

الملاحق

(Publicité)

NAIROBI, OCTOBRE 1976 :

ISRAËL 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'Etat juif n'a pu 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 AXELROD, John BARDEEN, Hans A. BETHE, Félix BLOCH, Heinrich BOLL, Owen CHAMBERLAIN,

et

Anatole ABRAGAM, Raymond ARON, Jacques ATTALI, Robert BADINTER, Jean-Louis BARRAULT, Simone de BEAUVOIR, Etienne BERNARD, Alain RESANCON, Bruno BETTELHEIM, Jean PIERRE-BLOCH, Roger BRAUN, Georges BRASSELS, Henri CARTAN, Jean-Claude CASANOVA, Jean CASSOU, Pierre CHAUNU, Noam CHOMSKY, Gustave CHOUQUET, Hélène CIXOUS, Maurice CLAVEL, Jean DANIEL, Jacques DEROGY, Jean DIEUDONNE, Marguerite DURAS, Friedrich DURRENMATT, Pierre EMMANUEL, Bernard d'ESPAGNAT, Jean-Pierre FAYE, Jean FERNOT, Suzanne FLON, Georges FRIEDMANN, Graham GREENE, Pierre-Gilles de GENNES, Bernard HALPERN, Léo HAMON, Eugène IONESCO, Vito JIULIO JANKLEVITCH, Joseph KENNEL, Annie KRIEGLER, Claude LANZMANN, Yves LECOIRE, Louis LEPRUNCE-RINGUET, Emmanuel LE ROY-LADURIE, Jacques MADAULE, Clara MAL-

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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 magniquement que les accords intéri-

naires israélo-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 renchérra-t-elle, ou bien en reviendra-t-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 ne peut 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 Europe. 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 honoreront l'UNESCO, mais que, de surcroît, ils utiliseront tous les moyens à leur disposition pour contraindre 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 JANKELEVITCH, Annie KRIEGEL, Claude LANZMANN, Emmanuel LE ROY LADURIE, André LYOFF, Daniel MAYEK, Robert MERLE D'AUBIGNE, Alexandre MINKOWSKI, Madeleine RENAUD, R.P. Michel RIQUET, 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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SPAIN
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SUDAN
SWITZERLAND
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TUNISIA
TURKEY
UGANDA
UNITED STATES
VENEZUELA
YUGOSLAVIA

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

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 (XXX) 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 In inviting the immigration of all the Jews of the world, Zionism shows itself in its essence to be expansionist. By pursuing this aim, it condemns the "Israelis" to a perpetual war for "living space" at the expense of the peoples of the Middle East.

Because of the necessity for territorial expansion which it involves, Zionism has not succeeded, and by its very nature cannot succeed, in satisfying the legitimate aspiration of persecuted Jews to attain security. Moreover, by calling on all Jews to come to Palestine, it pursues the very goal which the most hateful anti-Semites have set themselves: to confine all Jews at a world ghetto. It is as defenders of progress, peace and humanism that we denounce the attack on human unity.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ZIONISM HELD IN BAGHDAD, IRAQ, 8-12 NOVEMBER, 1976 DECLARATION

6 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 racial character.

7 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.

8 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 racial nature of their design.

9 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.

10 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.

11 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.

12 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.

13 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.

14 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 racial 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 U.S. 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.

15 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.

16 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 moré in Lebanon.

17 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.

18 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 apprehension over continuing Zionist efforts to stimulate Jewish immigration to Palestine, which we believe will only increase the tension in the area and so threaten world peace.

19 Encouraged by the growing recognition throughout the world of the racial 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 in all other forms of racism.

UNIVERSITY OF 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 critical decisions affecting 70 percent of the West's oil supplies, political and military storm signals are flashing from the Persian Gulf and Arabian Peninsula.

