

الملاحق

(Publicité)

NAIROBI, OCTOBRE 1976 :

ISRAEL ET L'UNESCO

ENTRE OCTOBRE 1974 ET FÉVRIER 1975, PRÈS DE DEUX MILLE PERSONNES ONT SIGNÉ LE TEXTE SUIVANT :

L'UNESCO a refusé d'inclure Israël dans une région déterminée du monde. En conséquence, l'État juif ne pourra participer à aucune activité régionale de l'UNESCO.

On pourrait croire que c'est pour mieux marquer qu'Israël et son patrimoine appartiennent à l'humanité entière. Mais non : si Israël n'a été situé ni en Asie (comme l'Australie) ni en Europe (comme le Canada), c'est qu'il n'est nulle part : c'est-à-dire qu'il n'existe pas.

Qu'on ne se laisse pas tromper par la forme « administrative » de cette affaire, où quelques Etats dont le système ne favorise pas précisément la liberté de l'esprit, s'arrogent le droit d'interdire à tel ou

tel pays de participer aux activités de telle ou telle « région » du monde.

Israël n'a pas le droit d'exister, donc il n'existe pas. L'annulation spirituelle d'Israël justifie à l'avance son anéantissement physique. C'est le procédé d'extermination mis au point par les totalitarismes du XX^e siècle. On sait qu'il a coûté la vie à des dizaines de millions d'hommes et de femmes.

L'UNESCO est une organisation des Nations Unies qui a pour charge de répandre et de défendre l'éducation, la science et la culture. Ce qui vient de se passer représente une perversion, un retournement du rôle.

Les soussignés refusent désormais de collaborer à cette organisation tant qu'elle n'aura pas prouvé, à propos d'Israël, sa fidélité à ses propres fins.

Parmi les signataires, on relevait les noms de :

Sir Julian HUXLEY +, premier Directeur Général de l'UNESCO,

Les prix Nobel : Kenneth ARROW, Julius ANELROD, John BARDEEN, Hans A. BETHE, Félix BLOCH, Heinrich BOLL, Owen CHAMBERLAIN,

et

Robert HOFSTADTER, François JACOB, Simon KUZNETZ, André LWOFF, Ildor RABI, Paul SAMUELSON, Edward L. TATUM, George WILD.

Anatole ABRAGAM, Raymond AION, Jacques ATTALI, Robert BADINTER, Jean-Louis BARRAULT, Simone de BEAUVOIR, Etienne BERNARD, Alain BESANCON, Bruno BETTELHEIM, Jean PIERRE-BLOCH, Roger BRAUD, Georges BRASSENS, Henri CARTAN, Jean-Claude CASINOVA, Jean CASSOU, Pierre CHAUNU, Noam CHOMSKY, Gustave CHOQUET, Hélène CIXOUS, Maurice CLAVEL, Jean DANIEL, Jacques DEROGY, Jean DIEUDONNE, Marguerite DURAS, Friedrich DURRENMATT, Pierre EMMANUEL, Humbert ESPAGNAT, Jean-Pierre FAYE, Jean FERROT, Suzanne FLOS, Georges FRIEDMANN, Graham GREENE, Pierre-Gilles de LENNES, Bernard HALPERN, Léo HAMON, Eugène IONESCO, Vladimir JANKLEVITCH, Joseph KESSLER, Anne KRIEGER, Claude LANZMANN, Yves LECORRE, Louis LEPRINCE-RINGUET, Emmanuel LE ROY-LADURIE, Jacques MADAULE, Clara MAL-

RAUX, Igor MARKEVITCH, Henti-Irénée MARROU, Daniel MAYER, Mary McCARTHY, Albert MESSIAH, Arthur MILLER, Alexandre MINKOWSKI, Yves MONTAND, Henry MOORE, Hans MORGENTHAU, Iris MURDOCH, Pierre NORA, Claude OLIVENS-TLIN, Kostas PAPAIOANNOU, François PERRIER, Francis PERRIN, François PERROUX, R.-H. POPPER, Madeleine RENAUD, Michel RIQUET, Marthe ROBERT, Denis de ROUGEMONT, André ROUSSIN, Claude ROY, Arthur RUBINSTEIN, Philippe SAINT-MARC, Nathalie SARRAUTE, Jean-Paul SARTRE, Arthur SCHLESINGER, L. Lauree SCHWARTZ, Michel SERRES, Simone SIGNORET, Philippe SOLLERS, Stephen SPENDER, Maïté SPERBER, Jean STAROBINSKI, Ady STEG, Isaac STERN, Jean TOULAT, VERCORS, Jean-Pierre VERNANT, Mogerim WHEELER, Etienne WOLFF

Seule une nouvelle Conférence Générale de l'UNESCO était habilitée à prendre des décisions qui apportent une réponse à cet appel. Or la prochaine Conférence aura lieu à Nairobi en octobre 1976.

