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Department of State TELEGRAM

SECRET

ROSMAN

CONTROL: 3 9 6 8 Q

RECD: 14 NOVEMBER 73 - 5 56 AM

Z O 141040Z NOV 73
FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO
TO RUEHCR/AMEMBASSY PARIS FLASH 2665
INFO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 8167
BT
S E C R E T TOKYO 14878

NODIS

SECTO 170

E.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: PFOR, EG, IS
SUBJECT: MIDDLE EAST NEGOTIATIONS

1. WE WILL HAVE FOR YOU IN A FEW HOURS THE ARGUMENTS AND RATIONALE THAT I AM USING TO MAINTAIN SUPPORT FOR OUR POSITION IN THE FACE OF THE OIL PANIC. PLEASE WAIT FOR THIS MESSAGE BEFORE MAKING FURTHER EXPLANATIONS.
KISSINGER
BT
#4878

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CONTROL: 4 1 9 8 Q

Received: November 14, 1973 831PM

Sources: 7
NCARLANS

O 150001Z NOV 73
FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO
TO RUEHCR/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV IMMEDIATE 148
RUEHCR/AMEMBASSY LONDON IMMEDIATE 1810
INFO RUEHCR/FECSTATE WASHDC 8183
BT
S E C R E T TOKYO 14890

NODIS/CHEROKEE SECTO 180

FOR AMBASSADOR FROM THE SECRETARY

LONDON EYES ONLY FOR SISCO

E.O. 11652: XGDS
TAGS: PFOR, BG, JS
SUBJECT: MIDDLE EAST CEASEFIRE

1. I HAVE BEEN RECEIVING DAILY REPRESENTATIONS FROM THE EQTYPTIANS ON A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE CEASEFIRE. WHILE NOT ENDORSING THESE COMPLAINTS IN ANY WAY, SOME OF THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIONS THE EGYPTIANS HAVE MADE ARE RELEVANT; AND C WANT TO BE SURE WE DO ENOUGH WITH THE ISRAELIS TO AVOID DRIVING THE EGYPTIANS INTO THE SECURITY COUNCIL. THIS IS GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR WHEN OPPORTUNITIES ARISE.

KISSINGER
ST
#4890 NOTE: Passed by OC/T.

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RODMAN

O 141050Z NOV 73
FM AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 9132
BT
S E C R E T BRUSSELS 6480

CONTROL: 3 9 8 1 Q
RECD: 14 NOVEMBER 73 - 7 AM

NODIS/CHEROKEE

DEPT PASS IMMEDIATE TOKYO FOR ACTION, ROUTINE INFO BONN

FOR SECRETARY FROM SISCO

E.O. 11652: XGDS
TAGS: PFOR, GE, XF
SUBJECT: ASSISTANT SECRETARY SISCO'S MIDDLE EAST/ EUROPE TRIP - BRIEFING OF GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER SCHEEL - NOVEMBER 13

1. I MET WITH FOREIGN MINISTER SCHEEL FOR 1-1/2 HOURS THIS MORNING WHO WAS EFFUSIVE IN HIS PRAISE FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF CEASEFIRE AND SIX-POINT AGREEMENT. HE SAID CONGRATULATIONS WERE PARTICULARLY IN ORDER SINCE U.S. POSITION WAS DIFFICULT YET IT HAD SUCCEEDED IN ACTING SUCCESSFULLY TO CATALYZE THESE AGREEMENTS. MOREOVER, HE MADE CLEAR THAT HE EXPECTS A BRITISH, FRENCH BLITZKREIG TO BE INCLUDED AS PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONFERENCE, AND AT SAME TIME EXPRESSED FULL UNDERSTANDING THAT ONE PRINCIPAL PARTY WOULD FIND UK AND FRANCE UNACCEPTABLE.

2. I SAID WE CAME AWAY FROM THIS ITITIAL PHASE WITH SOME GENERAL IMPRESSIONS I WANTED TO SHARE WITH HIM. ROLE WE WISHED TO PLAY IN BRINGING ABOUT PEACE SETTLEMENT NOW SEEMED TO HAVE BROAD SUPPORT AMONG ARABS AND ISRAELIS. THERE WAS SOME DISQUIET IN ISRAEL WHICH WAS LOGICALLY NOT JUSTIFIED, THOUGH NEVERTHELESS EXISTED, EVEN THOUGH RESOLUTION 338 GAVE THEM NEGOTIATIONS WITH ARABS FOR FIRST TIME AND GENERALLY REAFFIRMED RESOLUTION 242 WITHOUT CALL FOR WITHDRAWAL. BY OBJECTIVE STANDARDS ISRAELIS SHOULD BE HAPPY WITH WHAT WAS ACHIEVED IN MOSCOW, AND SIX-POINT AGREEMENT ALSO WILL SERVE THEIR INTERESTS.

3. ISREAELI DISQUIET SEEMED TO US TO HAVE DEEPER CAUSES. THEY KNOW THAT IF THERE WERE A RENEWAL OF WARFARE IT WOULD BE WAR OF ATTRITION THAT THEY COULD ILL AFFORD. ALSO, OCTOBER FIGHTING HAD BROUGHT HOME FACT OF THEIR DEPENDENCE ON THE U.S. THE SAME DEVELOPMENTS HOWEVER, HAD GIVEN ARABS A PSYCHOLOGICAL BOOST. SHAME OF 1967 DEFEAT HAS BEEN ERASED BY RESPECTIVE MILITARY SHOWING THIS TIME, AND MYTH OF ISRAELI MILITARY INVINCIBILITY HAS BEEN DISPELLED. ALL IN ALL WE FELT OBJECTIVE CONDITIONS IN AREA WERE MORE CONDUCIVE TO MOVEMENT ON PEACE SETTLEMENT IN ANY TIME SINCE 1967.

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4. SCHEEL SAID HE AGREED WITH THIS ASSESSMENT. THERE WAS DEEP AWARENESS AMONG ISRAELIS THAT THIS MUST BE LAST WAR FOR THEM. ARABS HAVE BEGUN TO MASTER MODERN WEAPONS, AND NEXT STRUGGLE COULD ONLY BE MORE IN THEIR FAVOR. HE SAID IT WAS EXCELLENT NEWS THAT PARTIES HAD APPARENT TENTATIVE AGREEMENT ON PEACE CONFERENCE IN EARLY DECEMBER. IT WAS IMPORTANT FACT THAT ALL ARAB COMBATANTS WOULD BE THERE, SO THAT ANY ATTEMPT TO PLAY ONE OFF AGAINST THE OTHER WOULD BE DIFFICULT. FOREIGN MINISTER THOUGHT OFFER OF STRONG INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEES FOR ISRAEL'S EXISTENCE WOULD HELP SOLVE TERRITORIAL ISSUE. HE RECOGNIZED NEVERTHELESS THAT NEGOTIATIONS WOULD NOT BE EASY BUT THOUGHT THAT THEY MIGHT SUCCEED IF PROBLEM OF PEACE SETTLEMENT WERE APPROACHED IN STAGES.

5. SCHEEL SAID CONCEPT OF TWO SUPERPOWERS PROVIDING AUSPICES FOR PEACE CONFERENCE WAS AGREEABLE TO FRG. SEVERAL OF HIS EUROPEAN PARTNERS WANTED EUROPEANS OR SC TO BE BROUGHT INTO PICTURE, BUT PERSONALLY HE WONDERED WHETHER THIS WAS PRACTICAL. HE KNEW UK AND FRANCE WOULD PRESS FOR PARTICIPATION; FRG WOULD TRY TO WORK WITHIN EC CONTEXT FOR PRACTICAL APPROACH.

6. ON SIVETS, SCHEEL COMMENTED THAT HIS RECENT DISCUSSIONS WITH GROMYKO SUGGESTED SOVIETS WERE AGREEABLE BUT NOT PARTICULARLY ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THEIR ROLE IN PEACE CONFERENCE. HE CAME AWAY WITH IMPRESSION THAT THEY WANTED TO MAINTAIN A CERTAIN DISTANCE FROM THE PROCEEDINGS.

7. I TOLD FOREIGN MINISTER THAT WE APPRECIATED FEELINGS OVER QUESTION OF EUROPEAN PARTICIPATION IN NEGOTIATIONS. WE DID NOT WANT THIS TO BE CAUSE OF DIVISIVENESS AMONG EC STATES. HOWEVER, REALITY WAS THAT ATTITUDES OF PARTIES THEMSELVES ARE KEY. I STRESSED, HOWEVER, THAT WE NEVERTHELESS FELT THAT IT WAS IMPORTANT TO HAVE CONTINUING CONSULTATIONS WITH OUR NATO PARTNERS SO THAT THERE WOULD BE INPUT FROM THEM AS NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDED.

8. SCHEEL TALKED AT LENGTH ABOUT GENESIS OF EC-9 DECLARATION. HE SAID MOST EUROPEANS WERE GENUINELY CONVINCED THAT THIS WOULD HELP U.S. EFFORTS. HE SAID THERE HAD BEEN COMPLICATED WRANGLE ON TERRITORIAL ISSUE AND PHRASE "END TERRITORIAL OCCUPATION" HAD BEEN CAREFULLY SELECTED TO PRESERVE POSSIBILITIES FOR BORDER RECTIFICATION IF THIS PROVED TO BE OUTCOME OF NEGOTIATIONS. HE ASKED WHETHER WE THOUGHT DECLARATION HAD BEEN HELPFUL TO US.

9. I SAID IT WAS NOT OUR PURPOSE TO RECRIMINATE ABOUT THE PAST BUT SERIOUS QUESTIONS HAD BEEN RAISED IN MY MIND ABOUT UTILITY OF

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EC-9 DECLARATION. WE WONDER, FOR EXAMPLE, WHAT EFFECT THIS WOULD HAVE ON PUBLIC OPINION WITHIN U.S. AND ALSO WHETHER FORMULATION WHICH WAS IN FAVOR OF ARABS WOULD NOT TEND TO MAKE THEIR NEGOTIATING POSITION MORE RIGID. FRANKLY, WE THOUGHT WHATEVER JUSTIFICATION THERE MAY HAVE BEEN IN PAST FOR OUTSIDERS TO MAKE PUBLIC DECLARATIONS ON SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES, SITUATION HAD NOW IHANGED IN IMPORTANT WAY: PARTIES HAD NOW AGREED TO NEGOTIATION ON THESE ISSUES THEMSELVES. IN OUR VIEW IT PROPER FOR ALL OF US TO FIND OUT WHAT ROLE WE COULD MOST CONSTRUCTIVELY PLAY TO HELP CATALYZE THESE NEGOTIATIONS AND TO OVERCOME SPECIFIC OBSTACLES THAT WOULD INEVITABLY ARISE. TIME FOR PUBLIC DECLARATIONS OF SUBSTANCE WAS PAST AS WE APPROACH A PEACE CONFERENCE ON FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES. PRINCIPAL FOCUS SHOULD BE EFFORTS OF PARTIES THEMSELVES.

10. SCHEEL SAID HE FUNDAMENTALLY AGREED WITH THIS ANALYSIS BUT WOULD LIKE TO MAKE ADDITIONAL OBSERVATION. ONLY U.S. AND TO SOME EXTENT SOVIETS HAD POWER TO BRING ABOUT SETTLEMENT, BUT U.S. SHOULD BEAR IN MIND THAT EUROPEANS WOULD HAVE TO LIVE WITH RESULTS. IN THIS RESPECT, UK, FRANCE AND GERMANY ALL HAD SIMILAR VIEWPOINT. FINAL PEACE SETTLEMENT WOULD INEVITABLY REQUIRE REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IN THIS RESPECT EUROPEANS FELT THEY COULD PLAY ROLE. HE MENTIONED AS EXAMPLE EUROPEAN READINESS, ALREADY EXPRESSED, TO EXTEND ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC REHABILITATION, REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT, ETC. I SAID THIS MADE A GREAT DEAL OF SENSE TO ME.

11. I SAID I WISHED TO GIVE THE FOREIGN MINISTER SOME GENRAL INDICATION OF HOW WE INTENDED TO PROCEED. WHEN WE HAD ARRIVED IN CAIRO, WE HAD HAD EXTENSIVE DISCUSSIONS WITH BOTH ISRAELIS AND EGYPTIANS BUT IT WAS ONLY WHEN WE FELT WE HAD IDENTIFIED SUBSTANTIAL COMMON GROUND THAT WE SET DOWN ON PAPER WHAT APPEARED TO US TO BE FEASIBLE SIX-POINT AGREEMENT. SADAT HAD INITIALLY STRONGLY INSISTED ON ISRAELI RETURN TO OCTOBER 22 LINES WE TOLD HIM WE MIGHT BE ABLE TO GET THIS WITH EXPEDITURES OF CONSIDERABLE TIME AND U.S. LEVERAGE BUT ASKED HIM IF THIS OBJECTIVE ALONE WERE WORTH IT. INSTEAD QUESTION OF RETURN TO OCTOBER 22 LINES MIGHT BE SUBSUMED IN MORE FAR-REACHING OBJECTIVE OF DISENGAGEMENT WHICH WOULD BE FIRST STEP TOWARD PEACE SETTLEMENT. THIS WAS ORIGIN OF FORMULATION IN SIX-POINT AGREEMENT THAT HAD BEEN ARRIVED AT.

12. WE THOUGHT FURRTHER PROGRESS ON MORE DIFFICULT ISSUES AT PEACE-TABLE WOULD BE SERVED BY A SIMILAR APPROACH. WE WOULD NOT GO IN WITH PREPARED PEACE PLAN BUT RATHER SEEK AREAS OF AGREEMENT IN QUIET DIPLOMATIC DISCUSSIONS WITH PARTIES. EXPERIENCE TOLD US THIS WAS

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ONLYPRAGMATIC APPROACH LIKELY TO YIELD RESULTS. EMPHASIS SHOULD BE ON PARTIES THEMSELVES.

13. IN RESPONSE TO MY QUERY, SCHEEL COMMENTED ON SOVIET ROLE. HE SAID IT IS HIS VIEW VITAL TO EUROPEANS TO TAKE POSITIONS THAT WOULD SHOW ARABS THEY HAD AN ALTERNATIVE TO TOTAL RELIANCE ON SOVIETS. HE THOUGHT SOVIETS HAD STRONG INTEREST IN INCREASING THEIR INFLUENCE IN THIS AREA WHICH THEY VIEWED AS SPECIALLY IMPORTANT TO USSR. BUT HE THOUGHT THEY WOUD APPROACH THIS IN CAREFUL, STEP-BY-STEP MANNER, NOT OVERDOING IT, AND TRYING TO HEDGE THEIR TOTAL SUPPORR FOR ARAB POSITIONS WITH RESPONSIBLE PEACE-KEEPING ROLE. SCHEEL SAID HE HAD IMPRESSION FROM HIS ALKS IN MOSCOW THAT MOSCOW WAS NOT AT ALL INTERESTED IN A NEW MIDDLE EAST WAR. THEY OBVIOUSLY THOUGHT ARABS WOULD FAIL. HE DID NOT THINK SOVIETS WANTED CONFRONTATION IN MIDDLE EAST AND HE DETECTED IN THEM CERTAIN PRIDE IN MAINTAINING RELATIONSHIP WITH U.S. SO, HE SAID, ON WHILE HE TOOK THEIR STATEMENTS THAT THEY WANTED TO CONTRIBUTE TO PERMANENT PEACE SERIOUSLY. WITH LAUGHT HE SAID, JUST DON'T CALL THESE JOINT EFFORTS U.S.- SOVIET CONDOMINIUMS, CALL IT SOMETHING LIKE BILATERAL COOPERATION. HE SUGGESTED THAT WE WATCH CAREFULLY FOR SOVIET PERFORMANCE IN SALT II; HE THOUGHT THIS WOULD BE TEST OF SOVIET INTENTION. I SAID MY IMPRESSIMOS OF SOVIET ACTIONS IN THESE RECENT MIDDLE EAST DEVELOPMENTS WERE MIXED, AND THAT UPCOMING PEACE CONFERENCE WOULD BE ACID TEST AS TO THEIR WILLINGNESS TO WORK EFFECTIVELY TO ACHIEVE A DURABLE PEACE. SCHEEL SAID IT WOULD BE WISE TO INVOLVE THE SOVIETS AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. I AGREED IT WAS BETTER TO HAVE THEM IN RATHER THAN OUT.

14. I CONCLUSION WE TALKED A LITTLE BIT ABOUT HOW PEACE CONFERENCE WOUL

UNFOLD. I SAID WE WANTED TO MAINTAIN MOMENTUM AND GET CONFERENCE STARTED BEFORE END OF YEAR, BUT NUMBER OF MIDALITIES HAD TO BE WORKED OUT. REALISTICALLY, HOWEVER, WITH IMPENDING ELECTION, ISRAELIS WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO TO COME TO GRIPS WITH DIFFICULT ISSUES BEFORE THEIR DECEMBER 31 ELECTIONS.SCHEEL MADE PLEA FOR CLOSE CONSULTATIONS AND THEN SAID IF WE HAD ANY IDEAS OR SUGGESTIONS, FRG WANTED TO HELP AND WOULD INTRODUCE THEM INTO EC IN EFFORT TO HARMONIZE U.S.S. AND EUROPEAN EFFORTS. I ASSURED HIM WE ALSO CONSIDERED CLOSE CONSULTATIONS WITH FRG AND NATO ALLIES OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

15. IN RESPONSE TO MY THEME THAT IN THE NEXT STAGE, THAT FOCUS SHOULD BE ON QUIET DIPLOMACY AND NOT PUBLIC FORUM, HE ASKED ME TO SAY TO THE PRESS ON BOTH THE US AND FRG BEHALF THAT THE NEXT STAGE SHOULD BE ONE OF QUIET DIPLOMACY. THIS I READILY DID.

STRAUSZ-HUPE

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Z 140419Z NOV 73 ZYH
FM SECSTATE
TO USNATO BRUSSELS - FLASH
INFO SECSTATE WASH DC IMMEDIATE
SECTO 165
E.O. 11652
TAGS
SUBJECT BRIEFING EUROPEANS ON MIDDLE EAST NEGOTIATIONS
BT

CONTROL: 3 8 9 7 Q
RECD: 14 NOVEMBER 73 -
12 25 AM

Scowcroft
Rodman
McFarlane

S E C R E T NODIS CHEROKEE
USNATO BRUSSELS EYES ONLY FOR SISCO FROM SECRETARY
1. FOLLOWING IS IN ELABORATION OF MY GUIDANCE TO YOU IN SECTO 163 RE BRIEFING EUROPEANS:

A. RATHER THAN SOLICITING EUROPEAN HELP WITH ARABS IN RELIEVING OIL PRESSURE ON US -- HELP WHICH MOST OF THEM UNLIKELY TO PROVIDE GIVEN THEIR OVERRIDING INTEREST IN ASSURING THEIR OWN OIL SUPPLIES-- WE SHOULD BE TAKING LINE WITH THEM THAT IF OIL PRESSURES ON US CONTINUEN WE WON'T BE ABLE TO DO ANYTHING ABOUT MOVING ARAB-- ISRAEL PROBLEM TOWARD A SETTLEMENT.

B. IN DESCRIBING OUR DIPLOMATIC EFFORTSN WE SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON DESCRIBING WHAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED SO FAR. IN TALKING ABOUT WHERE WE ARE HEADED, THIS SHOULD BE DONE IN GENERAL AND CONCEPTUAL TERMS (E.G., CAREFUL PREPARATION AND STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH) AVOIDING SPECIFICS ABOUT POSSIBLE MODALITIES OF PEACE CONFERENCE ON GROUNDS THESE REMAIN TO BE WORKED OUT IN FIRST INSTANCE WITH PARTIES.

KISSINGER
BT
#0040

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ROSMAN

Z 140805Z NOV 73
FM AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS
TO SECSTATE WASHDC FLASH 9130
BT
S E C R E T BRUSSELS 6475

CONTROL: 3 9 4 6 Q
RECD: 14 NOVEMBER 73 -
3 48 AM

NODIS/CHEROKEE

DEPT PASS TOKYO

FOR SECRETARY EYES ONLY FROM SISCO

E.O.11652: XGDS
TAGS: PFOR

1. I HAVE RECEIVED YOUR HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO MY CURRENT EUROPEAN BANQUET CIRCUIT.

2. IN NATO, I WILL CONCENTRATE ON THE SIX-POINT AGREEMENT AND TALK ABOUT THE CONFERENCE PRIMARILY IN CONCEPTUAL TERMS. I.E., CAREFUL PREPARATIONS, STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH, FOCUS ON PARTIES, NEED FOR QUIET DIPLOMACY NOT FOREIGN POLICY BY DECLARATION, NO AMERICAN PEACE PLAN BUT PRAGMATIC APPROACH TO TRY TO FIND AND PROMOTE COMMON GROUND BETWEEN PARTIES, ETC.

3. AS TO OIL AND FAISAL, I WILL STRESS THAT WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ACHIEVE ANYTHING CONSTRUCTIVELY IF PRESSURES CONTINUE.

4. I WILL BE UNIMAGINATIVE AS HELL, AS YOU SUGGEST.

5. IT'S BEEN FOUR DAYS SINCE I'VE SEEN YOU. I CAN'T TELL WHETHER I'VE MISSED YOU OR NOT -- YOU HAVE KEPT ME SO WELL INFORMED, I'VE NEVER FELT WE'VE BEEN APART.

STRAUSZ-HUPE

BT
#6475

NOTE: PASSED TOKYO BY OC/T, PER S/S-O.

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RODMAN

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O 141100Z NOV 73
FM AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 9134
BT
S E C R E T BRUSSELS 6481

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14 NOV 73 Z12 28

NODIS/CHEROKEE

DEPT PASS ACTION IMMEDIATE TOKYO

FOR SECRETARY FROM SISCO

E.O. 11652 - XGDS
TAGS: PFOR, NE, XF
SUBJECT: ASSISTANT SECRETARY SISCO'S MIDDLE EAST/-EUROPE TRIP - BRIEFING OF NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER VAN DER STOEL - NOVEMBER 13

1. I HAD ONE-HOUR MEETING WITH DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER VAN DER STOEL AT NATO HEADQUARTERS TODAY, WITH DUTCH AMBASSADOR TO NATO AND DONALD RUMSFELD ALSO PRESENT. THIS WAS ARRANGED AT REQUEST OF VAN DER STOEL WHO FLEW INTO BRUSSELS SPECIALLY FOR PURPOSE.

2. I GAVE DUTCH BRIEFING ALONG LINES THAT I HAVE IN OTHER CAPITALS, WITH APPROPRIATE MODIFICATIONS YET HAVE SUGGESTED. FEW NEW ELEMENTS EMERGED. DUTCH ARE, OF COURSE, QUITE SYMPATHETIC WITH OUR VIEWS GENERALLY AND ENTIRELY WITH US ON OIL ISSUE. BECAUSE OF THEIR ACUTE ENERGY PROBLEM, AND FACT VAN ROYEN IS IN SAUDI ARABIA, I TOLD HIM CONFIDENTIALLY A BIT MORE ABOUT THE RIYADH STOP THAN TO THE OTHERS. I TOLD HIM THERE WAS NO NEW DECISION BY FAISAL, BUT WE INTEND TO CONTINUE OUR EFFORTS. HE MUCH APPRECIATE THIS. VAN DER STOEL HOPED IT MIGHT PROVE POSSIBLE FOR FAISAL AT SOME POINT TO LIFT EMBARGO, EVEN THOUGH HE WOULD PROBABLY NOT MAKE ANY PUBLIC STATEMENT TO THIS EFFECT.

3. AS WITH OTHER ALLIES, VAN DER STOEL FOCUSED ON PROBLEM OF MORE ADEQUATE CONSULTATIONS. MAJOR PORTION OF EXCHANGE WAS ON THIS SUBJECT, WITH DUTCH MAKING HELPFUL EFFORT TO SEARCH FOR MEANS OF AVOIDING IN FUTURE MISUNDERSTANDINGS. DUTCH MADE POINT -- WHICH WAS ALSO HEARD FROM BELGIANS THIS EVENING -- THAT AMONG NATO MEMBERS THERE WERE SOME FRIENDS OF US (BOTH OBVIOUSLY PLACED THEMSELVES IN THIS CATEGORY) WHO COULD BE HELPFUL IN NATO AND EC CONTEXTS, IF ONLY THEY COULD BE KEPT INFORMED.

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4. VAN DER STOEL SAID QUESTION WAS, HOW DO YOU ORGANIZE CONSULTATIONS IN SUCH WAY AS TO SERVE THIS OBJECTIVE, AND TO KEEP EUROS FROM GOING OFF AT CROSS-PURPOSES TO U.S.? VAN DER STOEL SUGGESTED SOMETHING SIMILAR TO SALT CONSULTATIONS, WHICH HE PRAISED. HE POINTED OUT THERE HAD NEVER BEEN LEAK OF ANY INFORMATION CONVEYED IN THESE BRIEFINGS. HE WONDERED IF SOMETHING SIMILAR COULD NOT BE SET UP ON MIDDLE EAST. I SAID I WOULD REPORT THIS SUGGESTION TO YOU AND WE WOULD REFLECT ON IT. I STRESSED WE INTENDED IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER TO INTENSIFY OUR CONSULTATIONS WITH HIS GOVERNMENT DURING PERIOD OF NEGOTIATIONS AND THAT WE WOULD WELCOME ANY SUBSTANTIVE IDEAS HE MIGHT HAVE.

5. HE TOO STRESSED NEED FOR EUROPEAN PARTICIPATION AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

STRAUSZ-HUPE

NOTE: NOT PASSED TOKYO BY OC/T.

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RODMAN

O 141100Z NOV 73
FM AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS
TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 9135
BT
S E C R E T BRUSSELS 6482

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14 NOV 73 Z13 27

NODIS/CHEROKEE

DEPT PASS ACTION IMMEDIATE TOKYO

FOR SECRETARY FROM SISCO

E.O. 11652 - XGDS
TAGS: PFOR, XF, BE
SUBJECT: ASSISTANT SECRETARY SISCO'S MIDDLE EAST/-EUROPE TRIP - BRIEFING OF BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RENAAT VAN ELSLANDE - NOVEMBER 13

1. WE HAD LIVELY AND FRIENDLY EXCHANGE WITH BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP HEADED BY FOREIGN MINISTER VAN ELSLANDE. AMBASSADOR STRAUSZ-HUPE AND RUMSFELD ALSO PRESENT.

2. I GAVE THEM OUR VIEWS ALONG LINES FAMILIAR TO YOU, WITH THE EMPHASIS AND DE-EMPHASIS YOU SUGGESTED IN YOUR HELPFUL GUIDANCE. WHEN I HAD FINISHED VAN ELSLANDE SUCCINCTLY SUMMED UP POSITION OF BELGIUM AS FOLLOWS: BELGIUM COULD NOT AFFORD, FROM EITHER POLITICAL OR ECONOMIC STANDPOINT, TO BE TOTALLY INACTIVE IN TERMS OF SEARCH FOR SOLUTION OF MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROBLEM. QUESTION WAS, HOW COULD BELGIUM AND OTHER EUROS ACT IN SUCH A WAY AS TO PRESENT CONVINCING POSTURE THAT THEY SRENTRYING TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT PROBLEM, IN MANNER THAT HOPEFULLY WOULD SUPPORT U.S. EFFORTS, OR AT LEAST NOT HAMPER THEM. VAN ELSLANDE AND OTHER BELGIANS THROUGHOUT EVENING STRESSED THIS WAS HIGHLY IMPORTANT PERCEIVED NEED FOR BELGIUM, AND PERHAPS OTHER EUROS. THEY POINTED OUT STARK FACT THAT BELGIUM DEPENDENT FOR 65 PERCENT OF ITS OIL ON ARAB SOURCES.

