

## TWO DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD

### SADAT AND BEGIN AGREE: NO MORE WAR, BLOODSHED

#### BEGIN STRESSES THAT SADAT'S VISIT MARKS OPENING OF CONTINUING DIALOGUE; SADAT SAYS THERE IS GREAT NEED FOR HARD, DRASTIC DECISIONS

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Nov. 21 (JTA)—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt made it clear in his parting words here this morning that he expects "hard and drastic decisions" from Israel to further the peace process which he hoped his historic visit to the Jewish State has set in motion.

Addressing a joint press conference with Premier Menachem Begin shortly before his departure for Cairo, the Egyptian leader declared, "There is a great need for hard and drastic decisions. I have taken my share in my decision to come here.... And I shall be looking forward to those decisions from Premier Begin and the Knesset."

Earlier, at an informal meeting with Knesset members of all factions, Sadat proclaimed that the Yom Kippur War of 1973 should be the last war fought between Egypt and Israel and that both nations would collaborate to settle all future disputes by peaceful negotiations.

To most observers here, the juxtaposition of those statements by Sadat summed up both the substance and purpose of his momentous 44-hour visit to Israel. In making the trip, Sadat broke through the psychological barrier of 30 years and swept aside Israel's arguments and possibly its fears that Egypt at best was not prepared to acquiesce to the existence of a Jewish State in the Middle East. In return, he is demanding far-reaching concessions from Israel on territorial issues and Palestinian aspirations.

Begin carefully avoided those sensitive matters in his response to Sadat's Knesset speech yesterday and his subsequent public appearances with the Egyptian President. But he gave no indication that any concessions by Israel were forthcoming. The Israeli leader stressed instead that the Sadat visit would mark the opening of a continuing dialogue that would eventually achieve an overall peace settlement between Israel and all of its neighbors.

The Israeli Premier chose to stress the most positive aspects of the visit. According to Begin, the great "achievement of this momentous visit" was Sadat's statement that the 1973 war was the last between their countries, that there would be "no more war, bloodshed, attacks," that Israel and Egypt would "collaborate to avoid them...." This was "a great achievement for our region and for the whole world," Begin declared.

#### Joint Statement Issued

A statement agreed on by the two leaders was read by Begin at the opening of today's press conference. He said:

"In response to the sincere and courageous move by President Sadat, and believing in the need to continue the dialogue prepared and proposed by both sides during their exchange.... and in order to enhance the prospects of fruitful con-

summation of this significant visit, the government of Israel, expressing the will of the people of Israel, proposes that this hopeful step be further pursued through dialogue between the two parties concerned, thereby paving the way towards successful negotiations leading to the signing of peace treaties in Geneva with all the neighboring Arab states."

Begin asserted that "continuation is the key word" in summing up the success of the Sadat visit. Neither he nor Sadat indicated what modalities would now be pursued to further the dialogue that has been agreed upon. But both stated, in a joint interview last night with ABC-TV correspondent Barbara Walters, that they would instruct their envoys at the United Nations and elsewhere to maintain contacts.

#### Two Jarring Notes

There were two jarring notes. One was Sadat's failure to extend an immediate invitation to Begin to visit Cairo and address the Egyptian Parliament. The other was his refusal to state, in reply to a reporter's question, that his assertion that 1973 saw the last Egyptian-Israeli war "cancelled out" his many declarations in the past that Egypt would resort to the war option if diplomacy failed.

In his reply to the question, the Egyptian leader said: "I have said after my visit here and during the preparations for Geneva.... I was deeply touched by the Israeli children and the warm welcome they gave me.... It is the same in Egypt. My people are 100 percent behind me. They don't want any war.... But I have said, and I warn this: withdrawal (by Israel) is not a subject to be put on the negotiating table as a principle, except for details. Mr. Begin differed with me on this and saw this as a precondition."

Sadat told the hundreds of reporters at the press conference in the Jerusalem Theater and the hundreds more monitoring it on television screens outside that Begin had "the full right now to come and address our parliament" as he had addressed the Knesset. But "for certain reasons" they had resolved "to postpone this issue for the future." Begin said, "I do understand the reasons why at this stage such an invitation was not issued." But neither he nor Sadat would state the reasons.

Begin stressed that he now had the "right" to come to Cairo and noted that it was merely "the exercise of that right" which was being postponed. Sadat indicated, in reply to questions, the Israeli journalists would be welcome to accompany Begin whenever he visits Egypt, though not before. Some observers believe that Sadat does not want to provide Begin with an opportunity to counter his move by a visit to Cairo until some substantive response to his own visit is forthcoming from Israel.