Il peut paraître choquant, en cet automne 1976, marqué par les effroyables événements du Liban, de s'appesantir sur un problème de vote. Qu'est-ce qu'un acte juridique, en effet, comparé aux morts par milliers ? Qu'on ne s'y trompe pas : les abominations juridiques préparent toujours la voie aux massacres. Et puis, qu'elle aubaine, pour tous ceux qui se disent amis du peuple palestinien, de pouvoir se dédouaner à bon compte de leur laisser-faire et de leur passivité devant les massacres du Liban, leur solidarité se résumant à la condamnation systématique d'Israël dans les organismes internationaux ! La vigilance, dans ces questions de droit international, est donc plus que jamais nécessaire ; elle sert la cause de tous les peuples.

Or il y a tout lieu d'être inquiet. On assiste en effet, depuis un an, à une offensive concertée : un groupe de pays a mis en place un dispositif qui, dans toutes les rencontres internationales, provoque la mise en accusation systématique d'Israël : à l'ONU et à l'O.M.S., mais aussi au BIT, et lors des conférences sur la femme (Mexico 1975), sur l'habitat (Vancouver 1976), etc.

C'est donc, a priori, sans aucune prise en compte de la réalité effective — qu'elle soit politique, sociale, économique, culturelle — que se répètent inlassablement ces débats obsessionnels et abstraits qui bloquent le fonctionnement des institutions et détournent l'attention des vrais problèmes de l'humanité. On ne s'en prend pas à la politique d'un gouvernement par de telles pratiques, on machine la mise à l'écart d'un Etat dont le droit à l'existence est remis en cause. Et la vérité politique de cet unique vote à tous propos répété, c'est bien la volonté délibérée de bloquer la voie de la négociation, c'est-à-dire d'empêcher toute solution réaliste et pacifique d'intervenir sur le terrain, ce qui revient à nier magiquement que les accords intéri-

naires israëlo-égyptiens ont déjà engagé une dynamique de paix.

La prochaine Conférence Générale de l'UNESCO sera un test, en ce qu'elle devra réexaminer son attitude vis-à-vis d'Israël. En octobre 1974, le vote de l'UNESCO inaugurerait une campagne de condamnation systématique par les organisations internationales. En octobre 1976, la Conférence Générale renchérirait-elle, ou bien en reviendrait-elle à un fonctionnement normal de l'institution ?

Si Israël était de nouveau condamné à propos de Jérusalem, ceci au mépris des expertises positives faites par les archéologues (cf. le rapport Lemaire resté secret), et surtout si Israël devait, encore une fois, ne pas être inclus dans une région du monde — ce qui pourrait être invoqué en faveur de son exclusion de l'ONU — on verrait alors se démasquer le double jeu de certains gouvernements : peuvent-ils en effet réclamer la négociation entre les parties concernées par le conflit — conférence de Genève — ce qui implique nécessairement la reconnaissance d'Israël, et en même temps refuser à ce pays le plein exercice de ses droits d'Etat-membre. Aussi attend-on des Etats qui détiennent actuellement la majorité à l'UNESCO, qu'à la prochaine Conférence Générale, ils renoncent à leurs manœuvres. C'est d'eux que dépend la paix au Proche-Orient. On ne sait que trop ce que serait une nouvelle guerre : une tuerie généralisée dont la situation actuelle du Liban veut donner l'idée.

Les soussignés, se considérant comme les continuateurs du « Comité Intellectuels-UNESCO 1974 », saluent et soutiennent tous les efforts entrepris pour rendre possible l'intégration d'Israël à la région Eurone. Ils en appellent à tous les gouvernements pour qu'ils mettent fin au processus infernal et contribuent à faciliter l'élaboration d'une solution négociée. Ils déclarent qu'en cas d'un nouveau vote inique, non seulement ils s'en tiendront à leurs déclarations de 1974 et 1975, c'est-à-dire qu'ils boycotteront l'UNESCO, mais que, de surcroît, ils utiliseront tous les moyens à leur disposition pour contrebalancer les causes et les effets d'un tel vote.