3. I SAID WE RECOGNIZED VITAL INTEREST OF EUROPEANS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THEIR DESIRE TO DO SOMETHING TO BRING ABOUT SETTLEMENT. IN PRESENT SITUATION WE HAD TO BEAR IN MIND THAT OUR MUTUAL OBJECTIVE WAS TO ACT IN SUCH A MANNER TO STIMULATE SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PARTIES. THIS WAS ONLY FEASIBLE WAY PEACE SETTLEMENT WOULD BE REACHED. IN PRESENT SITUATION -- IN WHICH PARTIES HAVE NOW AGREED TO SIT DOWN AND NEGOTIATE AMONG THEMSELVES -- PUBLIC DECLARATIONS WOULD BE AT BEST EPHEMERAL AND AT WORST COUNTERPRODUCTIVE. PRINCIPAL THING THAT MATTERED WAS ACHIEVING RESULTS; THIS WAS OBJECTIVE NO LESS OF EUROPEAN ALLIES THAN IT WAS OF U.S.

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4. VAN ELSLANDE AND HIS COLLEAGUES STRESSED THAT ADEQUATE CONSULTATIONS WITH U.S. WERE OF SUPREME IMPORTANCE. IF U.S. AND EUROPEANS WERE TO AVOID TAKING ANTAGONISTIC POSITIONS, GOB COULD NOT KNOW IF SOME COURSE OF ACTION IT EMBARKED ON WOULD COMPLICATE U.S. OBJECTIVES UNLESS BRUSSELS WERE KEPT FULLY INFORMED. BELGIANS DESCRIBED THEIR PERPLEXING PREDICAMENT WHEN IN MIDST OF CRISIS STATEMENTS WERE EMANATING FROM WASHINGTON ABOUT HOW NATO ALLIES HAD LET U.S. DOWN YET NO REQUEST HAD BEEN ASKED OF THEM, NOR HAD THEY BEEN INFORMED OF ANY OF THESE "FAILINGS."

5. ONE MEMBER PRESENT CONTRASTED THIS WITH ACTION KENNEDY TOOK DURING CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS WHEN HE SENT RETIRED SECSTATE ACHESON ON MISSION TO EUROPE IN MIDST OF CRISIS TO BRIEF NATO ALLIES. ANOTHER SAID THAT BELGIAN POLICY WAS ONE OF LONG-STANDING, EXPLICIT SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL'S CONTINUED EXISTENCE -- WHICH BELGIUM WAS PREPARED TO "FREEZE FOR" IF NECESSARY -- SEEMED TO ENTITLE IT TO CONFIDENCE OF U.S. IN BEING INFORMED OF WHAT IT WAS TRYING TO DO.

6. TO ALL OF THIS I RESPONDED ALONG TWO LINES. I TRIED TO ASSURE THE THAT WE INTENDED TO INTENSIFY OUR CONSULTATIONS WITH THEM AS NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDED. BUT I ALSO TRIED FRANKLY TO MAKE THEM SEE THAT EUROPEAN ROLE WAS OF NECESSITY LIMITED IN PRESENT SITUATION. I PUT IT THIS WAY. I SAID THAT WE CONSTANTLY HEAR EUROPEANS CLAMORING FOR U.S. TO USE ITS INFLUENCE WITH ISRAEL. WE ADMIT WE HAD SOME INFLUENCE. BUT FACT WAS THAT NO EUROPEAN COUNTRY FOR ALL ITS INTEREST IN ARAB WORLD, COULD PRETEND TO BRING DECISIVE INFLUENCE TO BEAR ON ANY ARAB COUNTRY. I MADE IT CLEAR THIS WAS NOT INTENDED BY US AS CRITICAL REMARK, BUT SIMPLY AS STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVE FACTS.

7. OTHERWISE WE WENT OVER GREAT DEAL OF GROUND THAT I HAVE REPORTED MORE FULLY ON IN OTHER CAPITALS. BELGIANS ARE FRANK BUT FRIENDLY IN EXPRESSING THEIR CONCERNS. THEY OBVIOUSLY ALSO SAW OUR POINTS. THEIR PERSONAL CONCERN IS THAT PUBLIC OPINION AT HOME DOES NOT ALLOW THEM TO APPEAR TO BE STANDING ASIDE ENTIRELY.

STRAUSZ-HUPE

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Newsom Memcon with Haile Selassie

Department of State TELEGRAM

AMEMBASSY TEHRAN SS

CONFIDENTIAL
Classification

STATE 221187

Nov 9, 73
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O 090054Z NOV 73 ZFF4
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
ACTION S/S-15
TO AMEMBASSY TEHRAN IMMEDIATE 8541-42
BT
INFO
C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 221187
DUMMY CHRON
16/wrv
TOSEC 266

FOLLOWING REPEAT ADDIS ABABA 12763 SENT ACTION SECSTATE & JIDDA DATEPB8 NOV 1973:

QTE

C O N F I D E N T I A L ADDIS ABABA 12763

JIDDA FOR THE SECRETARY

E.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: PFOR, ET, XF
SUBJECT: ETHIOPIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

1. SUMMARY: IN MEETING WITH EMPEROR NOVEMBER 8, ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWSOM GAVE BRIEFING ON US MIDDLE EASTERN POLICY. EMPEROR RESPONDED WITH REPLY CLEARLY ADDING SOMALI QUESTION TO TOTAL ISSUE. MEETING ALSO AFFORDED OPPORTUNITY REASSURE EMPEROR REGARDING US INTEREST IN ETHIOPIA WHILE MAKING CLEAR EMPEROR FREE TO MAKE SUPPLEMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS ELSEWHERE IF HE FEELS HIS SECURITY REQUIRES IT.

2. ASSISTANT SECRETARY NEWSOM, ACCOMPANIED BY AMBASSADOR ADAIR, WYMAN, BLAKE AND SEBASTIAN, MET WITH EMPEROR NOVEMBER 8. ALS PRESENT WERE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PALACE AND FOREIGN MINISTER.

3. NEWSOM EXPLAINED HIS VISIT PART OF TOTAL EFFORT THROUGH WHICH PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE WISHED OUTLINE TO KEY LEADERS IN AREA POLICIES TOWARD MIDDLE EAST QUESTION AND SEEK THEIR ASSESSMENTS. NEWSOM STRESSED US DESIRED CLEAREST POSSIBLE UNDERSTANDING AND SUPPORT FOR POLICIES AND EFFORTS BEING MADE IN DIFFICULT AND COMPLEX AREA. HE TOLD EMPEROR HE WOULD ALSO BE BRIEFING OAU ACTING SECGEN.

4. DRAWING ON AGREED TALKING POINTS, NEWSOM EMPHASIZED US OBJECTIVES OF BRINGING AN END TO FIGHTING AND FOLLOWING UP WITH GENUINE EFFORT TO ACHIEVE LASTING PEACE. HE EX-

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PLAINED US MOTIVATED BY DESIRE TO AVOID CONDITIONS WHICH RISK MAJOR POWER CONFRONTATION AND TO PREVENT DOMINATION OF REGION.

5. EMPEROR WAS BRIEFED ON HISTORY OF US INVOLVEMENT WITH EMPHASIS ON EXERCISE OF RESTRAINT AND BACKGROUND OF RESUPPLY. NEWSOM EXPLAINED COMMITMENT TO ISRAEL AND SIGNIFICANCE OF TERRITORY TO ISRAEL. SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES XVLLOWING WAR NOW PROVIDE PROMISING OPPORTUNITY FOR PEACE. HE DESCRIBED ANNOUNCED RESULTS OF SECRETARY'S VISIT TO CAIRO.

6. STRESSING POINT OF SPECIAL CONCERN, NEWSOM UNDERLINED FACT THAT US POLITICAL SCENE WOULD NOT PERMIT EFFECTIVE ROLE IN MEANINGFUL NEGOTIATIONS UNDER CONDITIONS OF ARAB HOSTILITY AND BOYCOTT. IN CONCLUSION HE REQUESTED EMPEROR'S VIEWS NOW AND IN FUTURE.

7. EMPEROR RESPONDED SAYING HE HAD BEEN AWARE OF US EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT STABLE ACCOMMODATION IN AREA AND WELL UNDERSTOOD THAT THESE EFFORTS TOUCHED INTERESTS OF ALL HUMANITY. IN MOSCOW, HE HAD BENEFIT OF VIEWS OF SOVIET LEADERSHIP. THEY DESCRIBED THEIR INTENTIONS AND ASSESSMENTS WITH REGARD TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT AND THEY WERE NOT GREATLY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF US. ETHIOPIANS ARE GRATIFIED THAT US AND SOVIET UNION HAVE REACHED AN UNDERSTANDING ON THE CEASE-FIRE, THEREBY AVERTING GREAT DANGERS TO MANKIND.

8. WITH RESPECT TO DANGER OF RENEWED OUTBREAK OF THIS CONFLICT, EMPEROR SAID THAT OAU HAS REPEATEDLY STATED ISRAELIS MUST EVACUATE ARAB TERRITORIES OCCUPIED SINCE 1967. IT HAS SAID THIS IN MANY WAYS, AND ESTABLISHED A COMMITTEE OF 10 TO ASSIST IN BRINGING ABOUT A SOLUTION. IN THIS OAU HAS BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL. BASIC TO THIS FAILURE HAS BEEN FACT THAT ARABS HAVE BEEN UNPREPARED FOR A SETTLEMENT WHICH LEAVES THEIR TERRITORY IN ISRAELI HANDS.

9. THE OAU BEING AN ORGANIZATION OF SMALL POWERS, CANNOT ACCEPT FORCEFUL ACQUISITION?! 5344859483 . IT IS IN THIS CONTEXT THAT ETHIOPIA WAS FINALLY COMPELLED TO ACT (OBVIOUSLY REFERRING TO BREAK WITH ISRAEL). ETHIOPIA WAS SUBJECTED TO GREAT PRESSURES IN OAU FRAMEWORK TO SHOW SOLIDARITSGM IT IS NOT A BYSTANDER BUT A PART OF THE REGION AND THEREFORE CLOSE TO THE PROBLEM. ITS ISOLATION WOULD HAVE BEEN INCONSISTENT BOTH WITH PERMANENT INTERESTS OF ITS PEOPLE AND WITH PRINCIPLES EMBODIED IN CHARTERS OF UN, OAU, AND IN INTERNATIONAL LAAMAS THEY TOUCH ON THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF NATIONS.

10. HE SAID US RIGHTLY EMPHASIZED IMPORTANCE OF AVOIDING GREAT POWER CONFRONTATION AND IN WORKING FOR EARLY TERMINATION OF THE CONFLICT B MEANS OF A CEASE-FIRE IN PLACE. ETHIOPIA KNOWS IMPORTANCE WHICH THE US HAS TRADITIONALLY ATTACHED

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TO PREVENTION OF THE DOMINATION OF ANY AREA BY ONE GREAT POWER. XTO ACHIEVE THIS OBJECTIVE, HOWEVER, VIGILANCE MUST BE EXERCISED AND A PRICE PAID. MOREOVER, 7HE PROBLEM MUST BE PERCEIVED IN GOOD TIME SO THAT PREVENTIVE ACTIONS MAY USEFULLY BE TAKEN. NEGLECT IS FATAL.

11. EMPEROR SAID IT IS IMPORTANT TO DEFINE AREA IN WHICH POWERS MUST ACT TO AVOID VACUUM IN WHICH GROWTH ONE SIDE'S INFLUENCE CAN LEAD TO EXPANSIONISM AND TO FAILURE OF BALANCE OF POWER. HE THEN RAISED PROBLEMH F SOMALIA, REFERRING TO GROWTH AND EXPANSION OF SOVIET INFLUENCE; THE CONSTRUCTION OF BASES; THE ARRIVAL OF ARMS OF THE LATEST TYPE IN QUANTITY, AN EFFORT BY ONE SIDE TO EXPAND ITS POSITION IN THE RED SEA AND THE STRAITS. IEG POINTED B ESE DEVELOPMENTS, TO THE CONCENTRATION OF FORCES AND THE RESULTING SHIFTING OF THE BALANCE OF POWER. IT IS ETHIOPIA'S BELIEF, THAT THERE IS CORRELATION BETWEEN DEVELOPMENTS IN MIDDLE EAST AND IN HORN OF AFRICA. ETHIOPIA SAW EFFECTS OF SHIFT IN THE BALANCE OF POWER IN RECENT INDO-PAKISTANI CONFLICT. THAT CONFLICT ILLUSTRATED ONCE AGAIN NEED FOR TIMELY PREVENTIVE ACTION IN AREAS WHERE DESTABILIZING DEVELOPMENTS HAVE NOT YET GONE TOO FAR.

12. USG WELL AWARE OF THESE CONSIDERATIONS AND REALIZES THAT SACRIFICES CONSENTED IN PREVENTION OF CONFRONTATION LIGHTER THAN THOSE REQUIRED IF MATTERS ARE ALLOWED TO DRIFT. IN SHORT, IEG KNOWS THAT AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND CONGRESS UNDERSTAND WHAT SITUATION CIQUIRES BUT THEY MUST ALSO HAVE THE WILL TO CONSENT THE SACRIFICES.

13. IN CONCLUSION HE SAID ETHIOPIA PLEASED WITH STEPS WHICH US IS TAKING TO ACHIEVE A CEASE-FIRE AND WITH ITS POLICY OF FOSTERING SEARCH FOR A LASTING SOLUTION. WHILE DETENTE AMONG GREAT POWERS AND THEIR CO-EXISTENCE BASIC TO PEACE, IT ALSO REMAINS IMPORTANT THAT IT BE BASED ON TRUE INTEREST IN PEACE AND NOT ON SEARCH FOR A TEMPORARY STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE. THE WORLD IS GROWING STEADILY MORE COMPLEX AS NEW POWER CENTERS ARISE. HOWEVER, SO LONG AS WE ORIENT OURSELVES TO ACHIEVEMENT OF STEPS NEEDED TO BUTTRESS PEACE, HAVING THE WILL AND THE RESOURCES FOR THIS PURPOSE, THERE NO DOUBT WE SHALL PREVAIL. HE ASSURED US OF HIS CONTINUED SUPPORT FOR US EFFORTS IN FAVOR OF PEACE IN MIDDLE EAST.

14. AFTER EXPRESSING HIS GRATITUDE FOR HIM'S STATEMENT WHICH THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE WOULD READ WITH INTEREST, SECRETARY NEWSOM ASKED TO ADD A FEW WORDS ABOUT OUR BILATERAL RELATIONS. HE ASSURED HIM OF IMPORTANCE WHICH PRESIDENT AND USG ATTACH TO FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION BEWTEEN TWO COUNTRIES. US WELL AWARE OF ETHIOPIA'S PROBLEMS IN ITS GEOGRAPHY. IT UNDERSTANDS PROBLEM OF DOMINATION TO

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WHICH EMPEROR REFERRED. FOREIGN MINISTER PRESENTED PROBLEM VERY ELOQUENTLY IN HIS NEW YORQSCONVERSATION WITH SECRETARY OF STATE. THERE IS DISAPPOINTMENT WITHIN IEG ABOUT WHAT US ABLE TO DO IN SECURITY FIELD. CONGRESSIONAL LIMITATIONS WITHIN WHICH USG MUST WORK ARE FENUINE, BUT USG NOAZETHELESS MAKING AND WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE MAXIMUM EFFORT TO PROVIDE FOR ETHIOPIA'S SECURITY. IN THIS CONTEXT USG IS ASSURED BY EMPEROR'S WISDOM WHICH HAS AVOIDED CONFRONTATION AND KEPT LINES OPEN TO ALLPOWERS. US UNDERSTANDS EMPEROR'S EFFORTS TO SEARCH FOR APPROPRIATE ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHERS, BUT IS SURE THAT HE WILL GIVE FULL THOUGHT TO ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES THEREOF. ADAIR
UNQTE RUSH

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D. PRESS COVERAGE

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Department of State

TELEGRAM

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Nov 7, 1973
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ACTION: SECSTATE WASH DC IMMEDIATE

E.O. 11652 - N/A
TAGS: OVIP (HENRY A. KISSINGER)
SUBJECT: PRESS

SECTO 27

FOR EAGLEBURGER AND VEST FROM AMB MCCLOSKEY
PASS GENERAL SCOWCROFT

Enroute
1. [redacted] to Cairo press accompanying Secretary were given following on strictly background basis: There are two problems in present Middle East situation (a) solidifying the ceasefire and (b) achieving progress on a permanent peace. These issues are interrelated and difficult to separate. Secretary will review entire situation with Sadat and will not discuss specifics publicly. Our efforts will require reasonable amount of time and should not begin by floating plans. We seeking get better understanding from all parties on essential issues and what each must do. U.S. has not submitted a plan. We should not get into position where U.S. can be shot at as result of "bucket-ing" specific formulas. Is incumbent on parties to advance plans.

DRAFTED BY:	DRAFTING DATE	TEL. EXT.	APPROVED BY:
AMB MCCLOSKEY/hlk	11/7/73		S/S - MR. PICKERING

CLEARANCES:
S - Mr. Bremer

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4-68

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2. All this will be difficult and painful process. Must keep in mind that parties have fought with each other for 25 years, and we should not be asked to take their temperatures at the end of each day. We believe we are engaged in real dialogue with Arab world for first time in many years and equally holding serious talks with Israel. We see our role as only beginning now in new situation and could prove to be catalyst, but don't want to claim too much. At end of this trip, Secretary will want to report to President and then gauge what U.S. can realistically do. Obviously ceasefire has to be stabilized so that longer-term efforts may take place.

3. In response to questions of any immediate danger of returning to war, correspondents told we would have better judgment after Secretary meets with President Sadat. Based on Secretary's conversations with Egyptian Foreign Minister and King Hassan, we believe there is willingness on Arab side to face necessity of diplomatic movement. Got clear sense from Fahmi that attitude of hostility toward U.S. is not best one to hold. We do not exclude re-establishment of diplomatic relations in Cairo but it is not "agenda item."

KISSINGER

FORM DS-413(H)a
4-68
(CONTINUATION SHEET)

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Department of State

ACT/POL-3

TELEGRAM

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CN 11450

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O 080320Z NOV 73
FM USINT CAIRO
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 4265
INFO RUESKG/AMEMBASSY AMMAN 2248
RUESYA/USDEL RIYADH 09
RUESRA/AMEMBASSY JIDDA 1628
RUESHR/AMEMBASSY TEHRAN 234
RUESQD/AMEMBASSY ISLAMABAD 59
RUEHIA/USIA WASHDC 1317
RUESAD/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV 3412
BT
UNCLAS CAIRO 3425

SECTO 46

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: PFOR
SUBJECT: AMBASSADOR MCCLOSKEY'S PRESS BRIEFING

FOLLOWING IS TRANSCRIPT OF AMBASSADOR MCCLOSKEY'S PRESS BRIEFING AT CAIRO NILE HILTON HOTEL, NOVEMBER 7, 1973:

QUOTE

THIS BRIEFING MIGHT HAVE STARTED A FEW MINUTES EARLIER IF SOMEONE WERE SURE HOW TO WORK THE ELEVATORS IN THE BUILDING.

THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF EGYPT HAVE AGREED IN PRINCIPLE TO RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AT AN EARLY DATE. THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HAVE ALSO AGREED THAT IN THE MEANTIME THE RESPECTIVE INTERESTS SECTIONS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES WILL BE RAISED IMMEDIATELY TO THE AMBASSADORIAL LEVEL. THE GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT HAS NAMED AMBASSADOR ASHRAF GHORBAL. THE UNITED STATES HAS DESIGNATED AMBASSADOR HERMANN F. EILTS. THEY WILL TAKE UP THEIR POSTS PROMPTLY.

MR. EILTS, AND THE SPELLING IS EILTS, IS PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO THE ARMY WAR COLLEGE IN WASHINGTON. HE SERVED PREVIOUSLY AS AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO SAUDI ARABIA. BECAUSE OF THE PRESS OF TIME, IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE FOR ME TO HAVE AT MY FINGERTIPS ANY MORE OF HIS BIOGRAPHIC DATA. BUT THE U.S. INTERESTS SECTION IS GETTING THAT NOW, AND HOPEFULLY WE WILL HAVE IT AVAILABLE TO YOU WITHIN THE NEXT 15 20 MINUTES. I WOULD EXPECT IN HIS CASE THAT

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HE WOULD BE ON POST HERE IN CAIRO WITHIN 10 DAYS TO TWO WEEKS. IT COULD EVEN BE A LITTLE BEFORE THAT.

NOW IN ADDITION TO THAT BASIC ANNOUNCEMENT WHICH WILL ALSO BE MADE AVAILABLE IN WASHINGTON, I WANTED YOU TO KNOW THAT ASSISTANT SECRETARY SISCO AND HAROLD SAUNDERS OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY STAFF OF THE WHITE HOUSE ARE EN ROUTE TO ISRAEL NOW. THEY WILL HAVE DISCUSSIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN ISRAEL. I EXPECT, ALL THINGS BEING AS THEY NOW ARE, THAT MESSRS. SISCO AND SAUNDERS WILL JOIN THE SECRETARY AND HIS PARTY SOMETIME TOMORROW IN JORDAN.

NOW, LET ME SAY THAT IN CONNECTION WITH THE TRIP OF MESSRS. SISCO AND SNUNDERS TO ISRAEL, THAT WE HAVE... AS BACKGROUND FOR THAT, WE HAVE DEVELOPED SOME IDEAS HERE IN OUR CONVERSATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT ON BOTH SHORT, OR I SHOULD SAY PERHAPS, IMMEDIATE AND LONGER RANGE PROBLEMS, AND THAT WE WANTED TO DISCUSS THESE WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN ISRAEL.

I'LL BE GLAD TO TRY TO ANSWER A FEW QUESTIONS AS FOLLOW-UPS TO THOSE TWO POINTS.

Q. WHEN DID MESSRS.SISCO AND SAUNDERS LEAVE HERE?

A. THEY LEFT SOMETIME THIS AFTERNOON, THEY WENT VIA CYPRUS. WE HAD WORD JUST BEFORE I CAME DOWN THAT THEY HAVE DEPARTED CYPRUS SO THAT HEY SHOULD BE IN ISRAEL WITHIN THE HOURS.

Q. DOES THE DISCUSSION YOU MENTIONED INCLUDE OPENING OF THE BLOCKADED THIRD ARMY AND LIFTING OF THE BLOCKADE IN BAB EL-MANDAB?

A. I HOPE YOU CAN UNDERSTAND THAT IT WON'T BE POSSIBLE FOR ME TO DETAIL THESE MATTERS FOR YOU INASMUCH AS THEY HAVE NOT YET BEEN COMMUNICATED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL. AS YOU KNOW, OR AT LEAST,THE AMERICAN PRESS TRAVELLING WITH THE SECRETARY OVER THE LAST SEVERAL DAYS, THAT BEFORE WE LEFT WASHINGTON WE SAID THAT AT SOME POINT MR. SISCO, AT LEAST, WOULD GO TO ISRAEL SOMETIME AFTER OUR STOP HERE IN CAIRO.NOW, THAT HAS DEVELLPED SOONER THAN PERHAPS WQS FIRST ANTICIPATED, AND WE THOUGHT THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL WOULD WELCOME SOME DISCUSSION OF WHAT THE SECRETARY HAS BEEN TALKING OVER HERE TODAY. NOW, HE HAD, THE SECRETARY, SPENT THREE HOURS FROM 10 UNTIL ABOUT 1:00 O'CLOCK WITH PRESIDENT SADAT IN CAIRO TODAY. FOLLOWING THAT, THE FREIGN MINISTER MINISTER, MINISTER FAHMI, RETURNED HERE TO THE HILTON HOTEL WITH THE SECRE-

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TARY AND SPENT 45 MINUTES TO AN HOUR HERE WHICH DELAYED OUR DEPARTURE FOR LUNCH, AND THE SECRETARY WILL BE SEEING HIM ONCE AGAIN AT APPROXIMATELY 7:30 AT THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S OFFICE, AND THEN THE LAST SCHEDULED THING THIS EVENING IS DINNER THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTER WILL GIVE.

Q. BOB, IS PART OF THE PURPOSE OF THE SISCO-SAUNDERS VISIT TO ISRAEL TO EXPLAIN THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF U.S. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH EGYPT?

A. WELL, I DON'T WANT YOU TO EXCLUDE THAT. CERTAINLY THEY WOULD BE PREPARED TO DISCUSS THAT. I WOULD EXPECT THERE WOULD BE MORE DISCUSSIO THERE ABOUT THE SUBSTANTIVE CONVERSATIONS HERE IN CAIRO.

Q. BOB, WOULD YOU SAY THT THE PURPOSE OF THE VISIT IS TO CONSULT WITH THE ISRAELIS ABOUT PROPOSALS OR PROPOSITIONS RAISED HERE OR TO COMMUNICATE TO THE ISRAELIS DECISIONS ALREADY MADE?

A. THEY WILL BE CONSULTING WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL.

Q. BOB, IF THAT IS SO, WHY ARE THEY NOT COMING BACK TO EGYPT? WHY ARE THEY GOING TO JORDAN? YOU THINK THERE IS A RESPONSE TO GIVE EGYPT FROM ISRAEL?

A. WELL, I DON'T WANT TO RULE THAT OUT. WE DON'T HAVE IT SCHEDULED; SI JUST SAID THAT I EXPECT THEM TO JOIN US IN JORDAN TOMORROW AND AFTER THAT, I DON'T KNOW.

Q. WHAT IS IT THAT MADE THE RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS POSSIBLE TODAY?

A. THIS IS A MATTER THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS DISCUSSED WITH BOTH THE PRESIDENT OF EGYPT AND OTHER OFFICIALS OVER THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS AND A MATTER IN WHCIH WE WERE ALWAYS INTERESTED IN RETURING T ITS FORMER STATUS. I DON'T WANT TO ATTEMPT TO DELINEATE EVERY CONSIDERATION AND PARTICULARLY NOT ON BEHALF OF EGYPT. I THINK THAT THEY SHOULD AND CAN SPEAK TO THAT FOR THEMSELVES. IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN OUR FEELIN THAT SINCE, OR LET ME PUT IT THIS WAY, OVER THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS, THAT WE WOULD PERHAPS HAVE A MORE EFFECTIVE LINE AND LEVEL OF COMMUNICATION IF BOTH GOVERNMENTS WERE REPRESENTED AT THE AMBASSADORIAL LEVEL.

Q. WELL, WHAT MADE IT POSSIBLE, BOB ...

A.

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A. MARVIN.

Q. SOME OF US HAD THE IMPRESSION IN THELAST COUPLE OF DAYS THAT THE RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS HAS BEEN LINKED BY THE EGYPTIANS TO CERTAIN AGREEMENTS, PERHAPS, OR UNDER-STANDINGS THAT HAD TO BE REACHED ON THE IMMEDIATE SITUATION REGARDING THE CEASEFIRE. IS THAT A PROPER ASSUMPTION AT THIS TIME?