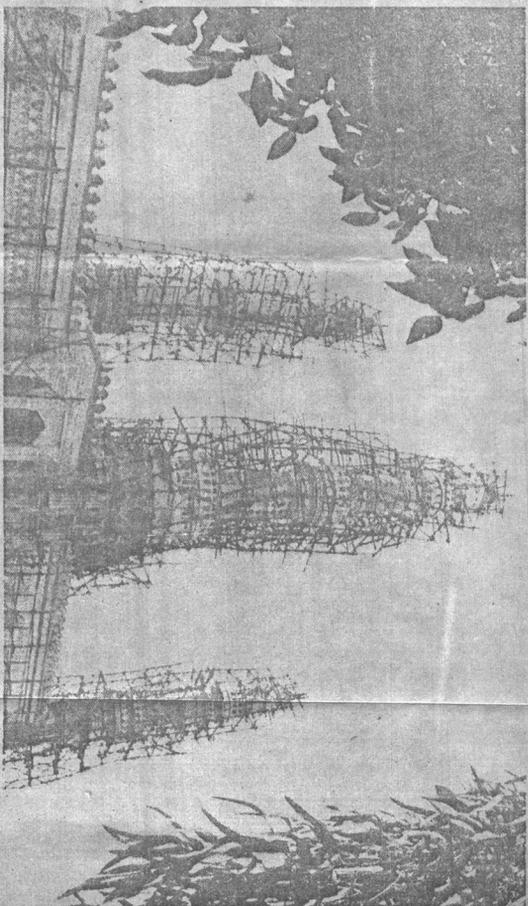
Oil ministers are scheduled to meet at Doha, in the Gulf Emirate of Qatar, Dec. 20, to discuss a new oil pact, which will allow Saudi Arabia to raise oil prices. In addition, many observers expect that Saudi Arabia is plotting ambitious talks over a long-planned, jointly negotiated, take-over of the remaining assets of the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) now controlling 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 with Saudi Arabia and has been promised U.S. military help, said Nov. 27 its anti-attack defenses fired on "enemy" aircraft spying in the interests of Israel. The aircraft, had violated Saudi airspace near the Strait of Bab al-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



Maquettes under construction: oil money at work in Kuwait

By Gordon N. Conners, Chief Photographer

the sea route over which oil supplies from Iran flow to Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Sudan, and Libya, as well as Saudi Arabia, use it for trade with Africa and Asia. Egypt and South Yemen together blockaded it during the 1974 Arab-Israeli war to prevent oil from reaching Israel.

North Yemen's radical, neighbor, South Yemen, said Nov. 24 it had shot down a Phantom F-4 fighter-bomber and captured the pilot. The radio 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 Sultan 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 held 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 spokesman said Shah Reza Pahlavi's govern-

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

There was a curious bit of propaganda "leakage" on Nov. 19 the guerrilla fighter from the Liberation of Oman (PPO) announced on Aden Radio it would halt broadcasting from Aden for technical reasons. Stopping of the broadcasts is something Saudi Arabia would like to see as well as Oman, Saudi Arabia has promised South Yemen financial aid.

But since the PPO arrangement, Aden's voice of Oman has been in business as usual broadcasting revolutionary songs and slogans attacking the Shah and Sultan Qabus and the projected Gulf security alliance, even appealing in the Persian language to the Iranian troops in Oman to militate.

(1) John K. Cooley, Oil Keeps Middle East on the Boil, The Christian Science Monitor, 6-12-1976.

ملحق رقم - ٤ - شكلة الفلسطينيين

*the problem of
the palestinians*

y. harkabi

ملحق رقم - ٥ - المفهوم الاسرائيلي للسلام

Information BRIEFING

22

TOWARDS PEACE

A documentary record
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ملحق رقم - ٦ - الابتزاز الصهيوني



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August 19, 1974



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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.

ملحق رقم - ٧ - زيارة الرئيس أنور السادات للقدس (١)



(1) The Jerusalem Post, Souvenir, Album, Jerusalem, November, 19-21, 1977.



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

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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 centennial section, contains news on preparations for Sadat's visit, assessments of its meaning for the Mideast political scene, a profile of the President, a schedule of his visit and related features.