COMITÉ INTELLECTUELS-UNESCO 1976

Jacques ATTALI, Robert BADINTER, Jean-Louis BARRAULT, Simone de BEAUVOIR, Alain BESANÇON, Jean PIERRE-BLOCH, Henri CARTAN, Hélène CIXOUS, Marguerite DURAS, Pierre EMMANUEL, Jean-Pierre FAYE, Benoîte GROULT, Paul GUIMARD, Bernard HALPERN, Eugène IONESCO, Vladimir JANKÉLEVITCH, Annie KRIEGLER, Claude LANZMANN, Emmanuel LE ROY LADURIE, André LYOFF, Daniel MAYER, Robert MERLE D'AUBIGNE, Alexandre MINKOWSKI, Madeleine RENAUD, R.P. Michel RIQUFT, Arthur RUBINSTEIN, Philippe SAINT MARC, Nathalie SARRAUTE, Jean-Paul SARTRE, Laurent SCHWARTZ, Jean STAROBINSKI, Ady STEG, Jean-Pierre VERNANT, Etienne WOLFF.

25 septembre 1976.

SECRETARIAT :

Association des Universitaires
et Chercheurs pour la Paix au Proche-Orient,
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INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ZIONISM

HELD IN BAGHDAD, IRAQ, 8-12 NOVEMBER, 1976

DECLARATION

PARTICIPANTS FROM THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES ATTENDED

- ALGERIA
- BELGIUM
- BRAZIL
- BULGARIA
- CANADA
- CONGO
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA
- DENMARK
- EGYPT
- ENGLAND
- FED. REP. GERMANY
- FRANCE
- GERMAN DEM. REP.
- GREECE
- GUINEA
- HUNGARY
- INDIA
- IRAQ
- IRELAND
- ITALY
- JAPAN
- JORDAN
- KUWAIT
- LIBANON
- LYBIA
- MAURITANIA
- MEXICO
- PALESTINE
- PAKISTAN
- POLAND
- PUERTO RICO
- SENEGAL
- SOVIET UNION
- SPAIN
- SRI LANKA
- SUDAN
- SWITZERLAND
- SYRIA
- TUNISIA
- TURKEY
- UGANDA
- UNITED STATES
- VENEZUELA
- YUGOSLAVIA

1 Meeting under the auspices of the University of Baghdad, academics and intellectuals from 46 countries have examined and discussed Zionism, its origins, theory and practice. In the light of the UN General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXIX) of 10 November 1975, the Resolution was adopted on the basis of the International Convention of Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which constitutes an international legal document and contains an explicit definition of racism

2 Recalling that in that resolution the General Assembly determined that "Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination" the participants of the Symposium expressed the view that this resolution reflected the world's growing awareness of the true nature of Zionism and of the danger it represented to the peoples of the area and to world peace.

3 Recalling that when the General Assembly in November 1947 recommended the partition of Palestine the United Nations consisted of only 50 member states, the Symposium noted that the resolution of November 1975 equating Zionism with racism had been adopted when membership of the United Nations had become more genuinely representative of the opinion of the world as a whole.

4 Zionism as a colonial-settler concept was an offshoot of 19th century imperialism. At the same time it reflected the prevalent trend of expansionist nationalism and the mistaken view that the solution of anti-Semitism lay in the self-segregation of Jews in a society from which non-Jews were to be excluded. Recognizing that persecution of Jews was an important factor in the growth of Zionism, the participants in this Symposium unequivocally condemn anti-Semitism and pledge themselves to oppose it, like any other form of racism, wherever it may exist.

5 Zionism, the political ideology of the Jews of the world, Zionism was established in its essence to be expansionist. By pursuing this aim, it condemns the "Jews" to a perpetual war for "living space" at the expense of the peoples of the Middle East.

6 Because of the necessity for territorial expansion when it involves Zionism has not succeeded, and by its very nature it cannot succeed in satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of the Middle East.

7 Moreover by calling on all Jews to come to Palestine, it pursues its very goal which the most hateful of anti-Semites have set themselves to confine all Jews in a world ghetto.

8 It is as detestable of progress, peace and human unity that we denounce the attack on human unity.

9 By setting itself the objective of a racially exclusive Jewish state, in disregard of the rights of the Arabs of Palestine, Zionism adopted from its inception an essentially racist character.

10 For them to achieve their ambitions, it became necessary for the Zionists to dispose of the Arab population of Palestine, which they achieved in 1947/8 by intimidation and violence, resulting in the eviction of the greater part of the indigenous population.

11 By pursuing, after they had achieved statehood, the objective of the "ingathering" into Palestine of the Jews of the world, and by conferring on all Jews a "right of return" which they denied to the Palestinian Arabs, the Zionists confirmed the racist nature of their design.

12 Against those Palestinian Arabs who remained, the Zionist authorities practiced a policy of institutionalized racial discrimination. This was embodied in a series of laws expressly designed to restrict their human and political rights, to confiscate their land and suppress their sense of a national identity.

13 Even among the Jewish settlers, Zionism reflecting the 19th century European concept of racial supremacy, practiced a form of discrimination against the non-European Jews.

14 Eviction of the Palestinians and Zionist expansionism necessitated the use of violence, which in turn led to conflict with the surrounding Arab States, whose recurrence came to threaten world peace.