A. WELL, I THINK THAT IT SHOULD BE THE GOVERNMENT OF EYGPT TO SPEAK TO THAT. I DON'T KNOW THAT I COULD DETAIL ALL OF THE CONSIDERATIONS THAT WETU INTO THEIR THINKING ABOUT IT, THE FACT THAT IT CAME NOW RATHER THAN LATER, IS A MATTER OF SATISFACTION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Q. DO YOU EXPECT OTHER ARAB GOVERNMENT TO FOLLOW SOON?

A. I HAVE NO WAY OF KNOWING.

Q. HOW DO YOU CHARACTERIZE THE SITUATION NOW, BOB? THE SECRETARY SEEMED TO BE RATHER OPTIMISTIC THIS AFTERNOON. IS HE STILL OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE CHANCES FOR A SETTLEMENT?

A. WELL, REMEMBER WHAT I SAID A FEW MINUTES AGO, IN HAVING MESSRS. SISCO AND SAUNDERS GO TO ISRAEL. THE BACKGROUND OF THAT WAS THAT WE DEVELOPED HERE IN ISIRO SOME IDEAS BOTH ON THE IMMEDIATE ISSUES AND ON THE LONGER RANGE QUESTIONS THAT WE FEL WOULD BE OF INTEREST AND WARRANT DISSCUSSION WITH ISRAEL, SO THAT AND INDEED ALL OF THE CONVERSATIONS THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS HAD WITH THE PARTIES OVER THE LAST COUPLE OF WEEKS, PARTICULARLY IN WASHINGTON BUT ALSO IN MOSCOW, WE HAVE FOCUSED A GOOD DEAL OF ATTENTION IN THE FIRST INSTANCE ON THE IMMEDIATE SITUATION ON THE GROUNG BUT ALWAYS KEEPING IN MIND THAT IF THAT COULD BE RESOLVED AND ACCOMMODATIONS REACHED, THAT THAT WOULD MOVE YOU THEN TOWARDS A LONGER TERM QUESTION OF A SETTLEMENT WHICH IS THE BEST WAY I CAN DESCRIBE IT AT THE MOMENT.

Q. BOB, YOUR ANNOUNCEMENT IS PHRASED IN CONDITIONAL TERMS; IT IS AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE TO RESUME RELATIONS. ARE THERE CONDITIONS ON ONE OR THE OTHER SIDE THAT HAVE TO BE FULFILLED BEFORE THIS AGIEMENT IS CONSUMMATED.

A. I WOULDN'T SAY THAT THERE ARE AND I'D BE WILLING TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE WHICH IN FACT THEN ESTABLISHES TWO RESIDENT AMBASSADORS IN PLACE IS DIFFICULT TO DISTINGUISH FROM IN EFFET HAVING DEJURE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, SO I DON'T WANT TO LEAVE THE IMPLICATION THAT

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ANYTHING IS CONDITIONAL HERE.

Q. CAN YOU CLARIFY WHY IT IS CALLED AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE?

A. THIS IS THE WAY THE SECRETARY AND THE PRESIDENT OF EGYPT AND HIS ADVISORS DECIDED TO LEAVE IT FOR THE PRESENT. WELL I JUST HAVE TO LEAVE IT AT THAT.

Q. BOB, PRESIDENT SADAT TODAY AFTER MEETING WITH DR.KISSINGER SAID THAT WITHOUT DOUBT THAT HE WOULD LIKE THE SECRETARY TO CONTINUE TO PLAY THE MIDDLE MAN IN THE SITUATION. DO YOU FORESEE THE SECRETARY REMAINING ACTIVE PERSONALLY IN HELPING THE TWO SIDES TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS?

A. WELL, I THINK YOU CAN ASSUME THAT THE SECRETARY WILL REMAIN PERSONALLY INTERESTED AND TO AN IMPORTANT DEGREE PERSONALLY INVOLVED. WHETHER, WHEN AND IF A NEGOTIATING PROCESS WHICH IN FACT BRINGS THE PARTIES TOGETHER IN SOME FORM AND PL CE YET TO BE AGREED UPON, IT WOULD BE CONSTITUTED, AT A SECRETARY OF STATE LEVEL, I AM INCLINED TO DOUBT. I THINK PROBABLY IT WOULD BE SOMETHING LESS THAN THAT BY COMMON CONSENT OF ALL OF THE GOVERNMENTS, BUT THAT DOESN'T MEAN THAT THE SECRETARY IN WASHINGTON WOULD NOT BE PERSONALLY INVOLVED.

Q. BOB, WHAT IF THE ISRAELIS DON'T LIKE THE IDEA OF ....

A. OF THE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ISSUE, OR ALL?

Q. WHAT WOULD THE RUSSIAN (UNCLEAR)....

A. WELL, I THINK IN PART THAT HAS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT. I'VE ALREADY SAID AND I THINK THOSE WHO COVER WSHINGTON HAVE BEN AWARE THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS SOUGHT ON A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC OCCASIONS THAT I CAN PERSONALLY RECALL OVER THE LAST SEVERAL YEARS, THE RESTORATION OF FULL DIPLOMITIC RELATIONS BETEEN WASHINTON AND CAIRO, SO WE WERE PREPAREDOKOR IT AT ANY TIME.

QM (UNCLEAR)....

A. THE CONVERSATIONS HERE TODAY CLEARLY PRECIPITATED IT, I DOUBT THAT THIS ANNOUNCEMENT WOULD HAVE BEEN MADE IF THE SECRETARY OF STATE WASN'T VISITING CAIRO TODAY, SO CERTAINLY A PRECIPITATE ACTION LIES IN THE TALKS HERE TODAY, THE FACT THAT I

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DON'T HAVE THE CURRRICULUM VITAL E ON THE MAN BEING DESIGNATED BY THE UNITED STATE IS SOMETHING YOU MAY CRITICIZE ME FOR IF YOU LIKE, I DON'T KNOW THAT THEREBY HANGS ALL THAT MUCH.

Q. BOB, THERE GS THE CONDITIONAL IN THE WAY YOU'VE STATED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RELATIONS. MESSRS. SISCO AND SAUNDERS ARE GOING TO ISRAEL TO DISCUSS IDEAS. IF THE ISRAELIS DO NOT APPROVE THOSE IDEAS, IS IT POSSIBLE THAT THIS DECISION ON RELATIONS COULD BE REVERSED?

A. I WOULD EXCLUDE IT.

Q. DO YOU KNOW OF ANY PRECEDENT WHERE AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, WHERE THERE ARE ON-GOING RELATIOS (UNCLEAR) INTERESTS SECTIONTUN THE TWO COUNTRIES?

A. WELL, IN THE PERIOD SINCE 1967, I THINK THAT HAS OCCURRED IN..., WELL, WHERE WE HAD INTEREST SECTIONS, FOR EXAMPLE IN THE SUDAN, WHERE RELATIONS WERE BROKEN WITH THE UNITED STATES IN 1967. NOW WHETHER AT THAT TIME IN RE-ESTABLISHING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONQ WE USED THE PHRASE "AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE", I'M FRANK TO SAY I DON'T REMEMBER. BUT THERE IS PRECEDENT INDEED FOR THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF FULL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN A COUNTRY WHERE THE U.S. HAS BEEN REPRESENTED BY A THIRD PARTY.

Q. (UNCLEAR)

A. I DON'T KNOW THE ANSWER, MURRAY, WHETHER IT'S YES OR NO.

Q. BOB, WILL THIS ANNOUNCEMENT AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN WASHINGTON BE THE FIRST WORD TO ISRAEL ABOUT THIS RESTORATION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH EGYPT?

A. I BELIEVE THAT SOMETHING WAS COMMUNICATED THROUGH OUR CHANNELS TO EGYPT EARLIER TODAY.

Q. YOU MEAN ISRAEL!

A. I'M SORRY, TO ISRAEL, AND WHILE AND WHILE ARRANGEMENTS WERE BEING MADE FOR SISCO AND SAUNDERS TO GET TO ISRAEL, INDEED THE ISRAELIS HAD SENT AN AIRCRAFT TO CYPRUS TO PICK UP SISCO AND SAUDNERS TO FLY THEM TO ISRAEL.

Q. IT WOULD COME, WOULD YOU SAY, AS A SURPRISE TO MRS. MEIR, SHE HAVING BEEN IN WASHINGTON JUST LAST WEEK, IT'S HARD TO JUDGE OTHER PEOPLE'S REACTIONS, BSW SHOULD SHE BE SURPRISED BY THIS ANNOUNCEMENT?

A. THE QUESTION PUT THAT WAY, I MUST ANSWER WITH "NO COMMENT."

Q. (UNCLEAR) THE NET RESULT OF ALL THE ACTIVITY TODAY, THE RRIED VISIT OF SISCO AND SAUNDERS TO ISRAEL (UNCLEAR) ADDITIONAL PRESSURES

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ON ISREAL TO MAKE CONCESSIONS TO THE EGYPTIAN SIDE?

A. I DONT'T THINK THAT WOULD BE A FAIR OR JUSTIFIED CONCLUSION AT ALL. THOSE OF YOU WERE WATCHING IN WASHINGTION WHILE YOU MAY NOT HAVE BEEN AWARE OF THE TOTAL ANATOMY OF THE PROCESS DID KNOW GENERALLY THAT WE ARE HAVING CROSS CONVERSATION WITH THE EGYPTIANS AND WITH THE ISRAELIS, AND TO ANOTHER EXTENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION. I SAID HERE A FEW MINUTES IDMGAT IT WAS ALWAYS ANTICIPATED THAT MR. SISCO WOULD GO BACK THROUGH ISRAEL AT SOME POINT. THE FACT THAT HE IS GOING THERE TODAY IS PRECIPITATED BY THE PROGRESS IN THE CONVERSATIONS MADE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY, PRESIDENT SADAT AND HIS OFFICIALS. I JUST DON'T BELIEVE IT'S FAIR TO SAY THAT THEY ARE BEING SENT THERE TO PRESSURE ISRAEL. ISRAEL HAS A MIND OF ITS OWN, AND WILLL MAKE ITS DECISION IN THE LIGHT OF WHAT IT CONSIDERS TO BE ITS BEST INTERESTS. YEST SIR?

Q. (UNCLEAR)...

A. I'LL TRY IT ONCE MORE. IT IS THAT WE HAVE BEEN KEEPING THE EGYPTIAN SIDE INFORMED OF OUR CONVERSATION WITH ISRAEL, KEEPING ISRAEL INFORMED OF OUR CONVERSATIONS WITH THE EGYPTIANS. MRS. MEIR HERSELF SAID WHEN SHE CAME TO WASHINGTO, NOT ONCE BUT SEVERAL TIMES, THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT ATTEMPTING TO BRING PRESSSURE UPON ISRAEL.NOW WE EITHER HAVE A ROLE TO PLAY HERE IN WHICH WE CAN TRANSMIT THE POSITIONS AND THE ATTITUDES OF THE TWO PRINCIPAL PARTIES THAT WILL REQUIRE SOME FRANKNESS OF EXPRESSION, OR WE DON'T. IT'S OUR BELIEF THAT WE DO, AND THE FACT THAT WE CONTINUE TO HAVE CONTACT IN BOTH TEL AVIV AND CAIRO I THINK IS AMPLE EVIDENCE OF THAT.

Q. BOB - I'M SORRY, I STILL DON'T UNDER. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AN AGREEMENT AND AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE?

A. HERB, IF I SAID IT WAS A DIFFERENCE PERPAPS, OR A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE, WOULD THAT HELP? I'VE ALREADY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT SAYING AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE AND IDENTIFYING AMBASSADORS TO TAKE UP POSTS PROMPTLY IS TO IN EFFECT HAVE FULL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. THE FACT THAT THIS LANGUAGE WAS AGREED UPON TO ... IS ..., IT WAS AGREED TO.

Q. BOB (UNCLEAR). CONVERSATIONS SUGGESTING ESTABLISHMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN SOVIET UNION AND ISREAL/

A. NOT THAT WE'RE AWARE OF.

Q. BOB, SOME OF THE CONFUSION, I THINK HERE, ARISES FROM THE FACT THAT SOME OF US HAD BELIEVED THAT DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS COULD NOT BE RESUMED WITH EGYPT UNTIL THE SITUATION ON THE GROUND WAS RESOLVED IN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER. NOW YOU SAY ...

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A. NOW, I DON'T KNOW THAT THAT WAS EVER SAID QUITE THAT SPECIFICALLY.

Q. WELL, WHAT I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IS WHETHER TODAY YOU ARE ANY MORE OPTIMISTIC THAT THE SITUATION ON THE GROUND CAN BE RESOLVED IN A RELATIVELY SHORT PERIOD OF TIME. DO YOU HAVE ANY REASON AT ALL TO BELIEVE THAT THAT'S POSSIBLE?

A. WE'LL PERHAPS KNOW BETTER AFTER WE'VE HAD CONVERSATIONS WITH ISRAEL, IS THE ONLY COMMON SENSE WAY I CAN ANSWER THAT.

Q. BOB, WITH AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE, WILL THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FULL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, PERIOD, REQUIRE NOW ANOTHER ANNOUNCEMENT?

A. IF YOU LIKE, WE'LL MAKE ANOTHER ONE.

Q. BOB, ON ASSISTANT SECRETARY SISCO, THERE IS A REPORT THAT HE IS INTENDING TO TRAVEL TO KUWAIT (UNCLEAR).

A. WE HAD THOUGHT BEFORE WE LEFT WASHINGTON THAT DAMASCUS MIGHT BE INCLUDED ON HIS ITINERARY AND IT APPARENTLY IS THE FEELING IN DAMASCUS THAT THEY WOULD RATHER PERHAPS HAVE IT OCCUR AT ANOTHER TIME, SO HE WILL NOT BE GOING TO DAMASCUS, ON PRESENT FORM. KUWAIT, I'M FRANK TO TELL YOU, I DON'T KNOW WHAT THESTATUS OF THAT IS, AND THEN ALL OF THE OTHER STOPS THAT GAVE YOU A WEEK OR SO AGO IN WASHINGTON TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE ARE STILL HOLDING.

Q. BOB, YOU JUST SAID THAT THE U.S. WOULD NOT PUT PRESSURE ON ISRAEL. CAN YOU SUGGEST ANYOTHER WAY THAT ISRAEL CAN BE PERSUADED TO WITHDRAW FROM THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES?

A. NO COMMENT.

Q. THANK YOU.

A. WHAT? THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED AND OF EGYPT HAVE AGREED IN PRINCIPLE TO RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATION AT AN EARLY DATE. THE TWO GOVERNMENTS HAVE ALSO AGREED THAT IN THE MEANTIME THE RESPECTIVE INTEREST SECTIONS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES WILL BE RAISED IMMEDIATELY TO THE AMBASSADORIAL LEVEL. THE GOE HAS NAMED AMBASSADOR ASHRAF GHORBAL, THE UNITED STATES HAS DESIGNATED AMBASSADOR HERMANN EILTS. THEY WILL TAKE UP THEIR POSTS PROMPTLY.

END TEXT

DEPT PLEASE REPEAT AS APPRORIATE TO ADDITIONAL INFO ADDRESSEES.
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BACKGROUND BRIEFING

PARTICIPANTS: Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State
Ambassador Robert McCloskey
Peter W. Rodman, NSC Staff
Members of the State Department Press Corps Accompanying Dr. Kissinger

TIME AND DATE: 11:00 - 11:30 p.m., Wednesday, November 7, 1973

PLACE: Suite 1201
Nile Hilton
Cairo

Arnaud deBorchgrave (Newsweek): There are rumors that the Russians have elevated their mission to the proconsul level. [laughter]

Kissinger: For background. I'll take your questions.

Marvin Kalb (CBS): What have you agreed to with Sadat?

Kissinger: I hear most of you feel that we paid something for diplomatic relations and that that is why we announced it.

Ambassador McCloskey: And that it is a form of pressure. And that is why Sisco moved so fast [to go to Tel Aviv].

Kissinger: I wouldn't say that. Sisco went because we made some progress on the ceasefire, and that couldn't be completed without consultations. Based on my consultations with the Prime Minister [in Washington last week], I wouldn't assume it's bad news. But that is speculation. We should wait until Sisco reports.

Is it because we made some changes in our position, or agreed on something unpalatable? For your guidance, it is not the case. We are closer to the Israelis than last week. Events tomorrow will show that.

Why did we establish diplomatic relations? First, from the U.S. side, there never was a reason not to have relations. Relations were broken by Egypt. In this Administration, we have always been ready to resume relations.

In view of the negotiations under Resolution 338, and the U.S. role in these negotiations, it just didn't make any sense not to have relations. The reason comes from the momentum of the diplomacy that will follow, not the negotiations on the ceasefire.

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Jerry Schecter (Time): But we have to solve the immediate problems.

Kissinger: Yes. We must have stabilized the immediate situation enough.

Jerry Schecter: Until the elections in Israel.

Kissinger: Stabilized enough so that the issues -- prisoners, ceasefire, demarcation lines -- have a resolution that is acceptable to both sides.

Marvin Kalb: What happened today that turned the guidance -- not to expect spectacular results, about playing down the possibility of diplomatic relations -- to what can only be interpreted as a major event?

Kissinger: I've said there would be no peace plan and no dramatic conclusion. What happened today was that Egypt stated its willingness to agree to this. We have always been willing.

Unidentified Reporter: We always assumed Egypt had some conditions.

Kissinger: We never said that.

Unidentified Reporter: Egypt didn't tie it to anything?

Kissinger: There has never been a negotiation on the reestablishment of relations as such. We have always discussed it as something that would happen at some point along the road. About the immediate situation, we've hoped to move closer, but not on the basis of the U.S. paying something.

What leaked last week can be compared with what will emerge in the next few days.

Jerry Schecter: The assumption is that Egypt came up with something that was not anticipated in the Washington discussions [with Fahmi], that Sadat came up with something here.

Kissinger: That is partially true. We didn't discuss positions last week in detail.

Murray Marder (Post): There is a considerably contrary view now being circulated, that Sadat came up with stiffer positions today.

Kissinger: That's not my impression [laughter]. That isn't true.

Joseph Kraft: Did your talks here make the ceasefire a more urgent requirement?

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Kissinger: I've heard from some people about the imminence of a breakdown of the ceasefire. That certainly is not official information. I don't believe it is the case. I haven't seen anything to confirm this.

One of the tasks we've set ourselves is to resolve those and then proceed to the negotiations.

The implication of the question is, were we threatened with the breakdown of the ceasefire? I have no information to that effect, and that isn't an element in this -- except, without regard to what some newsmen have said to me, that there is the intellectual possibility that it could breakdown.

Marvin Kalb: Israeli spokesmen said today that Egyptian forces have been placed on high alert.

Kissinger: I have no reason to suppose from my talks here that attacks are imminent. If it happens, you will have been correct. But I have no such information. It is not the reason for what happened today.

From my talks in Washington, I have the impression that the sides are moving closer.

I'm not playing the role of formulating an integrated position, but to help move where the two sides are moving.

As the negotiations come and as the U.S. plays a role in this, better communications are more essential.

Barry Schweid (AP): Today we dropped Syria.

Kissinger: We're prepared to talk to Syria at any level, at any time. It seemed premature a few weeks ago; from my talks with the Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister, it seems that talks could happen.

[others enter]

Kissinger: This is not hot news but general background.

With respect to Syria, perhaps it is difficult for countries I'm not visiting to accept a less senior member of the party, but this is just speculation.

Marvin Kalb: Israel did.

Kissinger: It was always assumed that I wouldn't stop in Israel on this trip.

I saw the Prime Minister in Washington as late as last Saturday night, so there was no need. We changed Sisco's itinerary in order to bring her our reflections on the stabilization of the ceasefire.

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Murray Marder: Why the curious formulation of qualified diplomatic relations -- it is most rare and unprecedented. Doesn't it seem to support the contention that Egypt is treating the diplomatic relations issue as something with a string on it? Is there a different perspective for Egypt than for the U. S. ?

Kissinger: We have never put any conditions to a resumption of diplomatic relations. Since it was Egypt that broke them. The elevation to Ambassadorial rank creates a defacto situation which is hard to distinguish from diplomatic relations. If Egypt attaches conditions to that last legal step, it is up to us whether we want to meet them. Since we have been without relations for six years, we're under no compulsions.

There may be domestic reasons in the major Arab countries why they can't take the full step.

I'm negotiating with Sadat and Fahmi in my channel. I'm not responsible for what the newspapers say. My estimation of the situation is that this reflects progress made in the stabilization of the ceasefire. Whether the progress is enough, we will see when Sisco returns. The substance of negotiations has not been addressed yet by either party.

Unidentified Reporter: Has Egypt accepted direct talks?

Kissinger: That depends on the definition. Talks have been accepted under 338 and "under appropriate auspices" means "in the same room." There is some delicacy. Is someone calls it "indirect talks," we won't engage in a semantic debate.

Marvin Kalb: Have you resolved the problem of the Third Army?

Kissinger: That remains to be seen.

Marvin Kalb: Have you the framework for resolution of this?

Kissinger: Yes. But there are interrelated problems -- the prisoners, etc. When Sisco returns -- if we ever see him again [laughter] -- we'll brief you on the plane.

You are really on the wrong track if you think there are new horrendous conditions being brought to Israel.

Unidentified Reporter: If they are not horrendous new conditions, then is there a reasonable quid pro quo?

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Kissinger: Based on my discussions, I think what is being brought to her is closer to her needs than what was discussed last week.

Richard Valeriani (NBC): In your talks with the Prime Minister and Sadat, you dealt with immediate problems, and the process to follow -- but not the substance?

Kissinger: The substance was not dealt with any way.

Robert Toth (L.A. Times): Will talks start?

Kissinger: If the first phase succeeds and is successively resolved.

I have read an obsession in the press about tactical maneuvering more than about the heart of the problem.

If the first phase succeeds, the next phase will be in a time frame similar to that between October 22 and now.

Robert Toth: The end of the year?

Kissinger: Possibly. It is a wild guess.

Unidentified Reporter: Isn't the first phase a stumbling block?

Kissinger: It is a weird ceasefire, with the armies intertwined the way they are. It is difficult.

Thank you gentlemen.

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FOR THE SECRETARY FROM SISCO

DEPARTMENT PASS NATO CAPS

E.O. 11652: XGDS
TAGS: PFOR, XF, NATO
SUBJECT: ASSISTANT SECRETARY SISCO'S MIDDLE EAST/EUROPE TRIP - BRIEFING OF NATO - NOVEMBER 14 - QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS SESSIBN

1. AFTER MY PRESENTATION TO NATO COUNCIL, I FIELDED FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FROM ASSEMBLED AMBASSADORS. ALL PERM REPS SPOKE, WITH EXCEPTION THOSE OF UK AND ICELAND.
2. BELGIAN AMBASSADOR SAID RECENT ACTIONS OF U.S. IN MIDDLE EAST HAD MERIT IN THREE WAYS (A) IN STOPPING IMMEDIATE HOSTILITIES, (B) IN PREVENTING LOCAL CONFLICT FROM ESCALATING INTO GLOBAL ONE, AND (C) IN NOT LOSING TRACK OF GOAL OF OVERALL FAIR AND JUST MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT.
3. BELGIAN THEN SAID WITH REGARD TO FUTURE ROLE ALLIES MIGHT PLAY, CONSULTATIONS WOULD BE ESSENTIAL TO THAT END. ONLY WITH CONSULTATIONS COULD THE ALLIES SUPPORT DEVELOPMENTS AS THEY UNFOLDED. THE BELGIAN AMBASSADOR THEN POSED SPECIFIC QUESTIONS ON THE ROLE OF THE SOVIET UNION AND ON THE PALESTINIAN PROBLEM.
4. RE ROLE OF SOVIETS, I SAID IT SEEMED BEST TO DESCRIBE IT IN TWO PHASES. FIRST, US AND USSR HAD JOINED TOGETHER AS CO-SPONSORS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS. THIS REFLECTED DECISIONS ON PART OF BOTH

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PARTIES TO BRING AN END TO CONFLICT. SECOND PHASE REFLECTS PRIMARY ACTIVITY ON PART OF U.S., WHILE SOVIETS KEPT INFORMED IN CONTINUING CONTACT; HOWEVER, SOVIETS DID NOT TAKE PART IN NEGOTIATIONS AND SIX-POINT AGREEMENT CAME ABOUT LARGELY AS RESULT OF DISCUSSIONS WITH EGYPTIANS AND ISRAELIS. IN THIS CONNECTION, PRESIDENT SADAT HIMSELF TOOK THE INITIATIVE TO SEND HIS FOREIGN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON TO LAY THE GROUNDWORK FOR KISSINGER'S VISIT TO CAIRO. I SAID U.S. ATTACHES GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THIS DEMONSTRATED DESIRE OF EGYPT TO NEGOTIATE AND TO EGYPT'S WILLINGNESS TO RESUME IN PRINCIPLE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH U.S. WE HAVE DISTINCT IMPRESSION THAT ARABS CONTINUE TO SEE U.S. AS KEY ELEMENT NECESSARY TO BRING ABOUT MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT BASED ON SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 242.

5. I ADDED THAT AS WE LOOK AHEAD, PEACE CONFERENCE WILL BE A VERY IMPORTANT TEST OF HOW FAR SOVIET UNION IS READY TO GO TO MOVE FROM CEASEFIRE TO THAT COOPERATION TO ACHIEVE LASTING PEACE.

6. WITH REGARD TO PALESTINIAN PROBLEM, THIS IS A MATTER WHICH IS APT TO COME UP IN CONTEXT OF QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION AT ANY PEACE CONFERENCE. U.S. HAS LONG BELIEVED THERE CAN BE NO DURABLE PEACE IN AREA UNLESS THERE ARE PROVISIONS FOR LEGITIMATE CONCERNS OF PALESTINIANS. ON THE QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION, WE ATTACH IMPORTANCE TO THE ARABS THEMSELVES DEVELOPING A COMMON POSITION IN THE FIRST INSTANCE.

7. CATALANO (ITALY) INQUIRED SPECIFICALLY WHAT ACTIONS ALLIES COULD UNDERTAKE IN ORDER TO BE HELPFUL, AND HOW PROBLEM OF JERUSALEM WOULD BE HANDLED. HE PICKED UP MY COMMENT ON DANGER OF EUPHORIA.

8. I SAID THAT IT IMPORTANT NOT TO STIMULATE UNDUE EXPECTATIONS; ROAD AHEAD WOULD BE DIFFICULT AND TAKE TIME. WITH REGARD TO GUARANTEES, I SAID THAT WHEN I HAD REFERRED IN MY PRESENTATION TO IMPORTANCE OF A PEACE AGREEMENT IN WHICH PARTIES WOULD UNDERTAKE OBLIGATIONS IN RELATION TO EACH OTHER AS A PRIMARY GUARANTEE, THIS WAS NOT INTENDED NECESSARILY TO EXCLUDE OTHER KINDS OF GUARANTEES. HOWEVER, U.S. IS STILL STUDYING MATTER AND WE HAVE NOT MADE ANY DEFINITIVE JUDGMENTS ON WHOLE QUESTION.

9. ON QUESTION OF WHAT EUROPEAN ALLIES COUWD DO, I SAID THAT U.S. WOULD WELCOME ANY IDEAS ALLIES MIGHT HAVE,

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PARTICULARLY AS THEY RELATE TO AN OVERALL SETTLEMENT. I REMINDED THEM AGAIN OF YOUR STATEMENT IN WASHINGTON INDICATING WILLINGNESS ON OUR PART TO CONSULT OUR ALLIES, AND IN A TIMELY FASHION.