Smiling Sadat, Begin start talks



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

Airport welcome: Warmth is mutual

President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin started to talk last night, shortly after the Egyptian head of state exchanged warm greetings with Israeli leaders at an emotional arrival ceremony at Ben-Gurion Airport.

Begin emerged from a 20-minute session with Sadat at the King David Hotel last night, possibly that an "understanding" was developing between them, said reports that the two night previous.

diplomatic base or a treaty, President Sadat addresses the Knesset at 7 p.m. today. Well-informed Egyptian sources said that an exchange of diplomatic missions would be discussed during the talks, and Israeli Radio, quoting Israeli Foreign Ministry sources, said that as Israeli-Egypti non-aggression pact was possible. But officials dismissed all reports that concrete accords would emerge.

Violent protest erupts throughout Arab world

Angering that they are speaking in their own name, several Arab states have erupted in violent protests throughout the Arab world. The protests are being held in response to the Egyptian head of state's visit to Israel.

Begin says of Sadat: 'We understand each other'

By what means... President Sadat... Begin said that he and Sadat had reached an understanding that they would continue to work for peace.

NEWS ANALYSIS/David Landon

The unanswered question... Sadat's visit... The visit is a significant step towards peace in the region.

Officials deny reports of separate peace

Foreign Ministry... President Sadat... Officials deny reports of a separate peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

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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 ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin have opened a new phase in their talks. The Egyptian leader said today that he had opened "lines" between Jerusalem and Cairo. He said that he had opened "lines" between Jerusalem and Cairo. He said that he had opened "lines" between Jerusalem and Cairo.

By DAVID LARSEN, Post Staff Writer
"Great progress" was achieved, according to top Israeli sources at a late meeting between President Begin and Prime Minister Begin last night. The meeting appeared to have given additional backing to the cordial atmosphere of the Sadat visit here, and to have ensured that the right edge took a sharp turn.

Emerging from the meeting with Begin, Sadat had begun that "President Sadat will return to Egypt tomorrow with a feeling of satisfaction." Begin turned the meeting "emotional," and said it had advanced the stage of peace.

with Sadat, but an official invitation had not yet been received. Sadat's visit had to be productive above all in the prevention of war in the region, the Premier stressed. This visit, it is also predicted, is a milestone of friendship between the two nations, Sadat said. The fact that Sadat was not in the Egyptian leader had expressed his confidence in the Egyptian leader.



President Sadat (left) stands beside Prime Minister Begin at the end of Sadat's visit to the Knesset building. Other members of the Knesset are visible in the background.

Sadat: No separate or partial peace

By ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
President Sadat said today that there is no separate or partial peace. He said that there is no separate or partial peace. He said that there is no separate or partial peace.

Sadat's speech boxes Arab's critics into corner

By ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
President Sadat's speech yesterday boxed Arab critics into a corner. He said that there is no separate or partial peace. He said that there is no separate or partial peace.

Knesset disappointed by speeches

By DAVID LARSEN
The Knesset was disappointed by the speeches of President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin. It said that the speeches were not as good as they had hoped for. It said that the speeches were not as good as they had hoped for.

Carters describes speeches as a move towards peace

By DAVID LARSEN
President Jimmy Carter described the speeches of President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin as a move towards peace. He said that the speeches were a step in the right direction. He said that the speeches were a step in the right direction.