15 Zionism's cooperation with other racist regimes, as evidenced by its close relationships with Rhodesia and South Africa, is a natural outcome of its roots and developments, for it has always drawn its support and sustenance from imperialism and settler-colonial regimes.

16 Supported by the imperialist powers, Zionism was itself used to extend the influence and promote the interests of imperialism in the Arab homeland and in the Third World.

17 By their steadfastness in maintaining the struggle for their rights by all means, including armed resistance, the Palestinians have helped to promote a proper understanding of the essentially racist character of the theory and practice of Zionism. The struggle of the Palestinian Arabs, which has been supported by popular forces in the Arab world and by other national liberation movements in the world at large, has demonstrated

that the conflict in the Middle East is a conflict between the reactionary Zionist movement, backed by US imperialism, and the Palestinian Arab liberation movement enjoying the backing of similar progressive movements inside and outside the Arab world, as well as the support of progressive and peace-loving countries.

18 Palestinian determination and willingness to make sacrifices for the cause of liberation, reinforced by the spirit of our era, make it inevitable that Zionism, together with all other forms of racism, will eventually be defeated. Victory for the Palestinian cause will not be a victory for the Palestinians alone. It will constitute an important milestone on the road to liberation from oppression throughout the world.

19 We express our deepest sympathy with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples suffering from the agonizing effects of a brutal civil war aimed at their peace, unity, progress, and the independence of Lebanon. We express our support for the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese national movement, which constitute an integral part of the struggle for Palestine. In their struggle against separatism, sectarianism, and the propagation of the Zionist model in Lebanon.

20 Zionism is the obstacle to peace in the Middle East. The Palestinian struggle to establish in its place a secular progressive Palestinian society, all of whose citizens enjoy equal rights, irrespective of religion, colour or ethnic origin, deserves the active support of free peoples throughout the world. We particularly invite the cooperation of anti-Zionist Jews and hope for better understanding from citizens of Western countries in the struggle to combat Zionism.

21 We commend the measures taken by those Arab governments which have invited Arab Jews to return to their countries of origin. On the other hand we express our opposition over continuing Zionist efforts to stimulate Jewish emigration to Palestine, which we believe will only increase the tension in the area and so threaten world peace.

22 Encouraged by the growing recognition throughout the world of the racist and reactionary character of Zionism, of which the UN Resolution is an important manifestation, we call upon all individuals, organizations and movements working for peace and justice to join in the struggle against Zionism. In particular we urge intellectuals and academic institutions to give serious attention to this issue and to involve themselves in the campaign to eliminate Zionism and all other forms of racism.

UNIVERSITY OF BAGHDAD, IRAQ

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYMPOSIUM CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRE FOR PALESTINE STUDIES, BAGHDAD UNIVERSITY, P.O.B. 452, BAGHDAD, IRAQ

Middle East

Oil keeps Mideast on the boil

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

As oil-producing states approach crucial decisions affecting 70 percent of the West's oil supplies, political and military storm signals are flashing from the Persian Gulf and Arabian peninsula.

Oil ministers are scheduled to meet at Doha, in the Gulf Emirate of Qatar, Dec. 20, to discuss the price of oil. In addition, many sources expect that Saudi Arabia is putting finishing touches on its long-planned, vaguely negotiated take-over of the remaining assets of the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) now contributing nearly a third of oil imports to the United States.

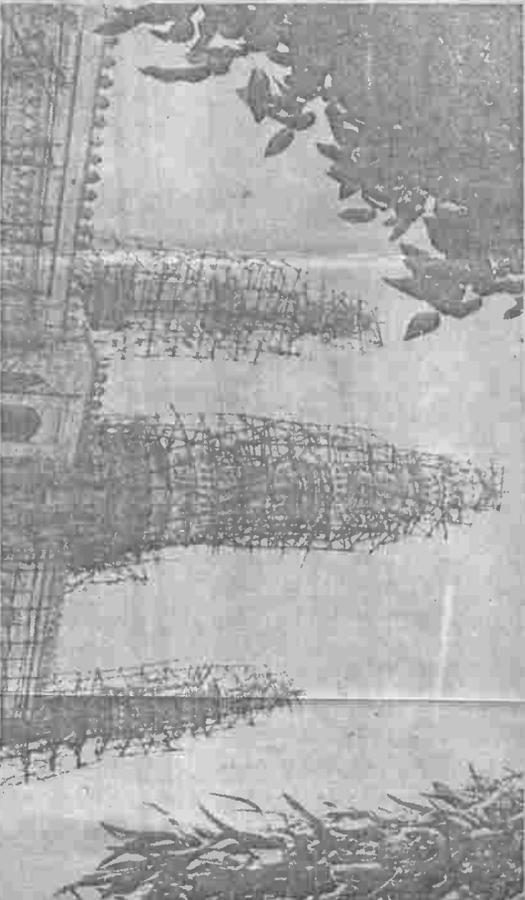
Following rapidly behind Saudi Arabia will likely be action by Kuwait. That wealthy state is already taking with the British Petroleum and Gulf Oil about acquiring their remaining 40 percent share in Kuwait's national oil company. This is expected to be closely coordinated with the Saudis, since the Saudi Government is a shareholder in the Arabian oil company that operates in the diamond-shaped neutral zone between the two countries.

