authorized the formation of political parties. In an interview last week with TIME Correspondent Wilton Wynn, Sadat declared that he was ready to sign a formal document ending the state of belligerency with Israel.

After years of dealing with Republican Presidents, Sadat is already looking forward to a "face-to-face, man-to-man" discussion with President-elect Carter. Even the departure of "my friend Henry" Kissinger does not faze him. "You are a nation of institutions," he explained. Besides, Sadat now considers Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy outmoded. He wants a full-scale conference in Geneva next year of all the "confrontation countries" and the Palestinians to deal with what he considers the central issue: Israel's return of occupied territory in exchange for Arab recognition. "For God's sake," he said, "don't get lost on side issues like the [Arab] boycott. Solve the big issue and you solve the boycott." Sadat has ended a feud with President Hafez Assad over Syria's intervention in Lebanon, but Egypt's relations with neighboring Libya are still hectic. "I consider Muammar Gaddafi my son," said Sadat, "but how can I believe anything he says when he never means anything he says?"

Other points made by Sadat in the wide-ranging 90-minute interview:

Q. What about the timetable for Middle East peace initiatives?

A. I have heard that Carter has promised to take some action next spring, which is more or less the timetable I advised. But I do think the Middle East should be given priority. We have been delayed twice already—once by Water-

gate and again by the American elections. I think we have shown that we are patient, but this problem should not be unduly delayed.

My view is that in 1977 we should convene the Geneva Conference to decide the framework for an overall settlement. There is no need for any more "step by step." The Golan Heights is so small that it is not necessary to talk about further Israeli withdrawal before the final withdrawal. The second Sinai disengagement agreement defused the Israeli-Egyptian front.

Q. How do you feel about Kissinger's departure?

A. The absence of one man will not do major harm. But I will say for Henry, he is the first Secretary of State with whom I dealt—and I've dealt with four—who changed the image of America for the better. He was not fond of the big stick like Dulles, weak like Rusk or naive like Rogers. He came here during a turning point, when the Arabs had won their first victory over Israel, and he proved to be a man of his word. Israel and the Arabs needed

someone in whom both could have confidence. Henry was this man

Q. What about your relations with Israel?

A. I am in favor of signing a document formally, legally, publicly ending the state of belligerency between us. I would insist on complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territory and the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. If the Israelis don't take my word that I will allow free shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba, I am willing to accept a U.N. force. Also, I am willing to accept a U.N. force along our frontier.

I have been told that [Israeli Premier Yitzhak] Rabin insists also on an immediate exchange of ambassadors, open borders and trade. I would say that after ending the state of belligerency, our relations with Israel would be like America's relations with China. You ended your Korean War and coexisted with China for a couple of decades, but during that time you had no relations. In time, circumstances brought you together. The same could happen here.

Q. Why must a Geneva Conference include the Palestinians?

A. Without the Palestinians, there cannot be any peace. The problem is not Sinai or the Golan, it is the Palestinians. I know that under this pretext the Israelis will try to stay away from Geneva. You must bring the Israelis to reason. The big issue is peace, and peace is available. I predict that the Palestinians will eventually be invited to Geneva and will eventually accept. But it is important to offer them something that their moderate leaders can sell to their own people, like a West Bank-Gaza state.

Q. Why did you change your mind about Syria's role in Lebanon?

A. I condemned the Syrian intervention when Syria was acting for its own ends. But when Syria put its forces under the umbrella of the Arab League, I approved. In the beginning, if Syria had intervened and imposed a cease-fire on both sides, I would have applauded, but they took one side against the other.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT ANWAR SADAT IN CAIRO



Original sent to
the LK
4/11

1455

INCOMING	
INFO COPY	
FILE NO.	
ACTION	<i>Ehmed</i>
TO	

2

ZCZC 235634 RC032 PDB0778 RMB2519 EYU707 FR1337

URAU BQ UNCA 047

PRESIDENCY OF REPUBLIC ADDIN CAIRO 47 13 0458

ETAT H. E. MR. KURT WALDHEIM

SECRETARY - GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRY UNATIONS NEWYORK

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND CONGRATULATIONS ON THE OCCASION
OF THE ADVENT OF THE NEW YEAR STOP IT GIVES ME PLEASURE
TO RECIPROCATE YOU SINCEREST CONGRATULATIONS ON THIS
HAPPY OCCASION STOP

MOHAMMAD ANWAR ELSADAT

COL ETAT H. E. MR. KURT OK