Sadats' busy schedule

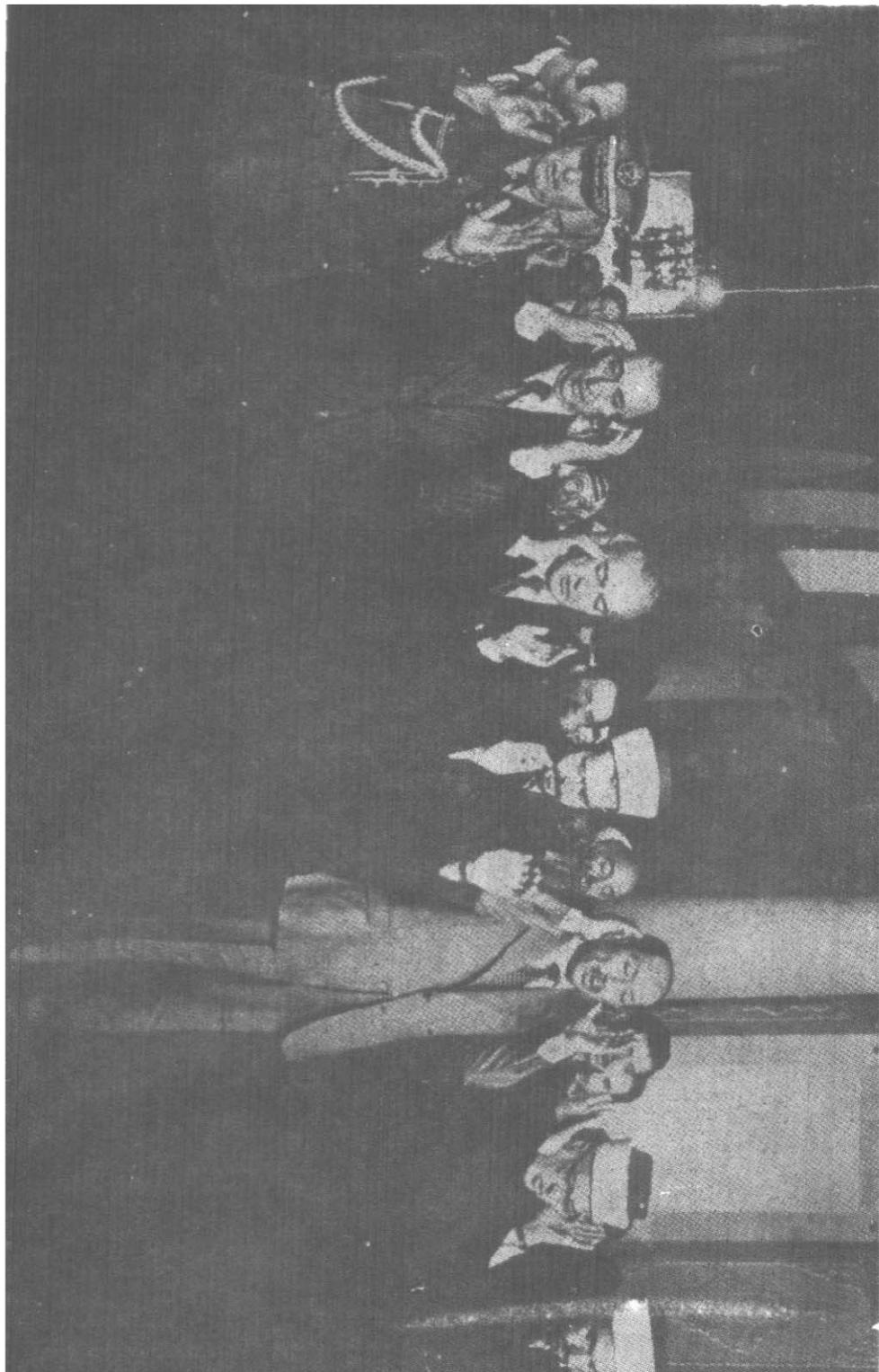
By ABRAHAM BROTHMAN
President Sadat has a busy schedule. He will be in Jerusalem for several days. He will be in Jerusalem for several days. He will be in Jerusalem for several days.

Advertisement for 'Menachem Begin' featuring a portrait of Menachem Begin and the name 'Stomatzky'.