Against this backdrop of economic change, several events have signaled new political turbulence in Arabia:

- North Yemen, whose conservative government is closely allied to Saudi Arabia and has been promised U.S. military help, said Nov. 27 its anti-aircraft defenses fired on "enemy" aircraft spraying in the interests of Israel. The aircraft, had violated Saudi airspace near the Strait of Bab el-Mandeb, it said.

The Strait is the narrow passage from the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea, leading up into the Red Sea and toward Sinai and Israel. It is

Monday, December 6, 1975



Mosques under construction: oil money at work in Kuwait

By Gordon M. Comstock, Chief Photographer

the sea route over which oil supplies from Iran flow to Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Sudan, and Iraq, as well as Saudi Arabia, use it for trade together blocked it during the Iraq Arab-Israeli war to prevent oil from reaching Israel.

- North Yemen's radical neighbors, South Yemen, said Nov. 24 it had shot down a Phantom P-4 fighter-bomber and captured the pilot. The radical in South Yemen's capital, Aden, claimed the pilot confessed he was on a spying mission from an Iranian base in Oman, east of South Yemen.

Iranian land, sea, and air forces have been supporting the sultan of Oman's army against a guerrilla rebellion based in South Yemen. The E. Iran also has British military advisers and some U.S. arms aid. Last year the Sultan's

government claimed the revolt was crushed, but asked Iran to keep its forces in the area. Iran first denied loss of the plane, then said it was shot down over Oman airspace. It accused South Yemen of aggression and promised appropriate measures.

- Foreign ministers of eight Gulf states ended a meeting in Muscat, Oman, Nov. 28 without reaching a security agreement for the area which Iran and Saudi Arabia, rivals and neighbors, had each sought for its own reasons. News agency reports from Muscat indicated Iraq had prevented agreement.

Before the conference broke up, Sultan Qabus of Oman told the other Gulf leaders that if Oman fell, the rest of the area would be threatened by Communist invasion. Iranian spokesmen said Shah Reza Pahlavi's govern-

ment did not insist on a formal security pact but would accept any arrangement to keep the area free of Communist forces.

There was a curious mix of pro and anti-Oman feelings. The 19th anniversary of the liberation of Oman (PELO) anniversary for the United Arab Emirates, and the broadcast of a speech by Aden for its 10th anniversary. The speech, like to see something Saudi Arabia would like to see, as well as Oman, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

But since the PLO arrangement Aden had proposed had been in business as a full-scale revolution, Oman's Sultan Qabus and other Gulf leaders, even appearing in the Persian language to the Iranian Iranian Oman to many.

ملحق رقم - ٤ - شكلة الفلسطينيين

the problem of the palestinians

y. harkabi

ملحق رقم - ٥ - المفهوم الإسرائيلي للسلام

Information BRIEFING

22

TOWARDS PEACE

A documentary record
of Israel's statements on peace
and regional cooperation
and proposals for their attainment
— from 1947 to the present day.

Israel information centre - jerusalem



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CHEMICAL SERVICE



August 19, 1974



Gentlemen:

I am writing for a favor and asking for help, and counting on you and a few other key friends and suppliers to help me fulfill a pledge which must be met.

I am sure that I do not need to detail the current critical need that exists in the State of Israel and the role of the Jewish National Fund in filling a very important part of that need. Anyone reading the newspapers, or even just the headlines, I am sure, sympathizes and understands.

Therefore, I am counting on you in this matter and I am taking the liberty of enclosing two tickets since I am fully confident I can count on your support. I would appreciate your making your check payable to the Jewish National Fund (which is tax deductible) and mailing it to me along with the ticket stubs in the enclosed self-addressed envelope.

With deepest appreciation and kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Selwyn J. Ancel
SELWYN J. ANCEL
Chairman of the Board

P. S. In the press of events, this letter is being sent "at-the-last-minute". I'm sure you'll help even if the tickets are too late.

An example of the way Zionists in business pressure their suppliers to contribute to the Zionist cause - - or else.