10. WITH REGARD TO ITALIANS' OBSERVATIONS ON JERUSALEM, I SAID THAT EVERYBODY HAS AGREED THAT THIS MOST DIFFICULT QUESTION LIKELY BE LAST ON AGENDA. I REITERATED THAT U.S. HAS SO FAR NOT GONE INTO DETAILED DISCUSSIONS WITH PARTIES ON THIS ISSUE AND THAT U.S. HAS NO PRECONCEIVED PLAN; I SAID THIS QUESTIONS WILL ALSO HAVE BE BE ADDRESSED PRAGMATICALLY AS OTHER ELEMENTS OF A SETTLEMENT.

11. CANADIAN REP REQUESTED FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE BAB EL MANDAB BLOCKADE, ON SITUATION ON THE ROAD TO SUEZ, AND HOW VIEWS OF ARAB RADICALS WOULD AFFECT APPROACH OF OTHER ARABS TO A SETTLENT.

12. I RESPONDED VERY BRIEFLY AND GUARDLY. I SAID THAT QUESTION OF BLOCKADE IS NOT INCLUDED IN AGREEMENT ITSELF. ISRAEL BELIEVES THAT BLOCKADE, EVEN AN UNDECLARED ONE, IS A VIOLATION OF CEASEFIRE. I SAID I COULD REPORT THAT BOTH SIDES ARE KEENLY AWARE OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS ISSUE, AND WE WILL HAVE TO WAIT AND SEE HOW THIS EVOLVES IN THE FUTURE.

13. WITH REGARD TO THE SUEZ ROAD, I SAID THAT IN OUR CONVERSATIONS WITH ISRAELIS, WE HAD TALKED IN TERMS OF ONLY TWO CHECKPOINTS, ONE AT WESTERN LIMIT OF ISRAELI-HELD AREA AND ONE AT THE CANAL OFFLOADING POINT. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THERE WOULD BE NO ISRAELI INSPECTION TO VERIFY NON-MILITARY NATURE OF SUPPLIES MOVING THROUGH THE CHECKPOINT AT WEST END. IT WAS EQUALLY CLEAR THAT THERE WOULD BE ISRAELI PARTICIPATION IN INSPECTION AT SUEZ CANAL WHERE SUPPLIES WOULD BE OFFLOADED TO GO ACROSS TO EGYPTIAN THIRD ARMY. BETWEEN THESE TWO POINTS THERE WAS NO SPECIFICITY ON ARRANGEMENTS AT INTERMEDIATE CHECK-POINTS.

14. REGARDING ARAB RADICALS, I SAID THAT IN CAIRO THE U.S. GOT THE DISTINCT IMPRESSION THAT THE EGYPTIANS CONSIDERED THIS PROBLEM AS MANAGEABLE. THIS WAS PARTLY BECAUSE EGYPT AND SYRIA HAD ACQUITTED THEMSELVES WELL ON BATTLEFRONT. BUT RELATIVE MANAGEABILITY OF RADICALS DEPENDED ON PROGRESS TOWARD AN OVERALL SETTLEMENT. SETTLEMENT MUST BE OF KIND THAT MEETS LEGITIMATE CONCERNS OF ISRAELIS AND ALL ARABS, INCLUDING PALESTINIANS.

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L5. NETHERLANDS REPS INQUIRED ABOUT CONSULTATIONS, STRESSING THAT THERE HAD BEEN BREAKDOWN IN COMMUNICATIONS AND THAT NATO WAS PLACE WHERE CONSULTATION AMONG ALLIES SHOULD TAKE PLACE. HE SAID THAT HE AND HIS FOREIGN MINISTER SAW SISCO'S BRIEFING TODAY AS IMPORTANT FIRST INITIATIVE WHICH THE U.S. HAS TAKEN TO RESOLVE THIS PROBLEM OF CONSULTATIONS. HE THOUGHT THERE OUGHT TO BE A FOLLOW-UP. I SAID I WOULD REPORT THESE VIEWS TO WASHINGTON, AND I REITERATED OUR INTENTION TO CONTINUE CONSULTATIONS WITH OUR ALLIES.

L6. TURKISH REP NOTED KEEN INTEREST OF TURKEY IN THESE DEVELOPMENTS AND INQUIRED ABOUT QUESTION OF SYRIA AND IRAQ AND WHETHER THEY CONSIDERED THEMSELVES BOUND BY CEASEFIRE.

L7. I SAID U.S. HAS IMPRESSION THAT SYRIA HAD ACCEPTED CEASEFIRE (IRAQ HAD NOT DONE SO FORMALLY).

L8. GERMAN REP RETURNED TO QUESTION OF ROLE OF USSR AND INQUIRED WHY IN MY OPINION SOVIETS ARE BEHAVING AS THEY ARE. I SAID THAT REGARDLESS OF AMBIGUITY IN SOVIET PRESS STATEMENTS ON SIX-POINT AGREEMENT, I BELIEVED SOVIETS RECOGNIZE THAT CONSOLIDATION OF CEASEFIRE AND OPENING OF PEACE CONFERENCE WERE DESIRABLE. THERE WAS PROBABLY SOME AMBIVALENCE IN THE SOVIET ATTITUDE; A DESIRE FOR POSITIVE RESULTS BUT CONSCIOUS THAT IT HAS PLAYED NO SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN SECURING SIX-POINT AGREEMENT. U.S. INTENDS TO CONTINUE CONSULTATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION, NEXT STAGE BEING ORGANIZATION AND MODALITIES OF PEACE CONFERENCE. ON LARGER QUESTION, I SAID PEACE CONFERENCE WILL TEST SOVIET INTENTIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AREA.

L9. I SAID THAT U.S. TOOK VERY SERIOUSLY SOVIET NOTE THAT CAME TO US ON EVENING PRIOR TO U.S. MILITARY ALERT. WE REFUSED TO JOIN IN MILITARY INTERVENTION WITH SOVIETS AND AN ALERT PROVED TO BE EFFECTIVE RESPONSE TO THREAT OF UNILATERAL ACTION. NEXT MORNING WORD CAME SOVIETS JOINING US TO SUPPORT UN FORCE AS ALTERNATIVE.

20. I THEN SAID FORCEFULLY TO THE COUNCIL: IN TAKING THIS ACTION THERE WAS NO DOUBT IN OUR MINDS THAT WE WERE ACTING FIRST, IN OUR OWN INTERESTS; SECONDLY, IN

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Department of State **TELEGRAM**

SECRET

INTERESTS OF NOT UPSETTING BALANCE IN MIDDLE EAST. I SAID THAT IF THE ALLIES HAD A CRITICISM THEY COULD ASK WHY WE DID NOT TELEPHONE THEM AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, BUT THERE SHOULD BE NO DOUBT ABOUT THE NEED THAT EXISTED FOR U.S. ACTION, THE PURPOSES OF IT AND THE RESULTS OF IT SERVED U.S. AND NATO INTERESTS AND THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN THE AREA.

21. DANISH REP ASKED WHETHER OUR VISIT HAD RESULTED IN ANY CHANGE IN SAUDI ARABIA'S OIL POLICY. I REPLIED THAT WE COULD REPORT NO NEW DECISIONS IN THIS RESPECT BY SAUDI GOVERNMENT. U.S. HAD, HOWEVER, MADE IT ABUNDANTLY CLEAR BOTH IN RIYADH AND OTHER ARAB CAPITALS THAT IF ARABS EXPECTED U.S. TO PLAY CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE IN BRINGING ABOUT ARAB-ISRAELI PEACE SETTLEMENT, U.S. WOULD NOT DO SO UNDER THREAT OF AN OIL EMBARGO AGAINST US AND OUR FRIENDS.

22. GREEK REP ASKED QUESTION WHICH REFLECTED HIS PERSONAL DOUBTS ABOUT POSSIBILITIES OF ARAB UNITY IN CONTEXT OF NEGOTIATIONS. I REPLIED THAT WE WERE WELL AWARE OF DIFFICULTIES BUT U.S. FELT THAT IF PEACE SETTLEMENT COULD BE ACHIEVED THERE WAS HOPE THAT SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF THIS SETTLEMENT WOULD BE STRONG ENOUGH SO THAT ARAB FORCES OF PEACE WOULD HAVE UPPER HAND OVER EXTREME ELEMENTS. THERE COULD NOT BE LASTING SOLUTION IN WHICH EGYPT, SYRIA, ISRAEL AND OTHER PRINCIPAL PARTIES WERE SATISFIED BUT IN WHICH PALESTINIAN QUESTION REMAINED CANCEROUS SORE. REAL HOPE FOR THE FUTURE, SISCO SAID, IS THAT BOTH SIDES APPEAR TO BE SICK AND TIRED OF WHAT HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR THE LAST 25 YEARS.

23. LUXEMBOURG REP INQUIRED ABOUT CHINESE INFLUENCE ON VARIOUS ARAB GROUPS. SISCO REPLIED WE HAVE SEEN NO SIGNS OF SERIOUS CHINESE INTEREST IN BECOMING INVOLVED.

24. FRENCH AMBASSADOR THANKED ME FOR VERY INTERESTING BRIEFING. HE SAID, "WE CAN CONGRATULATE OURSELVES TOGETHER WITH THE WHOLE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY." REFERRING TO CONSULTATIONS WHICH HE NOTED SISCO HAD ADMITTED WERE NOT PERFECT, AMBASSADOR SAID THERE WERE LESSONS FOR FUTURE. NO DOUBT, HE SAID, U.S. HAD REASON

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TO ACT AS IT DID ON NIGHT OF OCTOBER 25; NO DOUBT, HE SAID, THIS ACTION DID GET DESIRED RESULTS. BUT HE WISHED TO SAY ALSO THAT IF CONTENTS OF BHEZHNEV NOTE OF OCTOBER 24 TO NIXON HAD BEEN REVEALED TO ALLIES AT TIME "MAYBE WE WOULD HAVE UNDERSTOOD BETTER AND SOONER."

25. FRENCHMAN SAID FRANCE NEVER CRITICIZED WHAT MEASURES WERE TAKEN, OR NECESSITY FOR THESE MEASURES. HE SAID HIS COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS ON OCTOBER 26 REFERRED TO WHETHER ALERT OF U.S. FORCES IN EUROPE SHOULD HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED IN COUNCIL BECAUSE THIS ACTION BY U.S. HAD SERIOUS EFFECT WITHIN THE TREATY AREA.

26. FRENCH AMBASSADOR RE-EMPHASIZED THAT U.S. NO DOUBT HAD GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT ACTION IT WAS TAKING WAS CORRECT ON STRATEGIC SCALE BUT IN CONTEXT OF COUNCIL WITH ITS GAPS IN INFORMATION AND ITS DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW, THIS ACTION CAUSED DIFFERENT REACTIONS. DE ROSE SAID IF CONSULTATIONS HAD BEEN QUICKER ALLIED REACTION WOULD HAVE BEEN DIFFERENT.
27. I FELT FOREGOING EXPLANATION OF OUR ACTIONS I HAD GIVEN ALREADY DEALT WITH POINTS RAISED BY FRENCH REP, AND I THEREFORE DID NOT ATTEMPT TO REFUTE FURTHER THE FRENCH COMMENTS, SAYING MERELY THAT I APPRECIATED HIS FRANKNESS AND WOULD REPORT HIS VIEWS FULLY.

ANNENBERG

NOTE: NOTE PASSED NATO CAPS BY OC/T.

NOTE: NOT SENT TO AMEMBASSY TOKYO AND SEOUL BY OC/T PER S/S-O. SENT WHITE HOUSE FOR THE SECRETARY ABOARD AIRCRAFT.

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GDR MINING DELEGATION TO VISIT ANNABA, ALGIERS

Algiers APS in French 1100 GMT 5 Nov 73 L

[Text] Algiers--At the invitation of the federation of mine workers, a delegation of the GDR Council for Mines and Energy will pay a visit to Algeria from 4 to 14 November. The delegation, which will be led by Werner Froehlich, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Mines and Energy, will stay in Annaba from 6 to 9 November visiting the Ouenza Mines and industrial complexes in the area. The delegation will return to Algiers on 9 November where it will remain until 12 November.

LIBYA

PAPER CITES WORLD SUPPORT FOR ARAB CAUSE

Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 5 Nov 73 M

[Text] Tripoli--Under the headline "The World Peoples' Understanding of Our Cause Confirms Their Recognition of Our Role in Fighting Injustice," the newspaper AL-FAJR AL-JADID says: The world peoples' unanimity in condemning the Zionist aggression clearly means that these peoples and governments understand the Arab nation's role in defending the issues of right, justice and humanity and in fighting the conspiracies of the aggressive forces against freedom-loving peoples. The paper refers to the political defeat dealt Israel in Africa where 26 African states have severed political relations with it. It also refers to the positive attitude of certain friendly states toward this conflict.

AL-FAJR AL-JADID's editorial today comments on Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's trips to Baghdad and Damascus. The paper states that it is very clear that the activities of the leader of the 1 September revolution concern the battle which must be fought on a national level through the mobilization of all efforts and resources. The aim should be to uproot aggression, not just remove its effects.

CHAIRMAN AL-QADHDHAFI ENDS 1-DAY TRIP TO SYRIA

[Editorial Report--M] Tripoli Domestic Service signed off at 0100 GMT on 6 November 1973 after carrying a newscast in which Libyan Chairman al-Qadhdhafi was reported as leaving Damascus yesterday. The radio states that "brother chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, accompanied by Revolution Command Council member Maj 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Huni left Damascus after a 1-day visit to Syria, during which he held talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad." As of 0105 GMT, no source has reported on the arrival of Al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli.

MOROCCO

TANGIERS RADIO REPORTS KISSINGER'S ARRIVAL IN RABAT

Tangiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2130 GMT 5 Nov 73 L

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived in Rabat this evening on a visit that will last until tomorrow afternoon. The visit of the U.S. secretary of state to our country is part of his tour of a number of Arab and Asian countries to ascertain the viewpoints **of these countries'** leaders on the necessary means for attaining a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

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Hassan Receives Kissinger

Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Nov 73 L

[Text] We have just learned that his majesty King Hassan II at 2300 tonight received Mr Henry Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state, who arrived in Rabat this evening. Discussions between his majesty King Hassan II and the American secretary are still in progress.

RABAT RADIO ON KISSINGER VISIT TO MOROCCO

Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Nov 73 L

[Talk]

[Excerpts] American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will arrive today in Morocco. He is visiting our country within the framework of the efforts to find a just and durable solution to the painful problem which the Middle East lives, and within the framework of the relations of sincere friendship, mutual confidence and respect between the two countries since the establishment of the American state.

The Middle East problem has taken various different shapes in the 25 years since the problem started. But after the 6 October war the situation seems to be characterized by the following: The end of the so-called invincibility of Israel, the unification of the Arab countries' stands and efforts, concentration of the Arab nation's will on shouldering all sacrifices to defend its rights [words indistinct], solidarity of world public opinion with the Arab countries and support for them, the desire of the superpowers to immediately work and exert necessary efforts to find and implement a just solution and the advent of the policy of consultation and exchange of views between superpowers [words indistinct].

Kissinger comes to Rabat on a mission [words indistinct]. He will find in our inspired king a responsible person and an experienced leader who is very determined and sincerely desires to cooperate in reaching a sound settlement. Since his ma esty the king--may God grant him victory--declared his viewpoint on the Middle East, his majesty has been giving sound advice and predicting events [words indistinct]. In the forthcoming days, Kissinger will hold other talks in several African and Asian countries. We are sure that the Rabat talks will have a most useful effect on the tour of the American secretary of state, and they will have the good impact that always characterizes measures approved by his majesty and which en oy his recommendation.

KISSINGER VISIT NO 1 TOPIC IN MOROCCAN PRESS

Rabat MAP in French 1200 GMT 5 Nov 73 L--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Rabat--The topic attracting most attention in today's papers is the arrival in Rabat today of the U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The Istiqlal Party publishes on the front page of L'OPINION an open letter to Kissinger, Ahmed Alaqui, director of MATIN, signs an open letter to the secretary of state, and the Moroccan Association of Support for the Palestinian Struggle addresses an open letter to the U.S. Government.

ISTIQLAL ADDRESSES OPEN LETTER TO KISSINGER

Rabat MAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Nov 73 L--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Rabat--Today AL-'ALAM, organ of the Istiqlal Party, publishes the text of an open letter from the Istiqlal Party to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on the occasion of his visit to Morocco. The letter, signed by Allal al-Fasi, leader of the party, reads:

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PRESIDENT CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO SOVIET LEADERS

Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Nov 73 M

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has sent the following congratulatory telegram to the Soviet leaders:

Mr Leonid Brezhnev, Mr Nikolay Podgornyy and Mr Aleksey Kosygin:

It gives me pleasure on the anniversary of the Great October Revolution to express to you and to your comrades in the party and the government and to the friendly Soviet peoples, on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and on my behalf, sincerest congratulations and best wishes.

The many years of cooperation in the various fields and in the common struggle that our people are waging against Zionism, colonialism and imperialism and all forms of aggression and exploitation have strengthened the friendship between our countries, parties and peoples. Events have proven that this friendship is the basis on which Syrian Arab-Soviet relations are founded and that it is stronger than the attempts by the enemies to rupture it.

I take this opportunity to express to you the great appreciation for the sincere support that the Soviet Union is giving to the Arab people in their just struggle to deter aggression, to liberate the occupied Arab lands, and to presserve the Arab Palestinian people's rights.

Friends, I wish you health, happiness and success and continued prosperity for the Soviet peoples.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

7 NOV REPORT ON BORDER CLASH WITH ISRAEL

Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: At 1150 today, the enemy tried to dispatch some of his elements in the direction of our forward positions in the northern sector of the front. Our forces confronted these elements, clashed with them, and forced them to stop. Our artillery also silenced the enemy artillery and sources of fire.

HUSAYN LEAVES DAMASCUS FOLLOWING MEETING WITH AL-ASAD

Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Excerpt] King Husayn of Jordan left Damascus at 0115 today. He was seen off at the airport by President Hafiz al-Asad, Prime Minister Mahmud al-Ayyubi, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Muhammad Haydar, Deputy Commander in Chief of the Army and Armed Forces and Defense Minister Maj Gen Mustafa Talas. First Deputy Defense Minister Maj Gen 'Awwad Bagh, and the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Damascus. President Hafiz al-Asad and King Husayn held a meeting behind closed doors at 2215 yesterday.

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6 NOV REPORTAGE ON WAR-RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

Kissinger Arrives in Cairo

Cairo MENA in English 2251 GMT 6 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo, Nov. 6 (MENA)--U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived here from Tunis at midnight Cairo time, 2200 GMT, aboard a special airliner. He was welcomed at Cairo International Airport by Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi.

7 Nov Meeting With As-Sadat

Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Nov 73 M

[Text] The radio correspondent has learned that President Anwar as-Sadat will receive U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger tomorrow morning in order to exchange views on the recent developments in the Middle East crisis and Egypt's views on finding peace in the area.

Talks between Dr Henry Kissinger and Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi will begin tomorrow afternoon in order to complete the talks which began in New York on the Middle East crisis.

Isma'il Fahmi will hold a luncheon banquet in At-Tahrir club in honor of the U.S. secretary of state.

As-Sadat Receives Fahmi

Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 6 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has received Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi.

Spokesman Holds Press Conference

Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 6 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--At his press conference today, the official spokesman Ahmad Anis said that Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi will submit a report today to the president on his discussions with President Nixon, Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger and the UN secretary general, Kurt Waldheim. The spokesman added: It is worth mentioning that this is happening on the day when the U.S. secretary of state is due in Cairo. Undoubtedly, the president's meeting with Dr Kissinger will have very important results.

The first question came from (Hisau Yasinobi), the correspondent of the Japanese MAINICHI press group. The question said: If Israel withdraws from all Sinai and requests that Sharm ash-Shaykh be placed under international control, would your government consent to this? If Israel demands minor modifications of the borders as a condition for implementing Resolution 242, would your government consent to this? If Israel agreed to complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab lands, would your government be prepared to recognize the existence of the Jewish state?

The official spokesman answered: The second provision of Security Council Resolution No 338 stipulates immediate implementation of Resolution 242 of 1967. Therefore, duty dictates the implementation of Resolution 242 in all its provisions. We must say here that the two superpowers presented Resolution No 338 and guaranteed its implementation.

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I wish to add that in his speech to the People's Assembly and the ASU Central Committee President Anwar as-Sadat made specific proposals in this respect. These proposals included an affirmation that Egypt insists on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab lands occupied in 1967. I wish to add that Resolution 242, which was unanimously approved by the Security Council and accepted by Egypt later, constitutes the basis to which Egypt adheres in this regard.

The second question, which came from the same Japanese correspondent, said: Will your government discuss the Palestinian problem with Dr Kissinger? If so, what sort of proposals will your government submit? In other words, what are the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people?

The official spokesman answered: In the 16 October speech at the People's Assembly and the Central Committee, the president explained that the Palestinians alone and nobody else are entitled to speak about the rights of the people of Palestine. I wish to point out here that Resolution No 242, the implementation of which the two superpowers have guaranteed in accordance with resolution 338 of 1973, provides for finding a just solution to the Palestinian question.

The third question came from Muhammad Mustafa, the correspondent of the Jordanian daily AS-SABAH. It said: What are your comments on the withdrawal of the Iraqi troops, bearing in mind that we are still in a state of war with the enemy?

Anis replied: There is coordination among the various Arab states regarding the various questions related to the Arab issue. Premier Boumediene is currently making visits within the framework of the Arab meetings which are taking place on the highest level. The Arab plan for confronting Israel and those supporting Israel will be determined in the light of these meetings. On this occasion, I wish to praise the Arab stand which reflected complete cooperation and coordination on the official and **popular** levels, and which has manifested splendid Arab solidarity in the various political, military and economic fields. I will not forget to note the big effect which this united stand has had on our enemy and the far-reaching effects which the use of oil as a weapon has produced. These both have a role in solving the crisis.

The fourth question came from Riyad abu Milhim, the correspondent of the Lebanese daily AL-MUHARRIR. It said: Did the discussions of Egyptian Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi in Washington produce positive results which could help in solving the crisis on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied after the 1967 aggression?

The official spokesman answered: Isma'il Fahmi will submit his report to the president today on all the discussions he had with President Nixon, Secretary of State Kissinger and UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. It is worth mentioning that this is happening on the day when the U.S. secretary of state is due in Cairo. Undoubtedly the president's meeting with Dr Kissinger will have very important results.

The fifth and sixth questions came from Pierre St Germain, the correspondent of LA PRESSE MONTREAL in Canada. The fifth question said: Is it true that the recent Arab oil ministers conference in Kuwait has decided that the Saudi Kingdom should halt its oil exports to Canada, or at least to boycott certain Canadian refineries?

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The official spokesman answered: At their meeting of 5 November in Kuwait, the Arab oil ministers turned the recommendation which they had adopted on 17 October into a resolution. This recommendation provides for banning the direct and indirect export of crude oil, oil products and hydrocarbon materials to the United States and the Netherlands, and that an equal quantity be reduced from the production of each state.

The sixth and final question said: Is the Egyptian Government satisfied with the neutral policy which Canada adopts toward the Arab-Israeli dispute?

The official spokesman answered: The Egyptian Government welcomes all just stands on the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Spokesman on Strait Blockade

Cairo DPA in Arabic 1815 GMT 6 Nov 73 M

[Excerpt] Cairo--Official Egyptian Government spokesman Ahmad Anis said today that Egypt will only discuss the question of the blockade it has imposed in the Bab el Mandeb Strait, which represents the southern approach to the Red Sea for ships sailing to Israel, when the peace conference discusses all aspects of establishing a just and durable peace in the area.

In his press conference today, Ahmad Anis denied speculations that Egypt will end its blockade in Bab el Mandeb--a blockade which is mainly directed against oil supplies to Israel, and its exports to Africa and Asia--when Israel returns to the 22 October cease-fire lines as demanded by the Security Council.

Military Spokesman's Press Conference

Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 6 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--Military Spokesman Maj Gen 'Izz ad-Din Mukhtar held a press conference this afternoon at the Arab television center. The press conference was attended by correspondents from international news agencies and the television media.

The first question was: "Have the 22 October cease-fire lines been determined?"

He replied: I would like to say that we have answered this question more than once, the last time was yesterday. I would like to add, or rather reiterate, the answer that I made yesterday: These lines are determined by the statements of Israeli officials on 22 October and Statement No 58 issued by the General Command of the Armed Forces. The Egyptian viewpoint in this regard has been made known to the chief UN observer. The matter is clear and does not involve any ambiguity as the Israeli side alleges.

The second question was: "Has the Arab Republic of Egypt fixed any deadline for the determination of the cease-fire lines, particularly on the west bank of the canal, before taking measures?"

The military spokesman answered: Again, I would like to make it clear that this question was answered yesterday and the day before. Generally, we adhere to the Security Council resolution providing for the immediate return to the 22 October lines. Moreover, the United States and the Soviet Union have guaranteed the implementation of Resolution No 338.

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The third question was: "In case Israel only agrees to pull back its forces to the lines that existed on 22 October 1973, will the blockade on Bab el Mandeb Strait be lifted?"

The spokesman replied: In this regard, I would like to make the following clear: President Anwar as-Sadat, in his recent press conference, already said that the immediate implementation of [the resolution on] the return of the Israeli forces to the 22 October lines will be followed by the convening of a peace conference that would discuss all the articles of Security Council Resolutions Nos. 338, 339 and 242 in order to reach the appropriate solutions to establish peace and security in the area.

The fourth question was: "During the week which preceded the cease-fire, the Egyptian Armed Forces General Command issued a communique saying that it downed eight Mirage planes belonging to a foreign state. "No additional information was given about this incident. Do we assume that they were Israeli planes? If so, why was it not stated that they were Israeli planes as was the case in the other communiques? To whom do these planes belong if they are not Israeli planes, and where were they shot down?"

The military spokesman answered: I wish to explain that some of the points were incorrectly mentioned in this question. To prove this, I will refer to the text of Communique No 60 which was issued on 24 October.

The military spokesman then read the text of the communique which says: As a result of the enemy's continued air attack on the positions of our forces east of the canal, our fighter planes intercepted the enemy. A dogfight took place and eight enemy Mirage planes were shot down. It has been observed that some of the Mirage planes which attacked our forces today belong to the air force of a foreign state.

The military spokesman then said: I believe this statement is clear, and there is nothing vague in it. Therefore, it requires no further clarification. I add that the Egyptian pilots have confirmed what was mentioned in the communique.

The fifth question concerned the handing over of the Israeli wounded prisoner Captain Dan Avy-Dan, and whether this is considered a beginning for the exchange of the wounded prisoners of war, and whether this has a political significance.

The military spokesman said: There has been talk about this issue more than once. You have ascertained that we speak the truth in this matter. After the IDF spokesman denied the report, he later admitted its authenticity and said that the wounded person is Dan Avy-Dan. This is the first name on the lists of the wounded prisoners. These lists have been handed over to the Red Cross society. There is no political significance in this other than showing the good intentions of Egypt.

The official spokesman further said: There is a request for photographing the operation of exchanging the prisoners when it takes place. I wish to explain that the operation of exchanging the prisoners will take place under the supervision of the Red Cross organization. Undoubtedly, we will give all of you the opportunity to attend this operation and for you to do the necessary photographing under the supervision of the Egyptian local authorities and with the approval of the Red Cross.