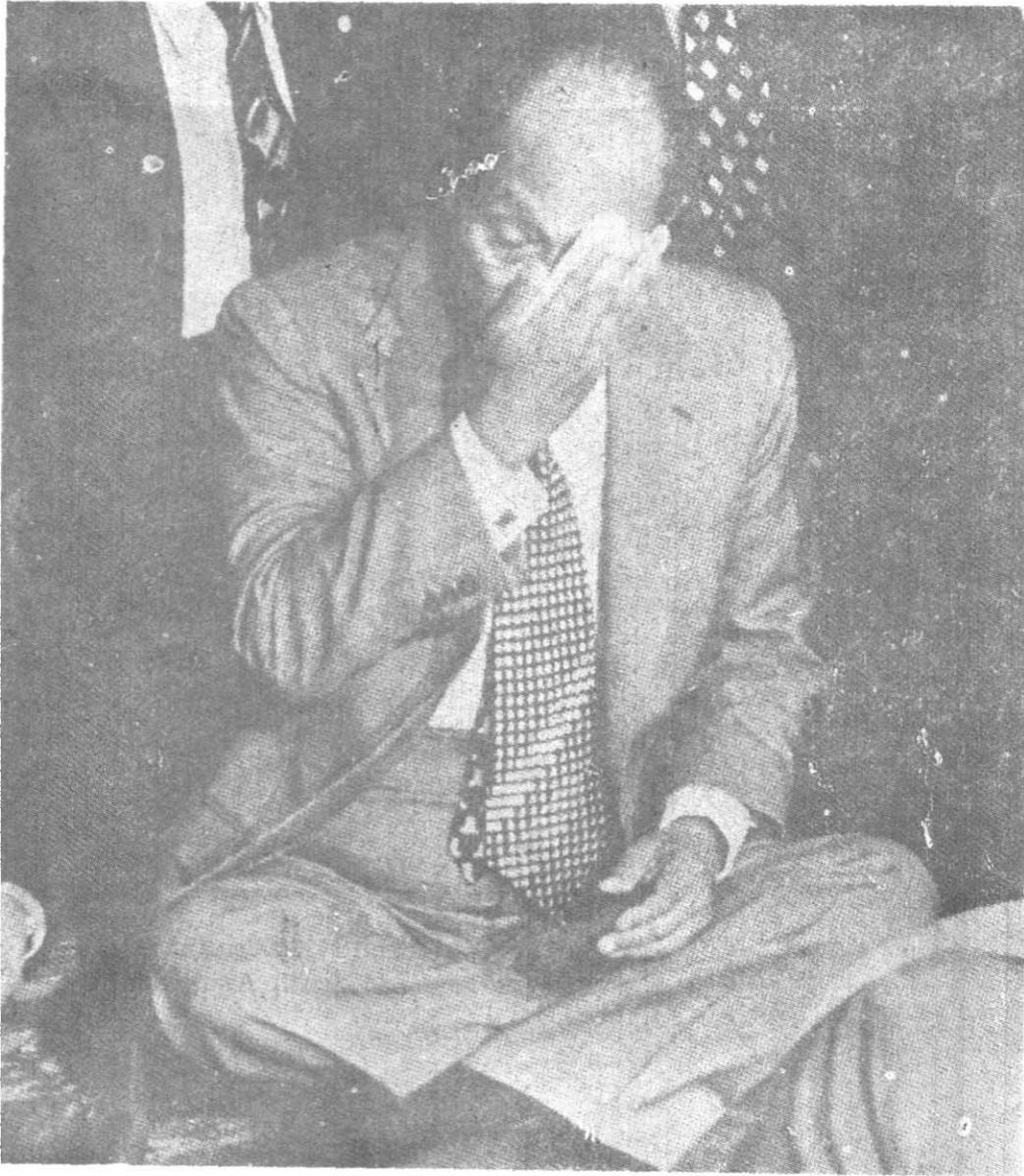
Advertisement for 'Egyptian official: Begin's address 'not encouraging'' featuring a portrait of an Egyptian official.

Advertisement for 'Sadat's busy schedule' featuring a portrait of President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin.

Advertisement for 'DEAR PRESIDENT SADAT' with the text 'MAY YOUR VISIT TO ISRAEL OPEN THE GATES OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP AND GOOD WILL BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.' and 'this week on Israel's national TV'.







ملحق رقم - ٨ - قمة كامب ديفيد (١)



(1) The Camp David Summit, September, 1978, Department of State Publication 8954, Near East and South Asian Series 88, September 1978.

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