Jerusalem, November 15, 1977

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

Dear Mr. President,

On behalf of the Government of Israel I have the honour to extend to you our cordial invitation to come to Jerusalem and to visit our country.

Your Excellency's readiness to undertake such a visit as expressed to the People's Council of Egypt, has been noted here with deep and positive interest, as has been your statement that you would wish to address the members of our Parliament, the Knesset, and to meet with me.

If, as I hope, you will accept our invitation, arrangements will be made for you to address the Knesset from its rostrum. You will also, should you so desire, be enabled to meet with our various parliamentary groups, those supporting the Government as well as those in opposition.

As to the date of the proposed visit we shall be glad to meet with your convenience. It so happens that I am scheduled at the invitation of Prime Minister Callaghan to leave for London on Sunday, 20 November, on an official visit to Great Britain. Should you advise me, Mr. President, that you would be ready to come to Jerusalem on Monday, 21 November, I would ask Prime Minister Callaghan's indulgence and arrange to postpone my visit to Britain so as to be able to receive you personally and to initiate together with you talks on the establishment of peace, for which, as we both know, the peoples of the Middle East yearn and pray.

Alternatively, should you decide to come here on Thursday, 24 November, or thereafter, I would be back from London by Wednesday afternoon, and greet you upon your arrival.

May I assure you, Mr. President, that the Parliament, the Government and the people of Israel, will receive you with respect and cordiality.

Yours sincerely


Menachem Begin

اهلا وسهلا بالرئيس السادات

WELCOME TO PRESIDENT SADAT

THE JERUSALEM POST

Hopeful Israelis ready to greet Egypt's leader

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1977 • JERUSALEM, ISRAEL • 50 SHEKEL PER COPY • VOL. 18, NO. 11

AN UNPREJUDICATED FEELING of hope, joy and excitement swept the country as preparations were made for the landing of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat at Ben-Gurion Airport for his momentous visit.

Historic mission

MAIL TO THE JERUSALEM POST OF 1977... The historic mission of President Sadat is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East...

Begin to present definite peace plan

By the 1977... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East...

several "breaks" an Arab head of state visiting the sovereign Jewish state. Sadat's state honors extended to a neighboring ruler still at war with Israel: an Arab ruler inspecting units of Israeli's armies; the Israeli Defense Forces band playing to Arab national emblems; and Egyptian jets flying at Ben-Gurion Airport, Jerusalem and elsewhere.

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President Sadat's visit is a historic one... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East...

The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East...



Anwar Sadat, President of Egypt, is expected to arrive in Jerusalem on Sunday, November 16, 1977.

The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East...

Sadat's main aim is to break... the psychological barrier

The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East...

The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East...

Arab world reacts bitterly

The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East...

Facing the heart of the matter

The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East...

It's TIME for peace.

It's TIME for peace. The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East... The mission is to bring peace to the Middle East...



Volume 10, No. 100
Price: \$2.00
Subscription: \$10.00

اهلا وسهلا بالرئيس السادات

Ahlan wa Sahlan, Welcome to President Sadat, was a banner on the special edition of The Post distributed last night. That edition, in today's continued section, contains news on preparations for Sadat's visit, assessments of its meaning for the Middle East political scene, a profile of the President, a schedule of his visit and related features.

Smiling Sadat, Begin start talks



Airport welcome: Warmth is mutual

President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Begin started to talk an eight-hour, closely after the Egyptian head of state exchanged warm greetings with Israel's leader at an emotional arrival ceremony at Ben-Gurion Airport.

Begin and Sadat met in a private room at the airport. They were accompanied by their respective delegations. The meeting was described as a "breakthrough" in the long history of hostilities between the two nations.

President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin exchanged warm greetings at the airport. The meeting was described as a "breakthrough" in the long history of hostilities between the two nations.

President Sadat (center) greets a welcome after his arrival at Ben-Gurion airport last night.

Violent protest erupts throughout Arab world

Violent protests erupted throughout the Arab world in response to the news of President Sadat's visit to Israel. Demonstrations were held in various cities, with protesters expressing their anger and opposition to the peace process.

'We understand each other'

President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin exchanged warm greetings at the airport. The meeting was described as a "breakthrough" in the long history of hostilities between the two nations.

NEWS ANALYSIS/David London

The unanswered question

President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin exchanged warm greetings at the airport. The meeting was described as a "breakthrough" in the long history of hostilities between the two nations.

Advertisement for "Arabian Storm" featuring a picture of a soldier and the text: "Arabian Storm Welcomes SAADAT and YASIR Arafat... 10% reduction... For show days only!"

Yasir's itinerary
President Sadat's visit to Israel is expected to include a stop in Jerusalem. The itinerary is being closely monitored by both sides.

Advertisement for "Cartier: We pray with them" featuring a picture of a man in a suit and the text: "Cartier: We pray with them... The Cartier watch is a symbol of precision and reliability."