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7 NOV REPORTAGE ON WAR-RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

As-Sadat-Kissinger Meeting

Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] A private meeting between President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger began at At-Tahirah Palace at 1005 today.

The American secretary of state arrived at At-Tahirah Palace at 1000 today accompanied by Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi.

AL-AHRAM on Kissinger Visit

Cairo MENA in Arabic 0320 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--AL-AHRAM writes that the value of U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger's visit to the Middle East depends on the successful fulfillment of the commitments undertaken by the United States so that misinterpretation of commitments will not continue to be used as a justification for Israel's presistent obstruction of a solution and for causing an already troubled situation to explode.

In an article today, AL-AHRAM explains the commitments which the United States has undertaken and which Egypt considers essential for the establishment of the necessary basis for a political solution to the Middle East crisis. The paper writes: The United States has declared its commitment to UN Security Council Resolution No 338 of 22 October 1973. This resolution sets the basis for the cease-fire and provides for a peace conference and Israel's withdrawal without delay. But Israel has openly violated the cease-fire lines and refuses to return to these lines.

The United States has also declared its commitment to UN Security Council Resolution No 242 of 22 November 1967 as the basis for solving the conflict, the paper writes. There is no doubt that Egypt's interpretation of the provisions of this resolution differ from that of the United States. But it is worth stressing here that Israel has been using this misinterpretation for 6 years to avoid withdrawing at all and to consolidate its occupation of the Arab lands and to continue to violate the sovereignty of the neighboring Arab states.

AL-AHRAM adds that the United States has also accepted the fact that a just solution to the question of the Palestinian Arab people is a necessary condition for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the area. The United States officially committed itself to this in the joint statement issued following Brezhnev's visit to Washington last June. But, the paper says, Israel refuses to accept the establishment of any national entity for the Palestinian Arab people.

The paper says that the test of how sincere the United States is in seeking a radical solution to the crisis is how prepared it is to translate its public commitments on these three questions into practical measures that will bind Israel to follow the course of legitimacy in order to reach a just and lasting peace.

In conclusion, the paper writes that if Henry Kissinger's talks in Cairo are confined to discussing measures to consolidate the cease-fire, to dealing with the causes threatening a renewal of fighting, and to finding solutions to the prisoner exchange question, it will be exactly what Israel wants, regardless of the pressures the U.S. Government might exert to make Israel accept certain measures.

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On the occasion of your appointment as Egyptian foreign minister, it gives me great pleasure to send you warm congratulations and best wishes for success in your new mission, particularly at this time when the Arab nation is waging a difficult battle to recover its usurped rights and its dignity. I wish you health and happiness and the Egyptian people well-being and prosperity.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH COSTA RICA--Algeria and Costa Rica have decided to establish diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level as of 16 October 1973. [Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 16 Oct 73 p 6 X]

CUBAN COOPERATION--On 15 October 1973, Boualem Bessaih, secretary general to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, met with Osmani Cienfugos, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, who was accompanied by Raul Fornell Delgado, the Cuban ambassador to Algiers. Cienfugos gave a message from President Osvaldo Dorticos to Boumediene. The discussion was also concerned with the development of the Middle East situation and the reinforcement of bilateral relations between the two countries. [Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 16 Oct 73 p 6 X]

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI RETURNS FROM TRIP TO IRAQ, SYRIA

Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Nov 73 M

[Excerpt] The Revolution Command Council chairman, accompanied by Revolution Command Council member Maj 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Huni, returned to the Libyan Arab Republic yesterday evening after a visit to Baghdad and Damascus.

OIL MINISTER AL-MABRUK RETURNS FROM KUWAIT

Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Nov 73 M

[Excerpt] Minister of Petroleum 'Izz ad-Din al-Mabruk returned to Tripoli from Kuwait tonight after attending the meetings of the Arab oil ministers which were held in Kuwait on 5 and 6 November.

3-DAY VISIT BY PRESIDENT MAKARIOS ANNOUNCED

Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios will pay an official 3-day visit to the Libyan Arab Republic beginning next Friday. ARNA reports that President Makarios will be accompanied by an official delegation consisting of the foreign minister, the under secretary for presidential affairs and the chief of protocol. ARNA adds that it has been decided that the honor mission accompanying President Makarios in this visit will be headed by Education Minister Dr Muhammad Ahmad ash-Sharif and have as members the Libyan ambassador in Nicosia, the director of the department of Europe and the two Americas at the Foreign Ministry, and the Foreign Ministry chief of protocol.

ALGERIAN REVOLUTION COUNCIL DELEGATION ARRIVES

Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Nov 73 M

[Text] An Algerian delegation headed by Algerian Revolution Council member (Colonel al-Barbuni) arrived at Baninah airport at 1700 today. The delegation was received at the airport by RCC member Brother Maj 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Huni.

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TRIPOLI PAPER WARNS AGAINST KISSINGER MOVES

Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Nov 73 M

[Excerpt] Commenting on Kissinger's tour, AL-FAJR AL-JADID says that the Arab masses do not regard the United States as a neutral party that could contribute to just peace but rather as the adversary whom we are fighting and whom we must fight to achieve complete liberation of the Arab territory. The paper adds: This tour is but a link in the plot of relaxing the liberation cause. Any attempt to differentiate between the U.S. policy and the Zionist policy would only reflect a naivete which has cost us much in territory and blood.

AL-FAJR AL-JADID refers to the statements of Kissinger's predecessor, Rogers, who after visiting Cairo said, in effect, that Egypt had cooperated to the utmost for the sake of a solution to the crisis. However, the paper says, when Rogers returned to Washington he called on the parties to the conflict to work for a settlement through direct negotiations. The paper affirms that in view of our experience with the United States, it would be unforgivable to expect any positive or neutral U.S. attitude. The paper adds: The United States has reached the point of readiness to destroy the world rather than sacrifice its Zionist base. AL-FAJR AL-JADID warns against letting Kissinger's moves and talk about peace proposals and other things undermine the strong fighting spirit which emerged during the Ramadan battles, and against letting the talk about a so-called just peace outweigh the talk in the Arab circles about liberation.

COMMENTARY ON KISSINGER TOUR, SUPERPOWER POSITIONS

Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Nov 73 M

[Commentary]

[Excerpts] There are moves currently taking place, represented by the tour begun yesterday by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to several Arab capitals, beginning with Rabat, to carry out, through his dialectical approach, the task of putting down the popular enthusiasim that now prevails in the Arab homeland for liberation and steadfastness in the face of the hostile forces and consequently of trying to suggest that the solution to the problem lies in the hands of the superpowers which have the arms and influence and that any action outside this framework is doomed to failure. This is a vicious attempt to make the Arab masses despair and acquiesce to the so-called fait accompli, and submit to the terms of the superpowers, which are in agreement that the Zionist aggression against Arab lands should remain.

The Zionist enemy prime minister was in Washington prior to Kissinger's tour. Besides continued U.S. aid and support, her visit confirmed that the U.S. stand toward the Zionists is that of one who renders advice without insisting on such advice. This is tantamount to supporting Israel's insistance on reaping the fruits of aggression. This seems evident from the obstinacy of the Zionists and their disrespect for Security Council resolutions, as well as their obstruction of the tasks of the UN emergency force which is trying to define the cease-fire lines as they were on 22 October. While the American moves are being made, reports said yesterday that contacts are likely to take place in Bucharest between the Zionist enemy foreign minister, who is currently visiting Romania, and a high-ranking Soviet official, who could be Foreign Minister Gromyko or his deputy, to discuss means of reaching an agreement to settle the problem of the occupation of Palestine and the areas surrounding it within the framework of the agreement reached between the United States and the USSR.

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We know that what the Americans are calling for completely contradicts our national aspirations and strongly supports the goals of Zionist expansion at the Arabs' expense. We also know that what the Soviets are calling for is below the level of our aspirations, supports the enemy and recognizes his right to survive at the Arabs' expense. Therefore, all that the Soviets and Americans are calling for together is more injustice against the Arabs.

Meanwhile, while these suspect foreign moves are taking place and while the Arab homeland is experiencing the climax of popular enthusiasm and preparedness, it is also witnessing activity that is in harmony with the aspirations of the masses who long for the resumption of fighting. This activity is represented by the visits of the brother chairman of the Revolution Command Council to Baghdad and Damascus, Algerian Chairman Houari Boumediene's tour of several Arab capitals and the other contacts among the Arab states to escalate the battle on the military, economic and political fronts in order to preserve Arab popular unanimity and to give it a push on the right and sound course for achieving the great goals which cannot be compromised, namely the liberation of the occupied Arab areas and the confirmation of the right of the Palestine Arab people to their homeland.

If there is any advice to be given today by the Arab citizen to the Arab political commands which have agreed to receive Kissinger, it is for these commands to take the aspirations of their masses, who fully realize that their issue will not be solved via Washington or Moscow and that the sole solution rests in the Arab unanimity which has been confirmed in the hour of danger, into consideration above everything else. It is a big mistake to abandon this unanimity and sacrifice it for the requirements of detente between the superpowers.

MOROCCO

RABAT REPORTS ON KISSINGER TALKS WITH HASSAN

Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Nov 73 L

[Text] Political talks between King Hassan II and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who has been in Morocco since yesterday evening, resumed this morning. Henry Kissinger arrived at the royal court at 1000 and a unit of the royal guard presented arms.

The king conferred with the U.S. secretary of state for an hour in the presence of Premier Ahmed Osman, Foreign Minister Ahmed Taibi Benhima, Director of the Royal Cabinet Abbes al-Kaissi, and Moroccan Ambassador to the United States Badreddine Senoussi. The meeting was also attended by Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Joseph Sisco, Assistant for African Affairs David Newsom, member of the National Security Council Harold Saunders, and U.S. Ambassador to Morocco Robert Neumann.

After the hour-long meeting, his majesty the king and Henry Kissinger held a tete-a-tete for an hour. The U.S. secretary of state had his first talks with his majesty last night less than 2 hours after his arrival in Rabat. These first talks were tete-a-tete talks and lasted more than an hour.

U.S. State Department Spokesman McCloskey described the first round of talks as cordial and important, having dealt with Middle East issues. Asked whether Kissinger will visit Syria during his current tour of Arab capitals, McCloskey replied that Syria was not on the agenda.

After the meeting, the U.S. secretary of state and members of the U.S. delegation, accompanied by Foreign Minister Benhima, paid a visit to the tomb of King Muhammad V and went sightseeing in Rabat.

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At this moment, King Hassan is giving a luncheon at the royal palace in honor of the U.S. secretary of state, who will be leaving Rabat this afternoon for Tunis and Cairo.

KISSINGER CONCLUDES TALKS, LEAVES FOR TUNIS

Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Nov 73 L

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left Rabat this afternoon for Tunis from where he will be going to Cairo. Mr Henry Kissinger spent about 18 hours in Rabat in the course of which he had a number of political talks with His Majesty King Hasan II on the Middle East crisis and on bilateral relations.

In a statement he made to members of the national and foreign press before leaving, Mr Kissinger thanked His Majesty King Hasan II and the government for the attention given to him and to the members of the delegation accompanying him, and for the hospitality accorded him. He expressed pleasure at the atmosphere in which the talks were conducted and hoped that this visit, which is the first of its kind to an Arab country, will contribute to and form the first step toward establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Dr Henry Kissinger said he planned that this visit should take place in a country which has close relations with both the United States and its Arab brothers. My talks with his majesty the king were conducted in an attitude of friendship which contributed to my understanding of the point of view of the Arab countries. I leave here, armed with firm determination and courage to contribute to establishing peace in the Middle East, a peace which I hope will be just to all the peoples of the area.

At the end of his statement, Dr Henry Kissinger announced that the talks also covered bilateral relations and that the U.S. undersecretary of state for African affairs, Mr Newsom, will come back to Rabat on 15 November to continue the talks with the Moroccan officials in this respect.

Before boarding the plane, Mr Kissinger inspected a formation of the royal armed forces. To see the U.S. secretary of state off at the airport were: Foreign Minister Ahmad Taibi Benhimah; Interior Minister Mohamed Haddou Echiguer; Minister of Information Ahmed Majid Benjelloun; Minister of Public Works and Communications Mr Salah M'zili; the Director of the Royal Palace Mr Abbes el-Kaissi. Also at the airport were: The Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry Mr Ali Siqilli; the Moroccan Ambassador in Washington Mr Badredoine Senoussi, the U.S. Ambassador in Rabat Mr Neumann; the Governor of Rabat and Sale Mr Ibrahim Fraj and others.

RABAT DOUBTS ISRAEL SINCERELY INTERESTED IN PEACE

Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Nov 73 L

[Excerpts] Since the cease-fire resolution, efforts have been concentrated on implementing the Security Council resolution of 22 October. Goodwill throughout the world has been mobilized in the service of peace. There have been many consultations and meetings, and there have been various good initiatives to define the necessary [word indistinct] and program which should be followed in order to achieve the desired goal.

The Arab states of confrontation very honestly honored the cease-fire as soon as they accepted its principle.

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We know that what the Americans are calling for completely contradicts our national aspirations and strongly supports the goals of Zionist expansion at the Arabs' expense. We also know that what the Soviets are calling for is below the level of our aspirations, supports the enemy and recognizes his right to survive at the Arabs' expense. Therefore, all that the Soviets and Americans are calling for together is more injustice against the Arabs.

Meanwhile, while these suspect foreign moves are taking place and while the Arab homeland is experiencing the climax of popular enthusiasm and preparedness, it is also witnessing activity that is in harmony with the aspirations of the masses who long for the resumption of fighting. This activity is represented by the visits of the brother chairman of the Revolution Command Council to Baghdad and Damascus, Algerian Chairman Houari Boumediene's tour of several Arab capitals and the other contacts among the Arab states to escalate the battle on the military, economic and political fronts in order to preserve Arab popular unanimity and to give it a push on the right and sound course for achieving the great goals which cannot be compromised, namely the liberation of the occupied Arab areas and the confirmation of the right of the Palestine Arab people to their homeland.

If there is any advice to be given today by the Arab citizen to the Arab political commands which have agreed to receive Kissinger, it is for these commands to take the aspirations of their masses, who fully realize that their issue will not be solved via Washington or Moscow and that the sole solution rests in the Arab unanimity which has been confirmed in the hour of danger, into consideration above everything else. It is a big mistake to abandon this unanimity and sacrifice it for the requirements of detente between the superpowers.

MOROCCO

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Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Nov 73 L

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U.S. State Department Spokesman McCloskey described the first round of talks as cordial and important, having dealt with Middle East issues. Asked whether Kissinger will visit Syria during his current tour of Arab capitals, McCloskey replied that Syria was not on the agenda.

After the meeting, the U.S. secretary of state and members of the U.S. delegation, accompanied by Foreign Minister Benhima, paid a visit to the tomb of King Muhammad V and went sightseeing in Rabat.

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TUNISIA

KISSINGER ARRIVES IN TUNIS, MEETS BOURGUIBA

Tunis TAP in French 1830 GMT 6 Nov 73 L--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived this evening at 1805 in Tunis. This is the second stage, after Rabat, on his tour of several countries.

Soon after his arrival at the airport, where he was met by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Masmoudi, Mr Kissinger went to the Carthage Palace where he was received at 1840 by President Bourguiba. The meeting was attended on the Tunisian side by Premier Hedi Nouira, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Masmoudi, Director of the Presidential Cabinet Habib Chatti, Secretary of State to the Foreign Affairs Minister Abdelaziz Hamzaoui, Director to the Cabinet of the Prime Minister Ali Hedda and the Tunisian ambassador to Washington, Salaheddine el Goulli. On the American side were Under Secretary of State in Charge of Middle East Affairs Joseph Sisco, Under Secretary of State for African Affairs David Newsom, State Department Spokesman Robert McCloskey and American Ambassador to Tunis Talcott William Seelye.

KISSINGER SEES BOURGUIBA, LEAVES FOR CAIRO

Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Nov 73 L

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba conferred last night with Henry Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state, at the Republican Palace in Carthage. The meeting was attended on the Tunisian side by Premier Hedi Nouira; Foreign Minister Mohamed Masmoudi; Habib Achatti, director of the presidential cabinet; Abdelaziz Hamzaoui, secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry; Ali Hedda, head of the prime minister's office; and Salaheddine el Goulli, Tunisian ambassador to Washington, and, on the American side by: Joseph Sisco, under secretary of state for the Middle East; David Newsom, under secretary of state for African Affairs; Robert McCloskey, spokesman for the U.S. State Department; and Talcott Seelye, U.S. ambassador to Tunis.

Talks between the president and the U.S. secretary of state lasted for about 1 hour after which the president expressed his wishes for Kissinger's success in his task.

From the Republican Palace in Carthage, Henry Kissinger left for the airport en route for Cairo. He was seen off by Premier Nouira and Mohamed Masmoudi and the personalities which had welcomed him on his arrival in Tunis. Before the U.S. secretary of state's departure, Mohamed Masmoudi stated that the meeting had been useful. It dealt with the heart [of the issue], including the Palestine issue. The talks could be constructive following the decisive stage of the U.S. secretary of state's tour in Egypt.

On the other hand, David Newson, under secretary of state for African affairs, started a 24-hour visit to Tunisia last night.

BOURGUIBA ADDRESSES OPENING SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Nov 73 L

[Summary] "President Habib Bourguiba delivered a speech today in the National Assembly, opening the new legislative year. He expressed pleasure at returning to this good tradition which he had begun when he was elected president of the National Constitutent Assembly in 1956 and had continued as prime minister and then as president.

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He emphasized that he has reverted to this tradition after stopping for a few years as a result of his illness. Today, having regained his health and energy, he has returned to this tradition unlike some who merely think of occupying the presidency only once. [sentence indistinct] His Excellency expressed the hope that his health would enable him to continue to inaugurate opening sessions of the National Assembly and that the present harmony and mutual confidence between the executive authority, as represented by the president and the government, and the legislative authority, as embodied in the National Assembly, would continue.

"President Bourguiba divided his speech into two parts, the first of which deals with foreign affairs in light of the conditions in the Middle East which the Arab nations have been facing since 6 October and the second with domestic affairs.

"The supreme fighter explained that the Middle East question had become a tragedy and that the Ramadan war began without the knowledge of the majority of the Arab countries. I was not consulted about it although I had a solution that I had disclosed in 1965. The Arabs subsequently find it good and said: We wished we had followed Bourguiba's advice. But they reverted to war without consulting anybody. As a result, the Israeli Army is now on the west bank [of the canal]. This behavior does not suggest any serious solidarity among Arab leaders. Yet Tunisia did its duty and sent its army to take part in the battle. It is holding fast on the front. We also sent financial and medical aid, including blood.

"The president spoke highly of the heroism of the Arab armies and their steadfastness on the two fronts. He confirmed that this steadfastness has changed many concepts about the Arab soldier. It has now been proved that this brave soldier is capable of being steadfast and of fighting until he occupies a part of Israel itself.

"Bourguiba said that Egypt seems to have been forced to stop fighting because it believed it was fighting an American army. America still sends weapons from Europe, which has started to feel distrubed on account of this situation. Here the president said: If we had been consulted before entering the war I would have confirmed that entering the war meant fighting America.

"Next, the supreme fighter dealt with the attitude he had adopted in connection with solving the Middle East issue which caused sensation among world public opinion and showed up Israel as a fascist terrorist state that wants to occupy the lands of others by force and views its borders as Hitler did his.

"The president cited the Israeli foreign minister's remark about the 1947 resolution on the partition of Palestine being cancelled by the passage of time. His excellency the president replied to that remark by saying the resolution cancels Israel itself. He expressed his readiness to go to the United States to participate in an open television forum to address the American public and convince the majority of the American people, who have no opinion on the Middle East issue as a poll showed recently. Those who do not side with the Arabs nor with Israel are estimated at 47 percent, in addition to 6 percent supporting the Arabs. Bourguiba noted that the partition resolution of 1947 is supported by the leader of the Democratic Party, who might become U.S. president. Bourguiba also noted that the resolution itself had been accepted by the Jews and rejected wrongly by the Arabs. This is what I am going to say to the U.S. secretary of state, Bourguiba said, adding: 'The United States can work to participate in finding a solution on that basis [presumably the basis of the 1947 treaty] especially since it is a friendly country which participated in two wars and opposed fascism and nazism, and has a vital interest with the Arabs, who are prepared to be friends with it.'

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"He explained that the 1947 partition resolution insures the Arabs' rights, giving them only 46 percent of their lands and the Jews 54 percent [as heard]. Yet the Arabs today accept that resolution. The Palestinians also accept it. Thus cooperation could be achieved, differences over that tragedy could be ended and permanent peace could prevail in the Middle East.

"The president then dealt with the history of the Jews and the defeats they had sustained. Their temple was twice destroyed, first by the Pharaohs and then by the Romans. He confirmed that the Arabs are prepared to fight until the end even if for 100 years. They are capable of mastering science and technology and manufacturing weapons. Thus they would be capable of destroying the Jews' temple for the third time.

"President Bourguiba discussed the question of holding an Arab summit. He said: Premier Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi talked to me about that. I agreed to participate, asking Allah to insure that it would produce results that would benefit the cause and strengthen common cooperation and solidarity among the Arab countries to enable them to continue their efforts in opposing the foe."

In the second part of his speech, the head of state talked about domestic matters. He expressed the hope that his assistants and state cadres would remain above suspicion. He assured citizens that government officials always strive for "clean behavior." He pointed out that there had been certain situations that had been dealt with in a way that satisfied everyone and had maintained the state's honor.

"After pointing out the attempts of some elements to acquire membership in the political bureau after the elections at the Munastir Congress, he expressed the hope that the new National Assembly will, after the expected legislative elections, be a constituent council and include a number of youth of high standards and ability, enabling them to stand fast in the face of destructive and misleading campaigns. Unlike the assembly in its present form, 85 could be purified in order that good would prevail."

The supreme fighter stressed the importance of the laws. He said that no economic system can be forced on the people. "He announced that the government is prepared to forgive anyone who repents and shows a readiness to be serious. But it will never be lenient toward those who want to harm the progress of the community and the unity of the nation."

The president expressed the hope that he would be able to open the ordinary session of the National Assembly in its new form. "He declared that family planning is about to be dealt with. The measures to be applied will be capable of achieving birth control. "He expressed the hope that the new plan would be of 5-years' duration in order that it would coincide with the centenary of the protection system and be another occasion to make comparisons between the protection era and republican era."

In conclusion, the supreme fighter repeated his optimism about Tunisia's future as long as it can stand up in the face of storms and tempests.

'ARAFAT ENVOY ARRIVES TO DISCUSS PALESTINIAN'S ROLE

Tunis TAP in French 0830 GMT 6 Nov 73 L--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Tunis--A special envoy of the PLO command arrived in Tunis yesterday evening for talks with Tunisian leaders on the situation in the Arab world.

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In a statement, Yasir 'Arafat's envoy said that he had been sent to Tunis to inform the Tunisian leaders about the role played by Palestinian fedayeen in the war of 10 Ramadan [6 October] and to discuss latest developments in the Palestinian question.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM TRIP TO CAIRO

Tunis TAP in French 1830 GMT 5 Nov 73 L--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Excerpt] Tunis--Mr Mohamed Masmoudi, foreign minister, arrived back in Tunis this afternoon following a week's visit to Cairo, during which he met President as-Sadat and gave him a message from President Bourguiba.

"It is well known that the Egyptian capital has become the center of intense diplomatic and political activity. Thus I was able to (?talk with) our brothers the leaders of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in particular with President as-Sadat and Mr 'Abd al-Qadir Hatim, vice chairman of the Egyptian Council of Ministers, and some other brothers and friends. I also had frequent talks with leaders of the Palestinian resistance," Mr Masmoudi stated on arrival. Mr Masmoudi added that "lately Arab leaders have been meeting for talks frequently. They consider that a united Arab front must be [word indistinct] at this decisive stage." "My talks both with Egyptian and Palestinian leaders were very interesting and will be very useful in the future," Mr Masmoudi stressed.

He said that he stopped in Tripoli and had talks with Libyan leaders, among them Commander 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Replying to a question on the possibility of an Arab summit being held soon, Mr Masmoudi said that it is difficult to reply under present conditions as to whether there will be an Arab summit or not. He felt that talks which are at present underway between Arab countries are as useful as a summit. Asked whether he was optimistic after his stay in the Egyptian capital, Mr Masmoudi indicated that the Arab world unquestionably feels itself involved in the battle and [word indistinct] in the battle, optimism should be our vanguard.

PRESS APPEALS FOR MORE REALISTIC U.S. POLICY

Tunis TAP in French 0815 GMT 6 Nov 73 L--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Press review]

[Excerpts] L'ACTION, French-language organ of the Democratic Socialist Party, emphasizes the decisive nature of this week for the Near East. As a great power, the paper writes, America knows that one cannot create conditions favorable for peace where injustice exists. In addition, one does not rectify one injustice, that done to the Jews in Europe, by committing another just as intolerable injustice, namely, that committed by the Zionist state against the Arab people of Palestine. Tunisia, the paper continues, deeply regrets the massive aid the United States has given Israel and is convinced that America has nothing to lose by doing what it has always done in the past, that is, stand on the side of right and justice. This, in fact, is one of the essential factors for warding off the danger of a war that threatens to last a thousand years or more, a war that would not spare either the peoples of the region or the great powers.

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AMMAN REPORTS ARRIVAL OF SECRETARY KISSINGER

Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger arrived in Amman at 1000 today for a visit to Jordan which comes as part of the tour he is currently making to a number of the area's capitals.

The guest secretary was accorded an official reception at Amman airport. He was received on arrival by Premier and Foreign Minister Zayd ar-Rifa'i and by the chief of the Hashimite Royal Court, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the political adviser to his majesty the king and the director of general intelligence, a number of ministers, the chief of the general staff, and a number of high-ranking officials.

Statements on Arrival

Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Excerpt] Dr Kissinger expressed his happiness at visiting Jordan and said: I am looking forward to my talks with his majesty King Husayn and his excellency the premier. He said: I have nothing to say now. However, I may make a statement when I leave Amman.

Premier Zayd ar-Rifa'i welcomed the American guest and said: We are pleased with this visit which we hope will contribute to strengthening and furthering the good relations which exist between Jordan and the United States. He added: We are confident that this visit will achieve positive and persuasive results for reaching a just and durable peace in the Middle East area.

Kissinger Leaves for Saudi Arabia

Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] His majesty King Husayn and his highness Crown Prince Hasan saw U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger off when he left Amman this afternoon for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Premier and Foreign Minister Zayd ar-Rifa'i, the head of the Hasimite royal court, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the royal court minister, King Husayn's political adviser, his majesty's adviser for national security affairs, the general intelligence director and a number of senior civilian and military officials also saw Kissinger off.

The U.S. Secretary of State was also seen off by the U.S. Ambassador in Amman, the U.S. Embassy staff and the Moroccan ambassador.

Dr Kissinger arrived in Amman from Cairo this morning in the course of the tour he is currently making of a number of the area's capitals.

SAUDI MINISTER INSPECTS SAUDI FORCES IN JORDAN

Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] His highness Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the Saudi defense and aviation minister, has praised the current fraternal relations between Saudi Arabia and the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan. His highness also praised the deep fraternity between his majesty King Husayn and his brother King Faysal.