#### Sadat Scores USSR

Sadat had harsh words for his one-time Soviet allies. "Whatever I do is not to their liking," he said in reference to Moscow's criticism of his trip to Israel. He said he feared the same attitude would be adopted by the Soviets at Geneva. Observers seized that remark as an important clue to the motive behind Sadat's initiative—that it was an effort

to break free of the Geneva process that would have brought him into conflict with the Soviets. They speculated that Sadat's new strategy calls for substantive negotiations with Israel and reconvening the Geneva conference to rubber-stamp agreements already reached.

Questioned about the hostility in the Arab world toward his visit, Sadat said he would "not be answering my attackers.... I shall be reporting to the Egyptian people." He recalled that the criticism he faced after signing the two Sinai interim agreements with Israel in 1975 had been "much more vehement" and lasted for an entire year. His implication was that the current attacks would fade away with time.

Sadat reiterated his call for a Palestinian state which he stressed is "very important" and for total Israeli withdrawal. "Our land is sacred," he declared. But, as in his Knesset speech, he refrained from mentioning the Palestine Liberation Organization, saying only that it was up to "the Palestinians" to decide their own future. Summing up, Sadat said he was "optimistic." He told the reporters, "I am sure of the fact that the process started by my visit here will enable us to solve all the problems."

Begin, in his summation, stressed that a visit by the head of a state still formally at war with Israel was unprecedented. "The visit was a real success for both countries and for the cause of peace," he said. "We are both believers.... Let us pray that God give us wisdom to continue in our efforts to bring real peace to our nations."

#### Reactions To Begin And Sadat

Immediate reaction here to Sadat's visit and his and Begin's speeches to the Knesset was mixed. Many newsmen and a number of Knesset members expressed disappointment that both leaders were not more forthcoming in their addresses that were watched and heard by many millions all over the world. On the other hand, it was argued, neither Sadat nor Begin could have been expected to renounce long held convictions within the span of two hours in the Knesset.

Former Premier Yitzhak Rabin said he accepted fully Sadat's assertion that there will be no more war but added he would not suggest that Israel should hold off buying even one plane less, or one tank less because there are too many factors in the Mideast complicating the road to peace.

Dr. Amnon Rubinstein, a member of the Democratic Movement for Change (DMC) Knesset faction, observed that "public speeches do not make a policy." He said that "Sadat was perhaps more extreme in his speech than I expected, but that may be related to the fact that his Arab brethren were listening closely to his speech. These speeches were programmatic speeches, made specifically for public relations. If these are the final positions of the two parties then this is really bad. But I don't believe that these are final positions."

Arye Eliav, leader of the left-leaning Sheli faction, said the main contribution of Sadat's speech was the fact that it was given in the Knesset in Jerusalem. "Finally, it is obvious that there is a partner for negotiations despite the traditional Israeli argument that there is nobody to talk with in the Arab world," Eliav said.

But Likud MK Moshe Shamir called Sadat's speech disappointing because it repeated the Arab hard line. Communist MK Meir Wilner called Begin's speech a "great disappointment." Meir Amit of the DMC who is Minister of Transport in the coalition government withheld judgement. "This is a new stage. As to its effects, we shall

see," he said.

A considerable number of Knesset members of all factions expressed disappointment with both the content and delivery of Begin's response to Sadat. They said the Premier offered no message to counter the dramatic impact of the Egyptian leader's message and that he performed disjointedly and not forcefully, well below his best rhetorical style. Begin simply did not "come across," several MKs said. They felt a great opportunity was lost while hundreds of millions of people watched.

#### SADAT MEETS WITH WEST BANK NOTABLES

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Nov. 21 (JTA)—President Anwar Sadat met at the King David Hotel this morning with an eight-man delegation of notables from the administered territories. They included Anwar al Habir, former Jordanian Governor of Jerusalem; Hikmat al Massri, former chairman of the Jordanian Parliament, known for his close contacts with the Egyptian President and Elias Freij, Mayor of Bethlehem.

Sadat assured the delegation that he would not neglect the Palestinian cause. When they complained to him about the burden of the Israeli occupation, Sadat told them he regarded those living under the occupation as heroes. The group represented various camps in the Arab population of the administered territories and they did not all necessarily hold the same views. All of them expressed support for Sadat's Knesset speech, but not all of them spoke in support of the actual visit.

Sadat did ask them to speak out against the anti-Sadat drive in the Arab world. Throughout his visit, in fact, he gave the impression that he was not impressed by the criticism voiced against him by fellow Arabs. He explained to his guests why he found it necessary to make this trip. They, in turn, expressed their admiration for Sadat's leadership. "Egypt is the mother, and all the Arabs are her sons, even if they quarrel," said al Hatib.