Large advertisement for DUBEX featuring the text: "It's TIME for peace. DUBEX" with a picture of a man in a suit.

THE SADAT VISIT — WHAT'S INSIDE

Continuing his visit to Jerusalem, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat yesterday delivered his eagerly awaited speech in the Knesset after laying a wreath at the eternal flame for Israel war dead. He also attended early morning prayers at the al Aqsa mosque in the Old City and visited Yigal Vashem. The full texts of President Sadat's and Prime Minister Begin's Knesset speeches are on pages four and five. Stories and pictures related to the visit are on pages 2, 3, 6 and 10.

'Progress to peace' in late talk

'Lines open' between Jerusalem and Cairo

By Alan Dershowitz
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President Sadat (left) and Prime Minister Begin (right) at the start of Sadat's visit to Jerusalem yesterday. Other officials are seated around the table.

Sadat: No separate or partial peace

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Sadat's speech boxes Arab critics into corner

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Knesset disappointed by speeches

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Both leaders: Contacts to be 'on several levels'

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Both leaders by Channel 4

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Carter describes speeches as a move towards peace

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Egyptian official: Begin's address 'not encouraging'

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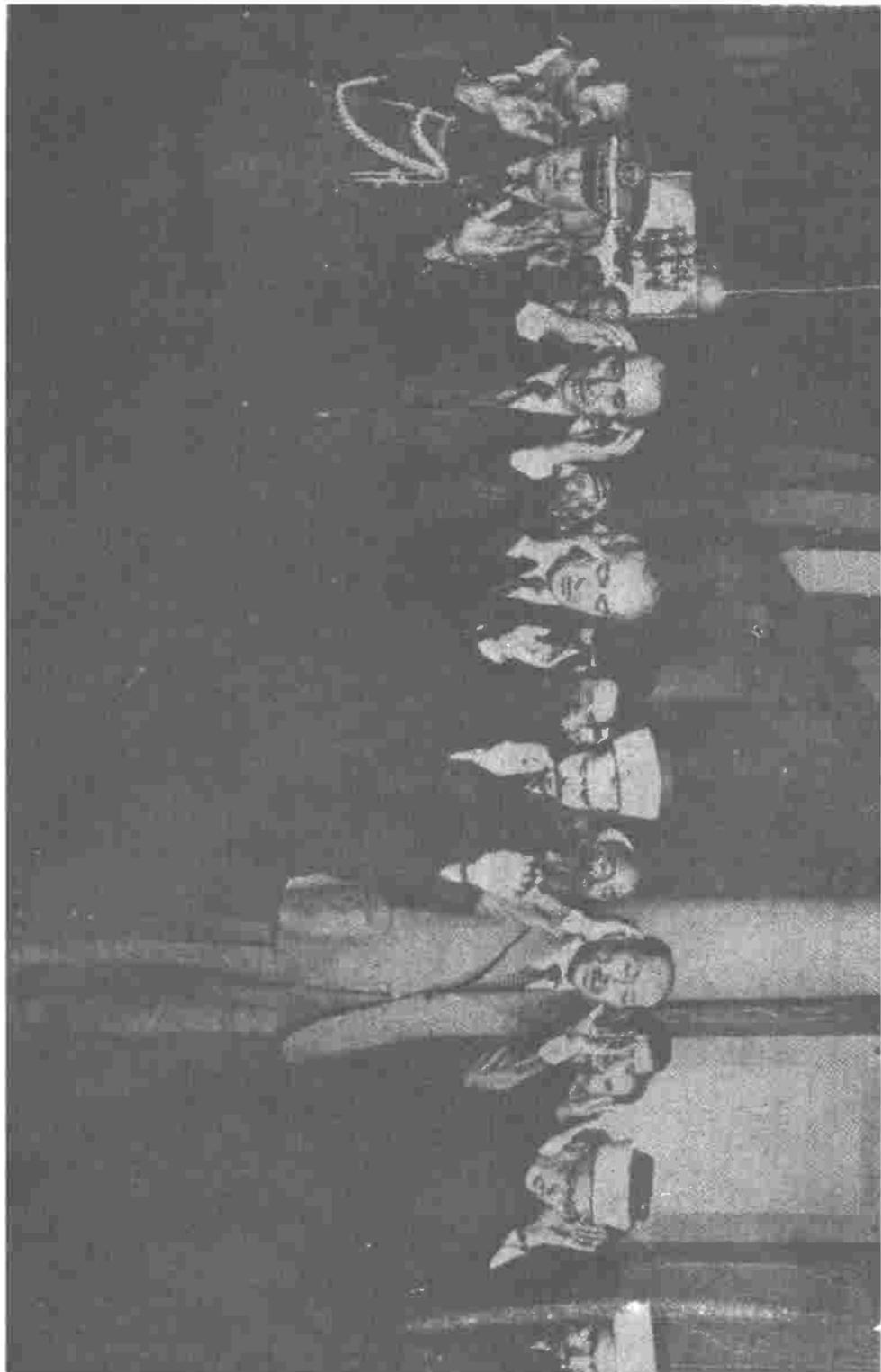