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AS-SADAT SENDS ENVOY, MESSAGE TO AL-ASAD

Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Ashraf Marwan, President Anwar as-Sadat's secretary for information, at 0030 today. Marwan handed the president a message from President Anwar as-Sadat.

SHAH OF IRAN, KING HASSAN EXPECTED TO VISIT DAMASCUS

Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] Beirut--It was mentioned here today that the Shah of Iran will visit the Syrian capital after U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger's visit to Teheran.

In reporting this, the newspaper AN-NAHAR says that diplomatic contacts in this respect have made good progress.

The paper says that King Hassan II of Morocco will also visit Damascus before the convocation of the expected Arab summit conference which, most likely, will be held in Algiers on 16 and 17 November.

SYRIA CLAIMS ISRAELI PHANTOM DOWNED

Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0956 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] A military spokesman has made the following statement: At 0955 today an enemy air formation attempted to penetrate our airspace on a reconnaissance mission at the southern sector of the front.

Our air defenses engaged the formation and shot down one Phantom. The rest of the planes fled.

BA'TH LEADER SENDS GREETINGS TO USSR

Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, regional assistant secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party has sent a congratulatory cable to the USSR Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee on the 56th Anniversary of the October Revolution. In his message Comrade Bajbuj said: The relations of friendship and cooperation between our people and [word indistinct] are the firm basis bolstering our common just struggle against Zionism, imperialism and colonialism.

Comrade Bajbuj said Syria appreciates the noble stands of the friendly USSR in supporting our people's just struggle to liberate the occupied Arab lands and to safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

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7 NOV REPORTAGE ON WAR-RELATED, OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

As-Sadat-Kissinger, Other Meetings

Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] A private meeting between President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger began at At-Tahirah Palace at 1005 today. The U.S. secretary of state arrived at At-Tahirah Palace at 1000 today accompanied by Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi. The meeting ended at 1310.

Talks between Henry Kissinger and Isma'il Fahmi will begin at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon to continue the talks which began in Washington on the recent developments in the Middle East crisis.

Several peripheral meetings were held at the At-Tahirah Palace. One meeting was held by the President's Adviser for National Security Affairs Hafiz Isma'il and Dr Kissinger's assistant for national security affairs Mr Harold **Saunders. Another** meeting included Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco. A third meeting included the president's press adviser, Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, and Sisco's assistant Alfred Atherton.

Later, a meeting was held and included Hafiz Isma'il, Isma'il Fahmi, Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, Mr Harold **Saunders, Joseph Sisco and Alfred Atherton.**

Kissinger, As-Sadat Comment

Cairo MENA in Arabic 1418 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--President Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger began a private meeting at 1005 today in At-Tahirah Palace. The U.S. secretary of state arrived at the palace at 1000 this morning accompanied by Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi. The meeting ended at 1310.

After the meeting, President Anwar as-Sadat said that the meeting was fruitful and constructive and that it dealt with everything.

Kissinger said that the meeting dealt with matters concerning peace and war.

Replying to a question about whether the talks have ended, the president said: "Yes." The president did not wish to reply to a question posed to his excellency about the possibilities of resuming the fighting, but Dr Kissinger replied by saying: "We are moving toward peace." When Dr Kissinger was asked how quick this move toward peace will be, the president commented by saying "immediately."

Answering a question put to him by reporters regarding the resumption of relations between the two countries, his excellency said: "Wait until evening."

Another question was: Do you expect the United States to stop sending arms to Israel? The president answered: "Address this question to Dr Kissinger."

When the reporters addressed the same question to Dr Kissinger, he did not reply.

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DPA Report on Comments

Cairo DPA in Arabic 2153 GMT 7 Nov 73 M--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Excerpts] Cairo--After his meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat, U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger today said: I believe we are moving toward peace. President as-Sadat added: I agree with his opinion. The intense discussions between President as-Sadat and Henry Kissinger lasted more than 3 hours.

President as-Sadat described his discussions with Dr Kissinger as extremely fruitful, constructive and comprehensive.

Asked if he would welcome having Kissinger continue in his role as middle man in the Middle East, President as-Sadat answered: "Indubitably."

Kissinger said that he might return to Cairo if necessary.

Political quarters in Cairo have described the resumption of relations between Cairo and Washington as a good omen for the Middle East peace talks as well. They say that it is unlikely that the two governments would have taken this step had they not reached agreement on the question of peace or war.

Kissinger, Fahmi Meets

Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger held a meeting this afternoon at the Hilton Hotel. This meeting was held immediately after the return of the two ministers to the hotel following Kissinger's meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat. The meeting lasted for 30 minutes, after which Isma'il Fahmi left the hotel. Kissinger stayed about another hour in the hotel and then left for the At-Tahrir Club where Isma'il Fahmi gave a luncheon in his honor.

Talks at Foreign Ministry

Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Excerpt] A meeting was held between U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi at 1950 today to complete discussions on aspects of the Middle East situation. The meeting took place at the Foreign Ministry.

Kissinger-Fahmi Meeting Ends

Cairo MENA in Arabic 1831 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--A bilateral meeting was held at 1950 today between Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, at the Foreign Ministry premises in At-Tahrir.

The meeting ended at 2030 tonight. Isma'il Fahmi then left his office with Kissinger to attend a private banquet Isma'il Fahmi is giving in honor of the U.S. secretary of state. Kissinger is scheduled to leave Cairo at 0800 tomorrow for Amman.

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Departure Plans

Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger will leave Cairo at 0800 tomorrow for Amman on the conclusion of his 2-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco arrived in Tel Aviv this evening. Sisco left Cairo this evening for Cyprus, and then went to Tel Aviv. Sisco declined to make a statement to the journalists at the airport about the reasons for his visit to Israel.

Fahmi, Kissinger Luncheon Speeches

Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--Egyptian Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi and U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger exchanged speeches at the luncheon which Isma'il Fahmi gave this afternoon at the At-Tahrir Club in honor of the U.S. secretary.

In his speech the Egyptian foreign minister welcomed Dr Kissinger, saying: I hope your visit, which included discussions with the president, will mark the beginning of relations between our two countries and will contribute to the establishment of a just peace in the area. Isma'il Fahmi referred to his vist to Washington and his discussions with U.S. President Nixon and U.S. Secretary of State Dr Kissinger.

In his reply speech Dr Kissinger told how happy he was to be in Cairo, where he had the honor of meeting President as-Sadat and holding important and fruitful discussions with his excellency. He said: Now that Minister Isma'il Fahmi has had detailed discussions with U.S. President Nixon and listened to him in Washington, I am confident that the current visit to Cairo, during which I spoke in the name of President Nixon, could become a turning point in the improvement of relations between the two countries."

Kissinger praised the wisdom of the president [As-Sadat] and said: History has proved that good relations between the Arabs and the United States serve the interests of both parties. Any disturbance in these relations harms their interests. The U.S. secretary of state concluded by expressing his hope that all these efforts will lead to establishment of a just and durable peace in the area.

McCloskey Press Conference

Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2003 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] Mr McCloskey, the official spokesman for the U.S. delegation, held a press conference this evening at the beginning of which he read the text of the statement by the Egyptian and the U.S. Governments regarding the agreement in principle to resume diplomatic relations soon. Mr McCloskey announced that Jospeh Sisco and Mr Saunders had left Cairo for Israel via Cyprus to hold talks on the Middle East question. He said: They will join the U.S. delegation during its visit to Amman tomorrow. He added: They will introduce certain ideas regarding the persistent and long-term questions which have been discussed in Cairo. He declined to elaborate on these ideas.

Replying to a question about the possibility of Sisco's return to Cairo, he said he does not rule this out.

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In reply to another question about the resumption of relations between Egypt and the United States, he said: This question has been discussed at the meeting between President as-Sadat and Kissinger this morning. The United States in interested in [tahris] the restoration of normal relations between the two countries. He added: During the past 6 years there was the feeling that the United States would have had influence if there had been representation at the ambassadors level between the two countries.

Date for Envoy Exchange

Cairo MENA in Arabic 2011 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] The U.S. State Department official spokesman, Robert McCloskey, announced at his press conference this evening that the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and the United States is expected to take place within 10 days or 2 weeks.

'Will Israel Thwart Kissinger?'

Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Ibrahim Wahbi commentary: "U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger's tour in the Middle East area in the light of the race between peace and war"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said, after today's meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat, that we are moving quickly toward peace. This statement in itself is important. But there is something more important, namely that the move toward peace must follow the move toward the resumption of fighting and must overcome it.

We must recall in this instance that we have come close to peace many times before. But this peace was always destroyed because of Israeli arrangance and intransigence and the false feeling of the Israeli military organization that it is invincible and that the Egyptian forces could not cross the canal.

On this basis, Irael misled the world and was able to challenge the UN resolutions and charter, rejecting all resolutions and settlements. It obstructed the moves of the United States, forced William Rogers to abandon his peace initiative and employed world Zionism to press for guarantees of continued U.S. military aid and political support. Therefore, whenever peace came close it was destroyed by the Israeli illusion that it was in a position of strength, allowing it to impose its will on the area and on the world.

Perhaps the situation has changed; as Kissinger said: It is moving towards peace after the world and the United States learned that Israel is no longer in a position of strength.

The Egyptian forces have caused Israel to lose this position. As the world has exposed the falsehood of Israel's allegation about the illusions it had attributed to itself, Israel should have convinced itself that it must return what it had taken. We think perhaps the change in the military map achieved by our armed forces in the area is the basis for the new positiveness in the U.S. move.

We do not rule out an important factor, which we must take into consideration while we are watching the race between war and peace.

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It is true that Israel suffered losses in the 6 October war which exceeded its ability, and these losses almost paralyzed its activities in all fields; it is true that the theory of Israel's security advocated by the Israeli leaders has been destroyed and collapsed: it is true that international isolation--whether by Europe, Africa or Asia--has tightened the **siege** on the Israelis; it is true that the Arabs have cohered more against anyone who wished to help the Israelis to continue their aggression; and it is true that Israel's continuing the war would be no more than reckless desperation.

However, Israel is ruled by a military organization which the Israelis now blame for all their material, military, political and economic losses. Thus the question facing the military organization becomes one of its continued existence in Israeli political life. Since we have reached this point, we have thus reached a new conclusion. Would the outcome facing this military organization--being **compelled** to return the land it usurped in 1967, and the enormous losses it has inflicted on the Israelis--make it possible for this military organization to have a future existence at all? We do not think so.

On the basis of this conclusion, we do not rule out the possibility that the Israeli military organization will carry out a new adventure in an attempt to improve its position, even if at the expense of the Israelis and their interests. When this organization said "no" to William Rogers and his initiative, the Israelis paid for this in blood, wounded and prisoners of war taken in the thousands. It has also placed its ally in a critical situation, exposing its interests to danger.

Is this organization now ready to say "no" to Henry Kissinger and his moves, and to be responsible for the consequences? We believe the Israeli military organization has not reached the point of shouldering international responsibility. It may seek to drag the area into a war once again, in spite of Kissinger's **claim** that we are moving quickly toward peace. The United States shoulders an international responsibility, especially since Israel's position is endangering peace and security as well as international detente.

Minister Visits Troops in Sinai

Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] War Minister and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Gen Ahmad Isma'il 'Ali today inspected the advanced positions of the armed forces' formations and units in Sinai.

His excellency spent all day with the officers and men, and heard reports by the commanders on the preparedness of their forces. The war minister also felt the high morale and the fighting efficiency of the forces on all levels.

State of Alert in Sinai

Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--MENA'S Editor Jamal abu Talib paid a 12-hour visit to the fighting front in Sinai yesterday.

He says: A state of alert prevails along the fighting lines. While consolidating their positions on the front, our armed forces are in a state of maximum alert to confront any attmept by the enemy to break the cease-fire or to evade compliance with the UN resolutions on Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territory.

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The cabinet also discussed the details of the state's general budget and took the question of reducing expenditures and mobilizing all resources to meet the battle's requirements into consideration.

The cabinet also approved a number of law projects which were discussed by the ministrial committees.

8 NOV REPORTAGE ON WAR-RELATED, OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Kissinger Departure From Cairo

Cairo MENA in Arabic 0632 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger left Cairo for Amman at 0815 today after completing a 2-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt during which he held talks on the Middle East crisis. He was seen off at Cairo International Airport by Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi.

Before boarding the plane, Dr Kissinger made a statement to reporters in which he expressed his thanks to President Anwar as-Sadat and Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi for their warm and most cordial reception.

The U.S. secretary of state said: I had very important talks with my friend the foreign minister and most constructive talks with President as-Sadat. We both believe that the agreement in principle to establish diplomatic relations and the immediate raising of the two states' representations to ambassadorial level represents a landmark along the course of relations between Egypt and the United States.

Dr Kissinger added: The day and a half that I spent here has been marked by good progress toward laying down the framework of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Radio Reports Departure

Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger left Cairo for Amman at 0820 today after completing a visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt during which he held talks with President Anwar as-Sadat on the current Middle East situation.

During his visit, Dr Kissinger completed the talks he had begun in Washington with Egyptian Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi. Dr Kissinger was seen off by Isma'il Fahmi and senior officials of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

Before leaving Cairo airport, Dr Kissinger made a statement in which he thanked President Anwar as-Sadat and said: I have had fruitful talks with his excellency. I have also had elaborate talks with my friend the Egyptian foreign minister. Dr Kissinger expressed satisfaction over the resumption of diplomatic relations between Egypt and the United States. He then referred to the importance of his talks in Cairo on the Middle East situation.

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CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON 7 NOV CEASE-FIRE RELATED EVENTS

Exports Fall During October

Jerusalem International Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Excerpt] In the month of October Israel's exports dropped considerably. The assistant director general for foreign trade at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, (?Adin) Talbar, attributes the drop fully to the war. During October $86 million worth of goods were exported compared to $103 million in October of last year.

Egyptian Statement on Alert Reported

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] One hour after the talks between Kissinger and As-Sadat ended, the Egyptian news agency announced that the Egyptian Army has been placed in a high state of alert to confront any attempt by Israel to violate the cease-fire. The Egyptian statement also says that if Israel does not obey the UN resolutions regarding withdrawal from all the occupied territories, an armed conflict will be inevitable. The Egyptian Army, the statement said, has strengthened its positions on the cease-fire lines, and it is determined to liberate the Egyptian lands.

Peres On Demands, Peace Talks

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] Communications Minister Shim'on Peres today spoke at the conference of U.S. Jewish war veterans. He said that Israel is demanding an immediate exchange of prisoners, the lifting of the sea blockade at Bab el Mandeb Straits and a disengagement of the forces.

The communications minister points out that for the sake of achieving peace the Soviet Union should stop sending sophisticated weapons to the Arab states. Mr Peres said that the best way for contacts among the parties to the dispute in our region is separate talks between Israel and each Arab state. These talks should be conducted in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and respect.

Egyptian Battle Preparations Cited

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1710 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Military correspondent Roni Daniyyel report--recorded]

[Text] At the daily press conference with military correspondents in Tel Aviv, a senior IDF officer said that there are clear indications that the Egyptians are making preparations for resuming firing, and the IDF, the officer said, is taking this very seriously. The many questions which were asked regarding this statement were not answered.

As for today's events on the fronts, the significant innovation is, perhaps, the shooting on the Syrian front. The Syrians opened light arms fire at our forces north of Mazra'at Bayt Jinn, on the slopes of Mount Hermon in the area under our forces' control at 1300 today. Our forces returned the fire. The exchange of fire intensified with artillery also taking part. Two incidents took place, each lasting about 15 minutes.

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KING FAYSAL RECEIVES SECRETARY OF STATE KISSINGER

Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Nov 73 L

[Text] At 2045 this evening His Majesty King Faysal received at the government's house his excellency Dr Henry Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state. The meeting was attended from the Saudi side by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, 2d deputy premier and minister of the interior; Dr Rashad Far-'Awn, his majesty's special adviser; 'Umar al-Saqqaf, minister of state for foreign affairs; Shaykh Ibrahim as-Suwayyil, his majesty's ambassador to Washington; and from the American side by Mr Joseph Sisco, assistant secretary for Middle East Affairs; and James Akins, the American ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Dr Kissinger arrived at Riyadh International Airport at 1745 this evening. He was welcomed at the airport by 'Umar al-Saqqaf, minister of state for foreign affairs; Shaykh Ibrahim as-Suwayyil, his majesty's ambassador to Washington; Salim (Hanbul), minister of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Khalid an-Nasrat-Turki, ambassador at the Foreign Ministry; the American ambassador to Saudi Arabia, members of the embassy, and representative of the Royal Protocol and the director of Riyadh Airport and a number of civilian and military officials.

Dr Kissinger's visit to Saudi Arabia is part of the tour he is making to a number of Middle East countries.

At 2015 this evening Mr Joseph Sisco, U.S. assistant secretary, arrived at Riyadh International Airport. On his arrival at the airport he was welcomed by the American ambassador to Saudi Arabia, a representative of the Royal Protocol, the director of Riyadh Airport and a number of other officials.

Kissinger Departs

Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Nov 73 M

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Dr Kissinger left Riyadh International Airport at 0820 today. He was seen off by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Umar as-Saqqaf, Saudi ambassador to Washington Shaykh Ibrahim as-Suwayyil, chief of Foreign Ministry protocol Salim (Hanbul), Foreign Ministry Ambassador Khalid Nasir at-Turki, the U.S. Ambassador and members of his embassy staff, the Royal Protocol representative, the Riyadh airport director and several civilian and military officials.

KING FAYSAL RECEIVES YAR FOREIGN MINISTER

Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] At 1130 today, his majesty received in his office YAR Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Muhammad Ahmad Nu'man.

SAUDI DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM JORDAN

Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Defense and Aviation Minister and Inspector General Emir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz returned this morning to Riyadh after a brief inspection tour of the Saudi forces in Syria and Jordan.

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HIGH-LEVEL MEETINGS ON YEMENI UNITY EXPECTED

Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] Sana--The weekly newspaper AL-YAMAN noted yesterday that the city of Ta'izz in the Yemeni Arab Republic, where Republican Council Chairman 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Iryani is now staying, will experience high-level activities connected with Yemeni unity.

The paper says: A prominent Adeni personality is expected to visit Ta'izz on Monday for this purpose. It adds that political observers predict that this meeting will constitute a major starting point toward complete understanding between the two sectors of Yemen.

It is recalled that the INA correspondent in Sana last Tuesday quoted reliable sources as having stated that summit meeting between the presidents of the two sectors of Yemen will be held in Ta'izz soon.

PDRY SUPREME ASSEMBLY CONTINUED SESSION

Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Nov 73 L/K

[Excerpt] The People's Supreme Assembly continued its session this morning under the chairmanship of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, president of the assembly. During the morning, the assembly discussed and approved the laws issued by the presidential council since the last session. The assembly will resume at 1900 today to discuss and review the current developments in the Middle East problem.

Further Details

Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Nov 73 L/K

[Excerpt] The newspaper ATH-THAWRI, the organ of the Central Committee of the Political Organization the National Front, said this morning that the convening of the People's Supreme Assembly, its approval of the issues concerning the general plans of the state and its internal and foreign policies as well as its plans for firmly consolidating and protecting its achievements and advancing more of them to the area of implementation, confirmed the establishment of democracy in the country and its adherence to the spirit of the constitution and its creative application.

ATH-THAWRI said that the tasks of the assembly were to adhere to the constitution and to implement it effectively. The newspaper pointed out that the Permanent Committee of the People's Supreme Assemlby, and the technical committees formed from the assembly, must represent the permanent effectiveness of the assembly.

PFLOAG FORCES REPORT MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] Aden--PFLOAG forces launched violent attacks on the positions of British colonialism and its agents north of (Sarfid) and (Abu Khasifah) in the area of (al-Mahr) in the Dhofar region on 28 and 30 October.

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AMMAN RADIO REPORTS KISSINGER DEPARTURE STATEMENT

Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] On leaving Amman airport for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia after the conclusion of his visit to Jordan, U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger made a statement to journalists in which he said: I have just completed extended and very useful discussions with His Majesty King Husayn and the premier. At a time when the United States is improving its relations with all states in the area, it will not forget its friends who have stood with it for many years. He added: We have discussed the establishment of a just and durable peace in the area in which Jordan will have a basic role from the beginning. I believe that we have realized agreement in our views in this respect.

Answering a question about the possibilities for peace in this stage, Dr Kissinger said: I have come to the area to discover the possibilities for realizing peace. The United States is exerting serious efforts for the realization of peace.

Asked whether Israel will change its policy and move toward moderation in its attitude, the U.S. secretary said: We do not define the foreign policy of any state. I came here to discuss what the United States will do. This is our only concern.

Asked whether his discussions dealt with the affairs of the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Jerusalem, Dr Kissinger said: We have discussed all factors which would lead to the initiation of peace negotiations.

CABINET HEARS REPORT ON KISSINGER VISIT TO AMMAN

Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] The cabinet met for more than 3 hours this evening under the chairmanship of Premier Zayd ar-Rifa'i. Premier and Foreign Minister Zayd ar-Rifa'i submitted a report on the political situation in the area in the light of the noble royal visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait and the Syrian Arab Republic, and of the meetings which His Majesty King Husayn held with his brother Arab leaders seeking to coordinate efforts and reach a consensus regarding the issues of destiny submitted for discussion at this stage.

The premier and foreign minister also submitted a report on the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger to Jordan today during which he held detailed discussions with His Majesty King Husayn and Jordanian officials on ways of reaching a solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute on the basis of the resolutions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly. The premier explained that the discussions were fruitful and useful, and that His Majesty King Husayn reaffirmed Jordan's attitude that reaching a just and durable peace in the area depends on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, the foremost of which is Arab Jerusalem.

PREMIER AR-RIFA'I EMPHASIZES UNITY OF ARAB RIGHTS

Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Nov 73 M

[Text] Premier Zayd ar-Rifa'i has affirmed that Arab rights are an inseparable unit. Jordan's true responsibility actually goes beyond Jerusalem, Gaza and the West Bank. It includes the Golan Heights and Sinai since Arab rights are an inseparable unit.

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In a statement published by the Lebanese newspaper AL-ANWAR today, Premier Zayd ar-Rifa'i says that Jerusalem is an Arab, Islamic, and Jordanian city. Jordan cannot in any way surrender its absolute sovereign rights over the Arab part of the city. Jordan's rights in Jerusalem are the rights of the Islamic Arab world in the holy city.

Replying to a question as to whether the representation of the Palestinian people at the peace talks will cancel Jordan's role at the peace talks, the premier said: The representatives of the Palestinian people are the Palestinian people themselves. With respect to the representation of the Palestinians at the peace conference, Jordan believes this representation completes Jordan's representation at the conference just as Jordan's representation completes Palestinian representation.

The premier announced that Jordan is in constant contact on the Arab and international levels regarding the Middle East situation because Jordan is an important and basic party to the dispute with Israel.

Replying to a question as to whether Jordan had contacted certain foreign capitals before U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger's arrival in Jordan about Jordan's role in a peaceful settlement, Ar-Rifa'i said: We are in contact with the United States, Russia, Britain, France and all the EEC states because the world's attention is now focused on the Middle East situation. Regarding Jordan's role in these contacts, he said that Jordan is an important and basic party to the dispute with Israel. In fact our true responsibility exceeds Jerusalem, Gaza and the West Bank. We consider ourselves responsible for the Golan Heights and Sinai as well. Our attitude before the recent war was always that there should be no unilateral action and there should be no independent action in taking any steps. After the war, the situation became even stronger and more consolidated. Jordan's role is the same as that of the two confrontation states, Egypt and Syria, and a part of it.

Replying to a question as to whether Jordan will present specific points during Dr Kissinger's visit or whether there is a proposed plan under discussion, Ar-Rifa'i said: There is no plan. Our only position is that Israel should withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and implement UN Security Council Resolution No 242. But we want to hear Dr Kissinger's ideas and plans for the next steps regarding Security Council Resolution No 338. Because there are too many vague points that require explanation and agreement. For example, the expression "appropriate auspices" is not clear to us. There are other things that we want to hear from him as well.

Replying to a question as to whether Jordan has contacted the Soviet Union on grounds that it and the United States have undertaken to deal with the Middle East issue, the premier said: In fact all the contacts between Syria and Egypt on one hand and Russia and the United States on the other are preliminary contacts concerning the cease-fire and the deployment of armies on the ground. The Jordanian forces in Syria are under Syrian command. Therefore, whatever the Syrians agree to is applicable to our forces. Ar-Rifa'i added: With respect to political attitudes, there will be arrangements and coordination among the Arab states and the confrontation states in particular before any contact is made. We prefer results to talk without the declaration of any measures. Arab rights are an inseparable unit and we are sure that when Egypt holds contacts, it will do so for the sake of all Arab rights. Egypt's contacts are not confined to the Sinai question and Syria's contacts are not confined to the Golan Heights question. Therefore, our contacts are not confined to the West Bank or Jerusalem and Gaza. Any party that makes any contacts will have as its purpose the attainment of all Arab rights. Our rights are one and our attitude is one. The various contacts do not mean there are unilateral attitudes.

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Replying to a question about Israel's statement on the adjustment of the 1967 borders, whether Jordan accepts this adjustment, and whether this applies to the city of Jerusalem, Ar-Rifa'i said: Jerusalem is an Arab, Islamic and Jordanian city and Jordan cannot in any way surrender its absolute sovereign rights over the Arab part of the city. Jordan's rights in the city are the rights of the entire Arab and Islamic world. When we demand the return of Jerusalem to the Arab fold, we mean the Arab area as a whole. Israel's demand for the adjustment of borders is not new. It has been demanding this since 1967. Had the Arabs been ready to agree to this demand, the question would have been solved in Israel's favor immediately after the June 1967 war.

Ar-Rifa'i added: If the adjustment of borders means that Israel wants to expand, this is definitely rejected. With regard to any other proposals that might be a part of a comprehensive settlement, the discussion of such demands is premature. One can say that the only recognized border for Israel is the partition lines of 1947. On its part, Israel is demanding expansion beyond its present lines. But the Security Council resolution which provides for Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967 remains [unimplemented]. Naturally, this resolution is the basis for our attitude.

Replying to a question as to whether Jordan intends to hold talks or a popular conference with representatives of both banks during the peaceful settlement efforts--the East Bank and the occupied West Bank, which includes most of the Palestinian people--the premier said: Contacts between us and our brothers on the West Bank and abroad are in progress. We must reach a unified attitude with them.

With respect to the peaceful settlement, contacts have been in progress for some time. What has changed now is that there are serious attempts by the major powers to find a solution. With regard to the details of the coming stages, these are not clear to us, so we cannot have contacts regarding them.

Ar-Rifa'i adds in reply to a question regarding the continued meetings of the cabinet in the presence of His Majesty King Husayn and whether it is intended to form Jordan's delegation at these meetings and define Jordan's viewpoint regarding the peaceful settlement: The cabinet meets three times in a week following the period of war during which the cabinet was in continuous session, and the king has been visiting the cabinet from time to time, reviewing the military and political situation in the area. But so far we have not discussed the formation of any delegation at all. We have not yet been informed about the folding of a peace conference and we do not know whether the "appropriate auspices" for the peaceful settlement mean the Security Council or the major powers. In any case, the details of the picture are not clear to us yet.

Replying to a question on President as-Sadat's proposal regarding representation of the Palestinian people and whether the representation of the Palestinian people cancels Jordan's role at the peace talks, or whether the Palestinians will talk about the territory occupied before 1967 while Jordan will talk about the West Bank, including Jerusalem, Ar-Rifa'i said: The pepresentatives of the Palestinian people are the Palestinian people themselves. As for the presence of their representatives in case a peace conference is held, we believe this presence complements Jordanian representation at the conference in exactly the same way that Jordanian representation complements Palestinian representation. The Jordanian and Palestinian issues complement each other and there are no contradictions between the two sides.

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On the contrary, the rights of the Palestinian people, which are complemented by Jordan with respect to the West Bank, are beyond the limits of the occupied territory.

Replying a question as to whether Jordan considers the holding of an Arab summit conference to adopt a unified Arab attitude necessary, Ar-Rifa'i said: We have contacted certain states. We believe the situation definitely demands as Arab gathering and Arab agreement. The procedure, such as the holding of an Arab summit or the like, is not important. What is important is that there be one Arab attitude to preserve the achievements of the battle--the adoption during the battle for peace which might be more dangerous than any other battle. It is more dangerous because in the political battle a resolution is adopted and the rest will be clear and easy. But the future of our nation for centuries to come depends on the outcome of this battle.

In reply to a question about the extent of Jordan's contacts, the premier said: We are awaiting to replies and approval of a large number of states. We have expressed our readiness to attend any summit conference any time, anywhere. We are waiting for the Arab brothers to agree to this.

Replying to a question about the contents of King Kusayn's messages to the Arab kings and president--Presidents as-Sadat and Al-Asad and King Hassan II--Ar-Rifa'i said: With respect to Presidents as-Sadat and Al-Asad it was natural to hold continuous contacts concerning the battle, the situation on the ground, and the coordination of steps and attitudes in the military and political fields. As for King Hassan II, the message was in reply to an invitation by the king of Morocco to attend a conference of the Arab defense and foreign ministers. We expressed our agreement on the basis that this conference would be preparatory to a summit conference or complementary to it.

Ar-Rifa'i also said in reply to a question about his appraisal of the 6 October battle. In my opinion the battle is full of achievements and victories. It proved that the Arab soldier is able to fight and can last for a long time. It reestablished the Arab nations's confidence in itself, restored its dignity and honor, and removed the disgrace of the 1967 defeat. It further unified the Arab nation. The pan-Arabish of the battle was imposed as a result of the battle and not as a result of any previous political decision. The battle destroyed several legends which the enemy tried to create, such as that his army is invincible, that the Arabs would not fight, and that Israel can impose a practical peace by force and its ability to hold the territories it occupied.

Ar-Rifa'i went on: Even in the international arena we see that Israel has lost Africa as a result of this battle. We also see that the European states have applied pressure on the United States to bring pressure to bear on Israel to find a just and honorable solution. He added: There are many other gains. This battle was in fact a battle of Arab honor. I believe the effect of this battle on Israel will become more clear in the coming months and years. It will have a great influence in changing Israeli thinking now that it has been proven to the Israeli rulers that despotic methods, arrogance and haughtiness are of no avail, that there is no such thing as a secure border, and that Israel must choose between acceptance by the Arabs in the area and vanishing. It cannot live as an armed, fortified castle in an Arab ocean.

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Therefore, the major part of the discussion during the meeting dealt with the basic problem and the methods of implementing Resolution No 242 through a peace conference to be held with the participation of the two big powers and under Security Council supervision.

The discussion also dealt with certain details, which are: Israel's withdrawal from the areas it occupied after the cease-fire to the lines of 22 October, and the exchange of prisoners of war and the Egyptian blockade of Bab el Mandeb. The AL-AHRAM correspondent also learned that Dr Kissinger began the discussion by once again conveying to President Anwar as-Sadat assurances from U.S. President Nixon that this time the United States is serious about reaching a solution to the crisis on the basis of the Security Council resolution and that Isma'il Fahmi received these assurances when he met with President Nixon in Washington. The paper says that Kissinger then reviewed the talks he held with Israel's prime minister in Washington. He also talked about the use of oil as a political weapon. He then went on to talk about the subject directly. [sentence as received]

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN ON KISSINGER'S CAIRO TALKS

Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--Speaking about the discussions U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger held in Cairo, official spokesman Ahmad Anis said today: The details and results of these discussions are the most important thing preoccupying journalists at present. It is, however, clear from the statements which President Anwar as-Sadat and Dr Henry Kissinger made after their meetings that the discussions were constructive and fruitful, that a move toward peace exists, and that the Egyptian Government insists it should be an immediate move. The official spokesman added: The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt feels that Israel must first respond immediately to the appeal which UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim issued yesterday calling on Israel to withdraw its forces to the 22 October lines on the basis that this measure constitutes a natural prelude to the commitment of all parties to implement the provisions of Security Council resolutions 242 of 1967 and 338 and 339 of 1973.

Ahmad Anis then answered the following question by the editor of the Jordanian paper AS-SABAH: Do you expect Israel to withdraw from the positions it occupied after 22 October? If Israel does not respond, what guarantees are there for implementation, and do we expect immediate war or the entry into the labyrinths of no war, no peace?

The official spokesman said: In accordance with Security Council resolutions 338 and 339 of 1973, Israel is committed to withdraw immediately to the 22 October lines. Waldheim appealed to the Israeli Government yesterday to withdraw its force to the aforementioned lines. We hope Israel will respond to this appeal. The best guarantee for insuring Israel's withdrawal from the territory it occupied after 22 October, and even from all the occupied Arab territories, is the determination of the Arab nation to resort to all its means to liberate its lands.

AL-ANWAR: EGYPT HAS TIME LIMIT FOR WITHDRAWAL

Damascus MENA in Arabic to MENA Cairo 0920 GMT 9 Nov 73 M--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Beirut--The Lebanese newspaper AL-ANWAR says today that Egypt has given the United States a time limit that does not exceed a few days to prove that it is determined and able to make Israel withdraw to the 22 October lines. Otherwise, Kissinger's visit to Cairo will be considered to have achieved nothing and there will be no need to issue decrees appointing an Egyptian ambassador to Washington and a U.S. ambassador to Cairo.

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In a dispatch from Cairo, the newspaper quotes Egyptian sources as saying that the wait for the crucial phase will not be long since Egypt is not ready to enter a state of no war, no peace again. The newspaper adds that Egypt has warned that it is not ready to maintain silence on any Israeli prevarication or procrastination.

GHURBAL EXPECTED TO HEAD MISSION IN WASHINGTON

Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 9 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--Dr Ashraf Ghurbal will fly to Washington in the next 10 days or 2 weeks to head the mission in charge of Egyptian interests in the United States. In reporting this today, AL-AHRAM says that Ambassador Ashraf Ghurbal will carry a letter of credentials issued by the Egyptian foreign minister to the U.S. secretary of state since diplomatic practice provides for the presentation of credentials of accredited ambassadors to the president of the republic in the case of full diplomatic representation between the two countries.

The paper explains that the flag of the Indian Embassy will continue to be raised over the building of the Egyptian interests section in Washington and the Spanish Embassy's flag will continue to be raised over the U.S. interests section in Cairo on the basis that India looks after Egyptian affairs in Washington while Spain looks after U.S. affairs in Cairo.

FOREIGN MINISTER FAHMI'S CONTACTS REPORTED

Cairo MENA in Arabic 1412 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--Foreign Minister Isma'il Fahmi met this afternoon with PDRY Foreign Minister Salih Muti'. The foreign minister is due to meet tomorrow with Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani as part of the continuous Arab consultations. His excellency will hold talks next week with Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmad Taibi Ben Himah, who will arrive in Cairo on Tuesday. It is known that the Arab consultations are aimed at evaluating the recent developments in the current situation.

HAYKAL CITES TASKS OF ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Cairo MENA in Arabic 0415 GMT 9 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--In his weekly "Frankly Speaking" article, AL-AHRAM's chief editor Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal deals with the subject of an Arab summit conference which President Anwar as-Sadat was reprted to have proposed to Algerian President Houari Boumediene to undertake with Algeria as the host country.

Haykal says that President Anwar as-Sadat's view on holding an Arab summit conference, the invitation for which began before the 6 October war, was that Egypt must not go to such a conference after 6 years of defeat to say that it will act. It is preferable for Egypt to go to the conference to say that it has acted and then its voice will not only be accepted but also heard. Haykal says that the next Arab summit conference should shoulder the responsibility of preserving the sacrifices made by the Arab man and the responsibility of safeguarding the determination shown by the Arab nation, and of leading the two together to an objective acceptable to the Arab struggle in this phase and its circumstances, and in this era and its levels.

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He adds that this means that the conference should assume by planning and implementation the task of bringing about the complete withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territory occupied after 5 June 1967 and also the task of restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the foremost of which is their right for self-determination by their own free will.

Haykal specifies in his article several areas in which the proposed summit conference can consolidate the Arab man's offering and affirm the Arab nation's energies. He says: The result of what happened on and after 6 October is that after we had been defeated, we are no longer defeated, and that after they had been victorious, they are no longer victorious. However, I admit that this situation could become serious should matters halt at this point and return once again to a state of stagnation. Hence there is definitely a need for collective Arab political, economic and moral effort added to the outcome of the battlefield events that would tip the balance one or more degrees to the proper side.

Regarding the military aspect, Haykal says that the proposed summit conference should also consider any possible arms embargo and the vital necessity of obtaining the arms required by the Arabs. He wonders why the Arab nation should accept an arms embargo. He adds: Let us be clear and put aside modesty, diffidence and hesitation and tell all the sides that we export to you a strategic commodity, namely oil, and in return we are free to ask from you stragetic commodities, namely the arms in these circumstances. He says that this will consequently keep the arms supply to the Arab forces unaffected by any embargo.

Regarding the political aspect, Haykal suggests that the task of the Arab action should consider the international support we have won and the fearful pressures which those supporting us would be subjected to. He notes in this connection Africa and the nonalined states.

Haykal says that the time has come for a constructive and decisive effort with Europe by holding more consultations and discussions with Europe so that by listening, it can learn the truth and not simply be satisfied with courteous words, and so that it will know that it can have no security without security in the Middle East.

Haykal says that the conference's task will be to draw up a unified Arab strategy to counter any dangers that the Arab action might be subjected to from within because of the cease-fire which might disengage the Arab cohesion, the strength of which was manifested during the war, whether by a wrong impression that the battle is over or by hasty views that the battle has been attenuated.

MENA: FOREIGN MEDIA INACCURATELY REPORT U.S. PLAN

Cairo MENA in Arabic 2258 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--Commenting on reports by Israeli and foreign news media concerning U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger's efforts, MENA says it is not true that when Egypt accepted the U.S. plan it pledged to lift the blockade on Bab El Mandeb Strait.

The MENA sources added that what has been repeated by these media with regard to the elements of the U.S. plan does not agree with the contents of the U.S. plan which Egypt expressed its readiness to accept provided Israel accepts it and pledges to implement it without change and without resorting to prevarications and distortions.

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RADIO COMMENT ON POSSIBLE ISRAELI STAND

Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic to the Arab World 1800 GMT 8 Nov 73 L

[Hilmi al-Buluk commentary]

[Text] When the meeting between President Anwar as-Sadat and Dr Henry Kissinger, U.S. secretary of state, was over, President as-Sadat said: The meeting was fruitful and constructive. It went over everything and the moves toward peace will be immediate.

Those statements have given an impression of the important results produced by the talks between President Anwar as-Sadat and the U.S. secretary of state and have strengthened the possibility of establishing peace in the region after long years of conflict and tension which resulted from Israel's greed and the insistence of its rulers on realizing gains through aggression, and ignoring the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples.

The question on one's mind is: Is Israel ready to respond to the UN resolutions after long years of challenge characterized by arrogance and stubbornness? Will its rulers give up attempts to realize their expansionist aims and plans? If so, will Israel and its rulers be sincere and will they accept the implementation of the UN resolutions submissively and willingly or because they cannot find another alternative, since all else is beyond their will and cannot be changed or controlled? The reply to those questions: Although on the one hand they depend on the decisions taken in Israel, on the other hand we can say they depend on the intentions of [words indistinct] powers, specifically the United States and its determination to put into practice the will of the international community and its resolve to be faithful to its commitments toward the resolutions of the international organization and toward world peace. Israel's position is governed by a number of considerations which dictate its stand. It is in light of this stand that the future of this region with regards to war or to [word indistinct] will be defined. As we see it, the considerations which govern Israel's stand are as follows:

1. Israel's rulers do not want to implement the UN resolutions because they conflict with their expansionist aims and aspirations. If they can find it in their power to continue to challenge the UN resolutions, without causing grave complications to Israel, they would not hesitate to declare their continued challenge by refusing to implement the Security Council's resolutions.

2. The Israeli prime minister during her recent talks in Washington with President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger learned of the U.S. stand and the extent of its determination to implement the Security Council's resolutions. There is no doubt that Israel's stand will be based on the deductions made by the Israeli prime minister concerning the U.S. stand. We do not believe that she will be able to venture a challenge to the U.S. stand because she knows that the United States has always been Israel's backer and that the weapons, which encouraged Israel to commit aggression and to challenge the will of the international community and to continue to violate the legitimate rights of the Arab people, are American weapons.

3. Israel's rulers realize, following the October war, that Israel cannot impose its will on the Arabs, that the power of the Arabs cannot be belittled, that the Arabs are capable of fighting with ferocity and at length to liberate their land and that they are able to inflict on Israel losses it never imagined. The rulers of Israel must learn that the logic and threat of aggression will cost Israel dearly and will lead to grave international complications.

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In light of these considerations, we say that Israel's decision, whatever it may be, will not be an easy one in view of the (?psychological) conflicts resulting from involved and complex stands and possibilities. What we want to say in conclusion is that the coming days, and possibly the coming hours, will be decisive to the future of the conflict in this region and in moving toward either peace or war. The definition of that future depends on the U.S. stand, because on the basis of this stand Israel will build its stand. Finally we must point out a matter of paramount importance, namely, that the political efforts now being exerted in the Middle East crisis demands of us Arabs precisely the same thing that is demanded by the military struggle, that is, for all Arab weapons and the unified Arab stand manifested during the fighting to continue. This stand represented realistic support for our soldiers who were and still are on the battlefields, ready to continue the fighting for the liberation of all occupied Arab territories.

QUESTION ADDRESSED TO ARCHITECTS OF U.S. POLICY

Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic to the Arab World 1130 GMT 8 Nov 73 L

['Abd al-Fattah al-Adawi commentary]

[Excerpts] It is appropriate for us at this point to state that Egypt has shown enough good will toward all sides concerned with the Middle East conflict to make matters move toward a real and just peace. This will happen only if the other side shows the same good will. In order for Egypt's efforts for peace to be clear and defined, we need only point out the following attitudes held by Egypt. These attitudes need no further explanation to make the motives behind them clear.

The first attitude, which is our principled attitude on the issue as a whole, is based on the fact that we consider the UN resolutions to be the natural entry point leading toward a solution of the Middle East crisis as a whole, and that the efforts of the United Nations constitute the framework for our activity aimed at implementing these resolutions. This, on our part, means not only adherence to international law, although this adherence is of great benefit to human civilization, but it is also an action carried out openly, within sight and hearing distance of the entire world, and free from all conspiracies, maneuvers and dark corridors.

Although the enemy has rejected international law and has loudly voiced his contempt for international resolutions and decisions, this attitude has not incited us to do the same, but has increased our beliefs in the benefit of continuing to work under the UN umbrella. As a result of this, the enemy has found that the entire world is not standing [words indistinct]. But what is more important than this is that no one in the entire world can ask us to do something that is not in accord with morality, all of which we do openly. We act in front of everyone under the UN umbrella.

The meaning of all this is that the solutions are ready and are only awaiting good will so that they can be carried out.

We have shown enough good will to convince everyone, but Israel has aims which are in contradiction to the UN resolutions and decisions. The question as far as Israel is concerned is not one of good will or ill will, but a story of a plan which it wants to realize in any and every way.

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The second attitude is that Egypt, even after having escalated the war of attrition in 1970 and even after 14 Phantom aircraft were shot down in a single day--according to the enemy's own statement--in order to show good will, accepted in the mid-1970 the initiative of former U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers. At that time it was said that this U.S. initiative would lead to the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242, which the Arab struggle had accepted as a solution for the crisis. It is a fact that U.S. policy at that time was able to obtain from Tel Aviv an acceptance of this resolution after Israel had been rejecting it loudly. But it became apparent later that this Israeli acceptance of Resolution 242 was only in words and that Israel's actual policy aimed at deadlocking Rogers' initiative and the Security Council resolution at the same time.

We do not know how Israeli policy managed to actually reach this target, but, according to our information, it would not have been able to do so had it not been able to effectively influence U.S. policy.

It appears that U.S. policy at that time was based on two contradictory illusions--the United States imagined that it could continue to support Israel to the most extreme, dangerous limits, and, at the same time, could maintain its friendships and interests in the region. Perhaps the second illusion was the result of an illusion under which U.S. policy labored for a long time--that the unity of Arab action was an (?impossible) Arab goal. Whatever the case may be, and despite very clear warnings, Egypt accepted Rogers' initiative in order to show good will and its desire to open up all the ways that could lead to a permanent and just peace in the region. Our logic was: We have acted and have made our move; it is up to the others to show what they will do and to make their move.

The third attitude was the initiative made by President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. It said that Israel should withdraw so the Suez Canal could be reopened for international navigation, on condition that this withdrawal should be within the framework of the Security Council resolution and be part of the plan to bring about ultimately a total and comprehensive withdrawal. But Israel received this initiative without any good will on its part--despite the good will with which the initiative was made--in order to carry out another maneuver, in which it talked about a plan for reopening the canal--no more, no less--and about another plan which was termed the partial solution with Egypt or the solution to be carried out in phases. Thus, our initiative by which we showed good will toward world peace and international well-being was transformed in their hands into a maneuver for perpetuating the occupation and the realization of regional gains at the expense of right, justice and law.

The fourth attitude is the one we are now showing following the realization of a military victory by us, a military victory which could be, at a minimum, described as having brought back stability to the military situation in the region. Despite the fact that it was Israel which insisted on demanding at the beginning that the fighting should be halted in view of the heavy losses it has suffered, Egypt was the first to adhere to the cease-fire resolution when it was adopted by the Security Council on 22 October. This, on our part, was an affirmation of the character which we shown toward the Arab-Israeli conflict.

What we want to say is that the international situation which we have created by accepting the cease-fire resolutions is a situation that suits us absolutely, and that the good will we have shown until now places the superpowers face to face with their commitments and declared undertaking and face to face with a real opportunity, an opportunity which has never been made available before and which will never be made available after now, for the realization of security, justice and peace in the Middle East.

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After having said all that, we would like to add that by declaring our acceptance of the resumption of the diplomatic relations in principle with the United States we have shown toward the United States a kind of good will which has seldom been (?shown) in existing circumstances in the region. We are convinced that the United States has real interests--being a superpower--in contributing toward the movement of the situation toward a just and permanent peace.

The question has never been "where do the real U.S. interests lie?", because the answer is known in advance and has been proved. But the question was and still is: "How can the U.S. policy become less burdened from the too heavy Israeli load, especially since what is now in the balance is not Israel's security but its invasions and its plan for regional expansion?" This question is addressed to the architects of U.S. policy. It is not a difficult question to be answered by a superpower. We have only to await the practical results of the encouraging signs that have so far appeared. Let our wait be every good will and with full readiness in case we have to decide the issue on the battlefield.

AL-AHRAM ON CONTACTS FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

Cairo MENA in Arabic 0850 GMT 9 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--AL-AHRAM today reports that international contacts are underway in preparation for the next phase, in which a solution to the Middle East crisis will begin on the basis of the Security Council Resolution No 242 which clearly provides for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and for the rights of the Palestinian people.

The paper adds: Cairo, Moscow, Washington, the United Nations in New York as well as the capitals of the Security Council member states are taking part in these contacts.

AL-AHRAM says that when UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim goes to his office today he will have before him a detailed report on the outcome of the Cairo talks between President Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The paper adds that Waldheim's main task now will be to take preparatory measures for a peace conference.

AL-AHRAM adds: While these measures are being taken, urgent arrangements are being made in the positions of the fighting forces under the UN Emergency Forces' supervision and under the constant supervision of the UN secretary general. These include the Israeli forces' withdrawal from positions on the west bank of the canal and a solution to the prisoners of war and Bab El Mandeb Strait problems.

Waldheim is implementing these arrangements in his capacity as secretary general of the United Nations through which every step toward peace will be taken under the immediate supervision of the Security Council (the main body of the United Nations) and under the guanantee of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

AL-AHRAM says that these measures will be taken through the United Nations within the framework of opening the road to the core of the subject, namely, the convocation of a peace conference which will deal with the main issue. So far the likely venue of the conference is Geneva.

The paper says that the first step at the peace conference will be that of separating the two fighting forces preparatory to the complete withdrawal from the occupied territories.

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PAPERS VIEW DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY, PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

Cairo MENA in Arabic 0020 GMT 9 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--In their editorials today, Cairo newspapers deal with Cairo's diplomatic activities to facilitate the removal of obstacles obstructing the beginning of a serious move toward a just peace in the area.

AL-AHRAM says: In view of these activities, Cairo presents three important points that confirm its role in moving toward this peace.

1. Having facilitated U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger's task, Cairo fully understands that this position is now possible because of the achievements of the Arab armies forces on the battlefields, because of the unprecedented unity of Arab efforts, and because of the world's support for Arab rights, foremost of which is the firm Soviet stand supporting the Arab cause and the Soviet suspension of any new progress toward the consolidation of international detente in order to deal with the roots of the Middle East conflict.

2. The openness of the United States now guarantees the attainment of results because higher U.S. interests require guaranteeing the continuous flow of Arab oil to the developed Western states and preventing the cohesion of the Western world from cracking. Higher U.S. interests cannot be restricted by the pressures of groups that support Israel within U.S. institutions.

3. It is natural for Cairo, which is opening its doors to the United States, to take this step with a special eagerness to continue to consolidate Arab solidarity and to preserve the bonds of strong friendship with the various international forces among the socialist, African and European states that supported Arab rights in the moments of tribulation and test. Cairo is taking this step with full alertness and awareness. Thus it does not expect these efforts, which it did not hesitate to carry out, to produce results without meeting many obstacles.

In conclusion, AL-AHRAM confirms that Israel's isolation cannot be completed without depriving it of unreserved U.S. support and without stripping it of the sources of its strength--the key to forcing it to accept a solution to the crisis that is not based on aggression, the occupation of land and the violation of the legitimate rights of states and peoples.

AL-AKHBAR says: Under the two UN Security Council resolutions, Israel is now forced to withdraw its forces to the 22 October lines--the lines that existed at the beginning of the implementation of the first UN Security Council resolution called for a cease-fire. This step is not a goal in itself but a step that must be followed immediately with steps to implement UN Security Council Resolution No 242.

The paper adds: A movement in this direction by Israel is the only thing that will prove whether Israel wants peace or procrastination. What is evident is that Israel will not be able to freeze the situation in the face of the positions adopted by Western Europe and Africa.

In conclusion, the paper says: In spite of all this, Israel's misleading and procrastination cannot be ruled out because this is its basic method. It will not succeed this time because the Egyptian and Syrian forces stand in a state of full alert and readiness backed by a solid Arab front that places all Arab resources in the service of the legitimate Arab goals, namely the liberation of all the occupied territories and the wresting of the Palestinian people rights.

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AL-JUMHURIYAH wonders if U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger, while on his way to Cairo for talks, had the question of what Cairo really wants on his mind. The paper says: Perhaps Kissinger, after his meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat and after completing his talks with the Egyptian foreign minister that began in Washington, now understands, from these official talks and from what he has seen in the eyes of the Egyptians he has met on his trip to Cairo, the exact position of Egypt, what it insists on and what it rejects.

The paper adds: Egypt wants peace and is eager to achieve it. However, the peace Egypt seeks is not based on the status quo, but peace based on justice. Egypt wants peace to build its society and knows that it cannot build it in the shadow of the bayonets of occupation on part of its territory.

The paper affirms that Egypt resorted to arms on 6 October in defense of this peace and its dear sons fell as martyrs. Therefore, it cannot abandon them because the only thing it will accept in return for their blood is the complete liberation of every inch of the land for which they died.

Concluding AL-JUMHURIYAH says: Egypt's experience with the enemy makes it extremely cautious and ready because the enemy has accustomed us to his treachery and to seeing him turn political promises into an opportunity to catch his breath to carry out a new aggression.

AL-AHARM: POOR U.S.-ARAB RELATIONS DUE TO ISRAELI AID

Cairo MENA in English 0820 GMT 9 Nov 73 M

Text] Cairo--Nov 9 (MENA)--Managing editor of AL-AHRAM 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal, dealing with Arab-American relations said: The poor relations between the Arabs and the United States stem mainly from the quality of American support for aids any other country. [as received] It aids Israel in such a way as to enable it to maintain its aggression on the Arabs and become a constant threat to their security and independence. In this way the United States comes into direct hostility with the Arabs.

The United States must have learned from the October war that the Arabs can hurt it and that submission to the forces of Zionist pressure would in the long run put American interests in jeopardy, Al-Jammal noted. It is up to the United States and not us to improve its relations with the Arabs. The United States knows how to do it if it wants to, Al-Jammal said.

CIVIL AVIATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA

Cairo MENA in Arabic 1252 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--Egyptian Civil Aviation Minister Ahmad Nuh arrived in Cairo from Jidda this afternoon after a 6-day visit to Saudi Arabia. During the visit, Ahmad Nuh had talks with Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Civil Aviation Director General 'Abdallah al-Mahdi regarding the strengthening of air transport cooperation between Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

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PRESS DISCUSSES U.S. POSITION, EEC STATEMENT

Cairo MENA in Arabic 0110 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] Cairo--In its commentary entitled "A Test for Good Intentions" to be published tomorrow [8 November] AL-AHRAM presents three points in connection with the course currently pursued by the United States as a big power assuming special responsibilities for maintaining peace. The paper says that the U.S. Government cannot disregard its interest lying in not subjecting the international detente to a dangerous setback at a time when the Soviet Union, on the occasion of its celebration of the October Revolution, has again stressed its determination to stand firm for the sake of a quick and just solution of the Middle East crisis based on Israel's restoration of the territories it has occupied by force and the respect of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The paper adds: The second point is that the United States cannot disregard its interests lying in not subjecting the Western alliance to a break, at a time when the EEC countries announced in an unprecedented [show of] force the necessity for Israel's withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967, the need to respect the sovereignty, the territories and the independence of the states in the region and to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

AL-AHRAM says: In its third point, the United States cannot disregard its interests lying in not subjecting the developed Western countries to a stifling and urgent energy crisis resulting from the Arab oil producing countries' determination to reduce quickly, massively and increasingly the flow of oil. These countries know that meeting their oil (?needs) and their increasing demand for oil will inevitably subject them to renewed upheavals unless the crisis is solved radically and immediately.

Concluding its commentary, AL-AHRAM stresses that Cairo has proved to the greatest extent a sincere intention. The United States now has to prove that it does not aim at deferrment or gaining time but that it sincerely intends to move things in the direction of establishing the bases for peace.

AL-AKHBAR's commentary deals with the nine EEC member countries' decision in which they called for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and for recognizing the Palestinian people's rights. It says that this decision expresses the will of the EEC countries which have their weight in world politics and have their importance in the Middle East by virtue of the firm ties existing between Europe and the region.