Sadat's busy schedule

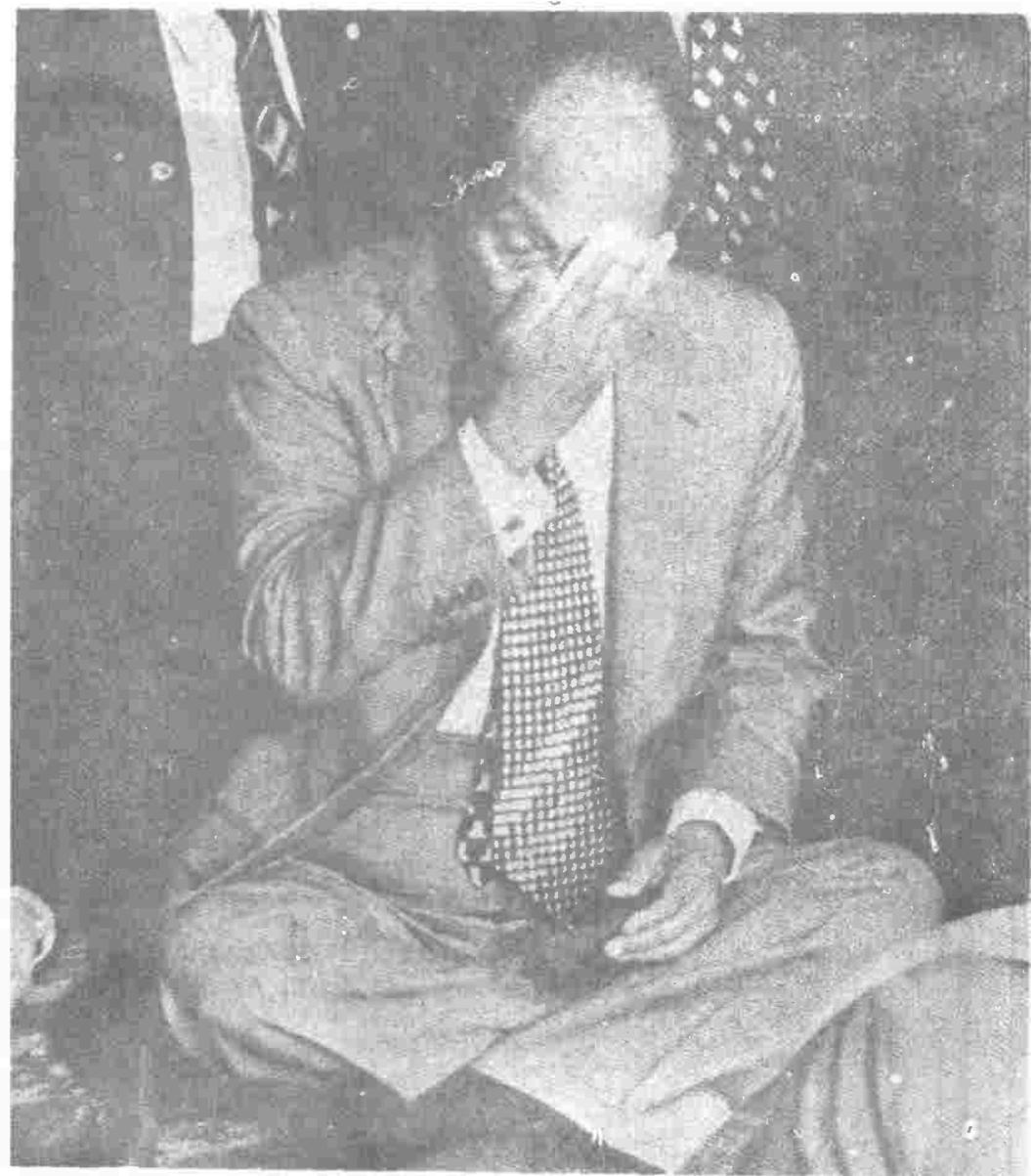
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Advertisement for Shostakovich's music. It features a portrait of the composer and text describing his works.

Advertisement for 'Dear President Sadat'. It includes the text 'My Dear, Very Dear, I Hope You Are Well' and 'I Hope You Are Well'.







ملحق رقم - ٨ - قمة كامب ديفيد (١)



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