The paper adds: Because of the importance of the decision, considering that it contributes to the tightening of Israel's isolation which makes the decision a new pressure factor on Israel, the Israeli officials received it with a tempest of nervous statements. Golda Meir decided to intervene personally with a number of the leaders of the states and governments of Western Europe. The paper says that what worries Israel the most is that the Western European countries' stand, and that of the African countries before them, means that the false mask which Israel wore has fallen down and it cannot deceive anybody. AL-AKHBAR concludes its commentary and says that there is no doubt that the exposure of Israel's reality, as this world isolation proves, will be a factor that will help the Arab political and diplomatic moves at the world level to gain more international support for the Arab cause.

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CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON 8 NOV CEASE-FIRE RELATED EVENTS

As-Sadat-Kissinger Formula Studied

London REUTER in English 1027 GMT 8 Nov 73 X

[By Arye Wallenstein]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, No 8, REUTER--Senior Israeli officials said today a formula apparently agreed on by Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was a compromise which might lead to a Middle East peace conference.

The officials, who refused to be identified, said the formula provided for the continuous delivery of nonmilitary supplies to the Egyptian 3d Army through Israeli-held lines and an immediate start of prisoner of war releases as well as the lifting of the Egyptian blockade at Bab El-Mandeb, at the mouth of the Red Sea.

The comprosmise proposals worked out by as-Sadat and Kissinger in Cairo Wednesday were submitted for approval to the Israeli cabinet Thursday, the officials said.

Israel was expected to deliver its reply through Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco, who flew in here unexpectedly Wednesday night from Cairo for an urgent meeting with Prime Minister Golda Meir. He is due to leave for Amman late Thursday to report to Kissinger.

Israeli officials indicated that the initial reaction here to Kissinger's proposals appeared to be favorable, although the concessions demanded from Israel were considered significant, leaving the encircled Egyptian 3d Army virtually intact on the east bank of the Suez Canal.

The executive of the opposition rightwing Likud bloc called an urgent meeting this afternoon to discuss the latest political developments after Mrs Meir reported to Likud leaders on her talks with Sisco.

Dismissal of Histadrut Leader Demanded

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] The Histadrut Executive Committee has today called on Histadrut Secretary General Yazhaq Ben-Aharon, who is in the United States, to send at once the text of his statement at a press conference there. The Executive Committee decided to arrange for a discussion in Ben-Aharon's presence after his return to Israel.

The Likud Faction demanded that Ben-Aharon immediately return to Israel in connection with that statement.

According to reports reaching Israel, Ben-Aharon was critical of IDF commanders.

Additional Report

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] The Likud faction today demanded the immediate dismissal of Histadrut Secretary General Yizhaq Ben-Aharon because, it says, he praised the enemy in his statements in the United States and vilified fighters who are defending the state. In the opinion of the Likud faction, the Histadrut secretary general has thus showed national irresponsibility which hurts the state and its struggle. This was contained in a cable the Likud faction has sent to acting Histadrut Secretary General Yeroham Meshel.

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Dayan on Possibility for Genuine Settlement

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today that although we are in the midst of a war and a genuine cease-fire has not yet been achieved, perhaps the possibility for a genuine peace settlement between us and the Arabs is now being created for the first time. To achieve this, the defense minister said, we will have to pass through a military and political struggle--a struggle of faith and strength. We cannot do this by shedding tears and [word indistinct] but by military might, national unity and faith in our goal and mission. The defense minister was speaking at the graduation ceremony for new pilots at an air force base.

The defense minister also said that we cannot expect this year's battles to take on the same image as the battles of 1967. This is because the Arabs are not the same now, their weapons are different, as is their equipment. They have used oil, money, and their involvement all over the world in a different way. The world we are living in today is also not the same as that of yesterday. However, thanks to the strength and superiority of the IDF, all interpretations of such formulas as Resolution No 242 and formulas on the rights of the Palestinians whose purpose is the ruin of Israel will not hold.

Air Force Commander Maj Gen Benyamin Peled congratulated the graduates. He said that today's air force is stronger and more efficient and experienced than it was in the past. The fact that new pilots are joining the force in the midst of a war proves that the air force is able to continue gaining strength even when it is involved in a big struggle.

At the end of the parade, air force planes flew over the reviewing stand and the flag was lowered to half staff in memory of the pilots killed in the war.

Report On Acceptance of Peace Plan

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] Foreign correspondents in Tel Aviv quote Israeli Government sources as saying that the Israeli Government today decided to respond in the affirmative to a five-point plan proposed by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco in his talks last night with the prime minister and a number of ministers in Tel Aviv.

The five-point plan is as follows: Israel will allow a UN supervised corridor for the movement of supplies to the beleagured Egyptian 3d Army east of the Suez Canal. No military supplies will be allowed through the corridor, and Egypt will not have control over it. Israel and Egypt will carry out an exchange of prisoners of war, beginning as soon as possible with the wounded prisoners. Egypt will lift its blockade of the Bab El Mandeb straits. Negotiations will start between senior Egyptian and Israeli officers about straightening out the cease-fire lines in order to prevent further incidents. Israel and Egypt understand that direct negotiations should be held for the achievement of a permanent peace settlement as called for in Security Council Resolution No 338.

This report has not been officially confirmed in Israel, Egypt or in the United States. The Egyptian Government's spokesman has evaded newsmen's questions on the subject.

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SECRETARY OF STATE KISSINGER RECEIVED BY SHAH

Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Nov 73 L

[Text] The Shahanshah Arya Mehr received U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Niyavaran Palace at 1110 hours today. The U.S. ambassador to the imperial court also had the honor of being present during the audience.

Henry Kissinger arrived in Teheran by air at 10(50?) hours today and was welcomed in Mehrabad airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs Khalatbari and a number of officials from this ministry, and the U.S. ambassador in the imperial court.

The U.S. secretary of state left the airport for Niyavaran Palace, where he was received by the Shahanshah Arya Mehr.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today had luncheon in the presence of the shahanshah, the following also had the honor of having lunch: Minister of the Imperial Court Alam, Minister of Foreign Affairs Khalatbari, and the U.S. ambassador to the imperial court.

Variant Report

Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Nov 73 L

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived in Teheran shortly before 1100 hours today, and was received in audience by the Shahanshah Arya Mehr. Afterward he had lunch with the Shahanshah Arya Mehr and left Teheran for Islamabad in a special aircraft at a few minutes past 1400 hours.

Kissinger, accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, arrived at Mehrabad Airport by helicopter from the imperial palace. Prior to his departure from Teheran he made a brief speech at a press conference, pertaining to his talks with the Shahanshah Arya Mehr, saying: during the audience with the shahanshah I informed him about the talks I had conducted with regard to the recent crisis in the Middle East.

Kissinger was seen off by the Iranian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Khalatbari; the U.S. ambassador in the imperial court; and the director of imperial court. He left Mehrabad airport at 1410.

SHAH SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO USSR ON ANNIVERSARY

Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Nov 73 M

[Text] The Shahanshah Arya Mehr has sent a cable congratulating the chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The text of the shah's message is as follows:

His Excellency Nikolay Podgornyy, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Moscow: It is a great pleasure for me to extend my heartfelt congratulations to your excellency on the anniversary of the October Revolution. I wish your excellency health and happiness, and the nations of the Soviet Union welfare and progress and hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iran and the USSR will constantly expand and strengthen to the benefit of our two nations. [signed] Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

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OIL POLICY INDEPENDENT OF MIDEAST EVENTS

Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Nov 73 L

[Summary] AL-AMAL and L'ACTION publish excerpts of the interview the Tunisian journalists' delegation had with the Iranian prime minister. The prime minister praised relations between the two countries and paid tribute to Bourguiba. He said that Iran is prepared to assist its neighbors in the field of development.

"As for Iran's attitude toward the Middle East question, the Iranian prime ministers stressed that Iran insists that Israel must return to the Arabs all Arab territory it occupied by force. The age of usurping others' territory is gone forever. The prime minister also said that his country believes that the final and just conference to the Middle East question must come through a [word indistinct] conference within the framework and under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all parties concerned." The UN, he said, must be able to enforce international law.

"In a reply to a question about Iran's oil policy, the Iranian prime minister asserted that Iranian oil will not become a substitute for Arab oil from either the production or export aspects. He said: We will maintain our normal production and the rate of the normal increase stipulated in the Iranian plan without any additional increase or any reduction. This policy has no connection with recent Middle East events. It is based on our own considerations and on the necessary requirements for the normal development of Iran."

EARTHQUAKE HITS TOWNS ABOVE PERSIAN GULF

Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Nov 73 L

[Text] A slight earthquake, lasting 2 to 3 seconds, took place in Dezful township at 0930 today. Fortunately the earthquake has not resulted in any losses in lives or property. Simultaneously with the Dezful earthquake, Ahvaz was shaken by a slight tremor, which fortunately caused no damage.

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RABAT NOTES OPTIMISM GENERATED BY KISSINGER TRAVELS

Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Nov 73 L

[Unattributed commentary]

[Summary] In the wake of Kissinger's visit and talks in Egypt with President as-Sadat, an atmosphere of optimism has been created. This optimism can be seen in official statements and in commentaries in the world press. Diplomatic relations between the United States and Egypt have been resumed. It seems that As-Sadat agreed to resume diplomatic relations after certain conditions were met. The United States must have promised to extract as many concessions from the Israelis as possible so that a quick and a just settlement acceptable to Cairo could be reached.

Kissinger sent two of his assistants to Tel Aviv to inform the Israelis about the exchange of views in Cairo. Following the meeting between the Israelis and Americans, a communique was issued in Tel Aviv describing the talks as "positive and constructive." The stands taken by the Israelis, however, reveal the anxiety of the Zionist officials. The anxiety has been demonstrated in several instances: Israel has accused Syria of killing a few Israeli POW's, Eban has expressed concern over the EEC statement on the Middle East; the Israeli military spokesman has repeated his government's demand that all the military forces should return to the positions they occupied on 6 October, as if nothing had developed in the situation.

"While concerned international bodies and the majority of responsible statesmen search for a solution guaranteeing a just settlement, it seems as if Israel has been overtaken by events, refusing to give up the aggressive policy on which it has eased its behavior with no event or idiotic excuse remaining to encourage it to continue with this policy. The war of the 10th Ramadan has proved that the Arab countries are determined to defend their rights and to continue making every effort to achieve their legitimate demands. It has also become clear that international public opinion, whose patience has been exhausted by the Israeli challenges and which has become convinced of the need for arriving at a speedy and just solution, is now making every effort, unhesitatingly desiring a (?serious) peace."

Even Israel's friends want Israel to adopt attitudes which are wiser and more logical. Israel must prove its good intentions and desire for real peace by giving up what it has usurped and by acknowledging the rights of the Palestinians.

L'OPINION: PALESTINIAN PROBLEM IS MAIN ISSUE

Rabat L'OPINION in French 6 Nov 73 p 1 L

[Editorial: "The Palestinians First and Foremost"]

[Text] Mr Kissinger, the head of the U.S. diplomatic service, is on a visit to Morocco. This visit is part of a long tour of Arab and Muslim capitals which he is making in order to find a solution to the Middle East conflict. Although it is still too early to take stock of the results of this visit, nevertheless we cannot avoid stressing that the Arab masses, and particularly the struggling Palestine people, expect nothing spectacular from this visit.

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But whereas this visit constitutes a new form for the meetings and discussions which the American visitor hopes to initiate, by constrast the basis of thes contacts remains the same: We still have the same entries on the Middle East balance sheet--a people deprived of their territory, a puppet and expansionist "state," and Arab states which have been continually subjected to aggression and have had their territory occupied on successive occasions--and the same entries on the international balance sheet--a superpower which proposes, imposes and--disposes.

On this basis, which--as we see it--remains the basis of the problem and the path for any solution which is not to be defeatist or humiliating, nothing positive has yet been announced. The American guest has done well to start his long tour in Morocco. It is a clear and benefical choice of whose diplomatic importance we are aware and with which we are satisfied.

It constitutes recognition that the Palestine problem cannot be confined to its geographical context. It is much more--part of the heart and spirit of the vast Arab nation which, from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf, has assimilated the aspiration and desire for justice for the fraternal Palestine people as its own. This taking to heart of the Palestinian cause is illustrated daily by diverse manifestations by the Arab masses. No political or other event passes without the Moroccan people's support being reiterated. And when, finally, pressing signs heralding fresh aggression manifest themselves, Moroccan troops are set to the front to sacrifice their lives for the sacred cause.

But the Arab masses are aware of the plots hatched against the Palestinian cause and knows how to assess any action for what is really worth. This is why they have always spoken out against any attempt to liquidate the Palestine resistance or to put it under the control or another power, irrespective of whether or not it is a superpower.

Yesterday the Istiqlal Party--the Moroccan masses' spokesman from the beginning and the assiduous defender of their interests--published a communique on the occasion of Mr Kissinger's visit, reaffirming its position, which it has never modified, with respect to the Palestinian cause. This states: "The Istiqlal Party believes that the Palestinian people--represented by the PLO --is the only possible spokesman for Palestine in resolving the problem created a quarter of a century ago by a colonialism scorning the rights of the peoples and motivated by considerations of race, religion and colonial dominaton."

That is the crux of the problem. Any solution which does not take this point into consideration will smack of defeatism and surrender.

SUDAN

POLITBURO MEMBER RECEIVES ROMANIAN TU DELEGATION

Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Nov 73 L

[Text] Mr Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid, member of the Political Bureau and secretary for workers, received in his office at noon today a delegation of Confederation of Trade Unions of Romania which is in Khartoum to attend a conference of Federation of the Sudan Workers Unions.

At the beginning of the meeting the secretary for workers thanked the Romanian delegation for participating in the conference--a fact that confirms and strengthens the relations between the two countries of which the basis was laid down by President Numayri and Ceausescu and which was strengthened by the visits made by delegations of the two countries. Mr Izz ad-Din emphasized that these relations would contribute to the enrichment of the labor movement in the two countries and the strengthening of the pillars of world peace.

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MOROCCO

FOREIGN MINISTER BENHIMA TO VISIT EGYPT, SYRIA

Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Nov 73 L

[Text] It has been announced in Cairo that Foreign Minister Ahmed Taibi Benhima will arrive there next Tuesday as part of the visit he is paying to several Arab capitals. Ahmed Taibi Benhima will hold meetings with Isma'il Fahmi, Egypt's foreign minister.

Arrangements in Damascus

Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Nov 73 L

[Text] Moroccan Ambassador in Damascus Driss Bennouna has met with Syrian Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The talks dealt with the visit to the Syrian capital by Foreign Minister Ahmed Taibi Benhima as part of the special mission which he is undertaking to several Arab capitals.

KING HASSAN RECEIVES SOMALI PRESIDENT'S ENVOY

Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 8 Nov 73 L

[Summary] Ahmad Sulayman, the special envoy of the President of the Somali Republic to King Hassan, arrived at Nuwasir airport at 2200 tonight carrying a special message to the king. In a statement to the radio correspondent the envoy stated that the message he was carrying to the king from the Somali president explains his country's attitude toward the Middle East crisis.

ENVOY DENIES KING HASSAN WILL VISIT SYRIA

Cairo MENA in Arabic 1343 GMT 8 Nov 73 M

[Text] Damascus--In a statement he made to the MENA correspondent today, Moroccan Ambassador in Damascus Driss Bennouna denied the reports that were published in Beirut that King Hassan II of Morocco will shortly visit the Syrian capital. Bennouna said that Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed Taibi Benhima will visit Damascus next week within a tour of some Arab capitals.

RABAT REPORTS NIXON SPEECH ON ENERGY CRISIS

Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Nov 73 L

[Summary] President Nixon announced severe measures he had taken to meet what he described as the gravest crisis regarding the energy shortage which is facing the United States. Our correspondent in Washington reports that President Nixon addressed the American people on Wednesday night, Washington time, in which he presented his program to meet the energy shortage. He outlined measures he had taken including the construction of the Alaskan pipeline. President Nixon also replied to Watergate questions. He said he is staying in office, and does not intend to resign.

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LE MATIN PRAISES KISSINGER PEACE ACTIONS

Casablanca LE MATIN in French 5 Nov 73 p 1-2 L

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: 'Reconciling the Descendants of Abraham"]

[Excerpt] Mr Kissinger will find in Morocco--in the person of His Majesty Hassan II--a singular interlocuter and an intelligent, informed and precise mediator who could not be a better choice at this difficult moment in the quest for peace, to which the U.S. secretary of state is devoted. If there has been a misunderstanding between the United States and the Arab world which has poisoned for 25 years relations which had previously been traditionally friendly, the best chance of dissipating it is to be found in this first Rabat meeting. By taking account of the considered views of His Majesty Hassan II--the worthy continuer of the humanitarian policy of His Majesty Mohammed V--Mr Kissinger will free himself from the shackles of annoying formalities and find the arguments and means to move his mission toward its noble objective--to finally find a just and suitable solution to the drama of Palestine, which must become a land of understanding rather than a land of wracking upheaval.

Nor can it have escaped the attention of Mr Kissinger, the devoted apostle of international peace, that the result of this mission will affect not only the destiny of the Arabs and the Jews but also the higher interests of the United States and world peace. This is gravely attested by the risk--perceived with anxiety by everybody in the last few weeks--of the Near East conflict degenerating into a global conflagration. The United States has thus embarked with a dual responsibility on a protracted detente mission, of which Mr Kissinger is the champion and which has already had such spectacular results--the Peking meeting and the consulation between Washington and Moscow which led to the restoration of peace in the Far East. In precise terms, it is now a question of extinguishing the last conflagration in which the United States and the Soviet Union are placed on opposite sides by third parties. By achieving this, the United States will not only be doing the Arab cause a service, it will also be in its own interest. And by acting through Mr Kissinger personally, it will also be the climax of the task to which he has devoted himself and which will not have a completely happy ending so long as a precarious and fragile situation which might flare up again persists in the Middle East.

The solution--and Mr Kissinger will be even more firmly convinced of this after his talks in Rabat--can only be founded in the evacuation of all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration and safeguarding of the Palestinians' national rights. All possible means must be brought into play to achieve a just and lasting peace on the basis of these two intangible principles. It is not impossible, because nothing is impossible for men of goodwill.

Mr Kissinger has proved through his previous initiatives that he is a man of both goodwill and imagination. It is thus with strong and great hope that Morocco welcomes him on the first stage of his latest journey as a pilgrim of peace--a journey intended to make a decisive contribution to the reconciliation, awaited for so long throughout the world, of the descendants of Abraham.

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ORTAGE ON KISSINGER VISIT, TALKS WITH BHUTTO

Karachi Domestic Service in English 1607 GMT 9 Nov 73 D

[Text] The American secretary of state, Dr Kissinger, who arrived in Islamabad this evening, soon after called on Prime Minister Zulgiqar Ali Bhutto. They are understood to have discussed matters of mutual interest and the Middle East.

Dr Kissinger, who is accompanied by the assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern and South Asian affairs, Mr Joseph Sisco, was received at the airport by the federal education minister, Mr Abdul Hafiz Pirzada, and the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Aziz Ahmed.

The American secretary of state is attending a dinner being given by the prime minister.

Bhutto, Kissinger Dinner Speeches

Karachi Domestic Service in English 0230 GMT 10 Nov 73 D

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, has told the visiting American secretary of state, Dr Kissinger, that Pakistan has a vital stake in the Middle East and is always available for any possible contribution towards a just and lasting settlement in the region. Speaking at a dinner given by him in honor of Dr Kissinger in Rawalpindi last night he pointed out that Pakistan had taken a stand on the Middle East crisis based on principles and would continue to take an interest in it. Pakistan would not allow objectivity and a sense of justice to be compromised on the very delicate processes involved in finding a settlement of the Middle East problem.

Referring to Dr Kissinger's current peace mission the prime minister said Pakistan would watch with keen interest his efforts for a compromise settlement of the Middle East problem and closely follow the American efforts to bring about tranquillity and peace in the troubled world. While the United States would play a greater role in bringing about a just peace, Pakistan on its part would make its own contribution as a friend of the United States as well as of the Middle East states and other peace-loving nations. He said Pakistan could also render a positive service for peace in the subcontinent and in the neighboring countries.

The prime minister described Pakistan's relations with the United States as very close and said Pakistan was very happy and proud of these relations.

In his speech the American secretary of state said he had no doubt that Pakistan could play an important and useful role in the Middle East settlement because of its historical ties with the countries of the region and its traditional friendship with the United States. Referring to his talks with the prime minister, Dr Kissinger said it was a very warming experience to see old friends and to be able to have the benefit of the views of Mr Bhutto on the task before him. He said the purpose of his current visit was to see whether the United States could make any contribution to help heal some of the wounds of the Middle East and bring a permanent end to the conflict.

Dr Kissinger, who leaves for Peking this morning, recalled his last visit to the Chinese capital over 2 years ago on what was then a secret trip. He said it was well-known that this trip had been arranged by America's friends in Pakistan.

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It had made a historic contribution in restoring the relationship between the Chinese and American peoples to a point where both could promote the cause of world peace. He also recalled that when he left China, Prime Minister Chou En-lai had told him that now that Sino-American contacts have been established the Americans should not forget their friends in Pakistan. A bridge did not lose its importance because it has been used. He said the United States has always tried to remember what Mr Chou En-lai had said and the friendship between Pakistan and the United States had continued to grow.

Soon after his arrival in Islamabad yesterday evening, the secretary of state had formal talks with the prime minister. During the discussions which lasted over an hour the two leaders reviewed the Middle East situation and bilateral relations. Dr Kissinger briefed the prime minister on his negotiations in Cairo which resulted in an agreement for the stabilization of the cease-fire.

The prime minister was assisted among others by the federal education minister, Mr Abdul Hafiz Pirzada, and the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Aziz Ahmed, while top-ranking American officials including the assistant secretary of state, Mr Joseph Sisco, helped Dr Kissinger.

Kissinger Leaves for Peking

Karachi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Nov 73 D

[Text] At their talks in Rawalpindi the American secretary of state and the prime minister agreed that a lasting and just peace in the Middle East is in the interest of mankind and that they will undertake major efforts in this direction. Dr Kissinger told newsmen at Islamabad airport before leaving for Peking that he had an opportunity to review his efforts for a Middle East settlement with Prime Minister Bhutto. It was appropriate that he was ending the first part of his journey in connection with the Middle East crisis in Pakistan with old friends.

Pakistan had close and historical ties with the countries of the Middle East and was at the same time a valued friend of the United States. Dr Kissinger pointed out that he was leaving for Peking by the same route which he had taken 2 years ago on what was then a secret trip through the good offices of friends in Pakistan and which resulted in opening a new relationship between the United States and China.

The United States attached great importance to its relations with China which he described as an essential component of the structure of world peace. The American secretary of state thanked Pakistan for the warmth with which he and members of his delegation were received during their stay.

Dr Kissinger was given a hearty send-off by the federal education minister, Mr Abdul Hafiz Pirzada, the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Aziz Ahmed, and senior officials. The Chinese ambassador was also present at the airport. Dr Kissinger inspected a guard of honor before his departure.

The American assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, Mr Joseph Sisco, has stayed behind. He told our representative that he will be visiting a number of countries in continuation of American efforts for a settlement of the Middle East crisis. He would be visiting Beirut, Rome, Bonn and Brussels. At Brussels, he would be briefing the NATO ambassadors on the developments in the Middle East. Later he would be going to Paris and London for similar consultations with the French and British governments.

Dr Kissinger has now arrived in Peking.

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Department of State **TELEGRAM**

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SUBJ: HAYKAL ARTICLE ON MEETING WITH SECRETARY
WHITE HOUSE PLEASE PASS TO SAM 86970
LONDON FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY SISCO

1. FBIS CARRIES HAYKAL'S WEEKLY ARTICLE ON HIS MEETING WITH SECRETARY DUE FOR PUBLICATION NOV. 16 IN AL AHRAM. SUMMARY FOLLOWS.
HAYKAL SAID SECRETARY SUMMED UP U.S. POLICY IN 7 POINTS:

1. U.S. HAS STRATEGIC INTERESTS IN AREA;
2. SOVIET UNION ALSO HAS INTERESTS IN AREA;
3. U.S. IS TRYING TO ESTABLISH SYSTEM BASED ON DETENTE BUT WILL NOT LEAVE MIDDLE EAST TO INFLUENCE OF USSR;
4. U.S. DOES NOT WANT CRISIS TO AFFECT DETENTE BECAUSE OF DANGER IN CONFRONTATION;
5. U.S. HAS SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP WITH ISRAEL AND

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IS COMMITTED TO ITS SECURITY WHICH CAN BE MAINTAINED ONLY BY RESTORING ARAB SOVEREIGNTY (SIC);

6. U.S. RELATIONSHIP WITH ISRAEL IS NOT OPPOSED TO STRENGTHENING FRIENDSHIP WITH ARABS;

7. U.S. DOES NOT WANT TO BE TRUSTEE OVER AREA.

2. HAYKAL SAID SECRETARY CLAIMED HE COULD NOT EXACTLY FEEL BASIC ELEMENTS OF MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM AND ADDED HE HATED FAILURE AND DID NOT WANT TO LOSE ASSET HE HAS IN SUCCESS.
3. HAYKAL SAID SECRETARY POINTED OUT THAT U.S. CANNOT ALLOW SOVIET ARMS TO ACHIEVE VICTORY AGAINST U.S. ARMS. QUESTION HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH EGYPT OR ISRAEL BUT IS RELATED TO BALANCE OF POWER BETWEEN TWO SUPER POWERS. SECRETARY ADDED THAT USSR CAN GIVE ARABS ARMS BUT U.S. CAN GIVE FAIR SOLUTION WHICH WILL RETURN ARAB LANDS.

4. HAYKAL CLAIMS SECRETARY SAID HE DID NOT BELIEVE ISRAEL OR ARABS WERE PLEASED WITH WHAT U.S. WAS DOING. NEVERTHELESS, POLITICS IN OUR PRESENT AGE IS NOT MATTER OF SENTIMENT BUT OF POWER.

5. HAYKAL CONCLUDED:

A. THAT SECRETARY WAS SERIOUS IN SEARCH FOR SOLUTION BUT DOES NOT HAVE COMPLETE PLAN;
B. SECRETARY'S JEWISH BACKGROUND WILL NOT BE OBSTACLE;
C. SECRETARY IS CONFIDENT HE CAN SUCCEED UNDER CURRENT AMERICAN POLITICAL CONDITIONS;
D. ARAB FUTURE CANNOT REST ON EFFORTS OF ONE MAN;
E. SECRETARY UNDERRATES IMPORTANCE OF HISTORY OF MAJOR CONFLICTS;
F. REALITIES OF POWER IN SECRETARY'S ESTIMATION PRECEDE ANY OTHER FACTOR AND THUS ARABS MUST NOT ALLOW POWER RELATIONSHIP TO SWING AGAINST THEM;
G. TIME IS NOT AS IMPORTANT TO SECRETARY AS TO ARABS.

6. HAYKAL CONCLUDES THAT SECRETARY OVERRATES U.S.

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ABILITY TO EXERT PRESSURE ON ISRAEL IN VIEW OF U.S. INTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATION. HE ADDS THAT SINCE WORLD POWER IS IMPORTANT TO SECRETARY, ARABS MUST REALIZE WITHOUT AMBIGUITY IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET ROLE.

7. FBIS IS REPEATING FULL TEXT TO LONDON AND OPERATIONS CENTER HAS ALERTED J. CRAIG FOR MR. SISCO. RUSH

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