When they left they said Sadat was a great man, and encouraged Israel to take the next step. "Fortune knocks on the door only once," said one of the participants, "and if you don't open the door, you may miss it."

Asked about this meeting at today's press conference, Sadat said the delegation had "kindly come to apologize for those who are abusing me in the outside world." But he would not say anything about the discussion itself. He said it was not for him to give his recipe for the Palestinians' future. "The Palestinians should decide for themselves," he said.

#### 'THE OLD LADY' AND THE PRESIDENT

By David Landau

JERUSALEM, Nov. 21 (JTA)—President Anwar Sadat heard today an emotional discourse on Israel's sincere desire for peace from a lady he had always called "the old lady," Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel's former Premier.

"As an old lady, who has grandchildren, may I present you a gift for your grand-daughter," Golda said concluding her speech at a special meeting with the Labor Alignment Knesset faction. Sadat reacted to Golda's remarks on the old lady, with an embarrassed laugh, explaining to Shimon Peres, the Alignment leader, sitting to his left: "I always call her that."

The meeting at the Alignment faction was one of several meetings Sadat conducted with the various Knesset factions, at his own request. In fact, when Sadat first declared his intention to

visit the Knesset, he insisted that he would be allowed to meet with the factions.

Golda recounted that at the time she served as Premier, she had always hoped for the day she would meet with an Arab leader, "and there you are, a great Arab leader of a great Arab country." She praised Sadat for coming, because, according to her, no matter how good an intermediary can be, "if I can talk to you, if I can see you, that's something different."

#### Need For Territorial Compromise

She stressed the need for territorial compromises on all frontiers, and explained the reasons for her opposition to a Palestinian state in the West Bank. "We cannot allow such a state within 10 miles of our coast," she said. "We cannot solve the misery of the Palestinians on account of the security of the State of Israel."

Golda acknowledged that there was Palestinian misery—and it needed to be solved. "And a solution is possible," she said, referring to an agreement with Jordan, which would take into consideration the rights of the Palestinians. Golda stressed that as a mother she felt everything should be done to spare the lives of soldiers, whether they are Israelis or Egyptians.

#### Praises Speech By Peres

Sadat responded by noting that after the 1973 war both himself and Golda contributed to the process of peace. He noted that he was aware of Israel's need for security, but differed with the Israelis on the definition of security. Referring to the speech by Peres to the Knesset yesterday, Sadat said it was a very constructive speech.

(A high aide in the Egyptian delegation said Peres' speech could have served as a basis for negotiations. Asked about the same subject in the press conference later, Sadat again stressed the importance of Peres' speech, although, he said, he differed with many of the things he said.)

Sadat's meeting with the Alignment faction came after meetings with the government coalition factions and with other opposition factions. Short speeches were held in each one of them, with Sadat making a short comment afterwards.

When meeting with Sheli Knesseters Meir Payil and Arye Eliav, Sadat told Eliav: "Although I am in Cairo and you are here, I follow your work and I appreciate it." Eliav told him that he felt the withdrawal from occupied territories and the recognition of Palestinian rights was not only good for the Arabs—but also for the Israelis.

#### ISRAEL BIDS SADAT SHALOM, V'LEHITRAOT

By Yitzhak Shargil

BEN GURION AIRPORT, Nov. 21 (JTA)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's departure from Ben Gurion Airport today was almost a mirror image of his arrival here 44 hours earlier. There was the same army band that greeted him, the same military honor guard, the same display of Israeli and Egyptian flags, the same red carpet, Israeli officials and hordes of newsmen.

But this time, instead of floodlights, there was daylight and it gave observers a greater feeling of reality. Sadat received the same warm applause as he emerged from President Ephraim Katzir's car which brought him from Jerusalem. "Do I get applauded after all I said?" he asked.

Sadat again went down the long line of Israeli dignitaries starting with Aliza Begin, Premier Menachem Begin's wife. Ashkenazic Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren, speaking in English, said that the Egyptian President will be "a hero of

heroes." Sephardic Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef greeted him in Arabic.

The Egyptian President again appeared to spend extra time saying farewell to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon and former Premier Golda Meir, who told him "come again." The Egyptian and Israeli national anthem was played again and Sadat was given a 21-gun salute as four Israeli-made Kfir jets flew overhead. Sadat observed their flight for a second.

#### 'A Change Took Place'

When the official ceremony ended, Sadat said to Begin, "thank you for everything." Asked if he wished to say a last word to Israelis, he again said "thank you," waved and boarded the plane amidst applause from the assembled Israelis. As Sadat's plane left after 44 hours and 10 minutes in Israel, Begin was overheard saying to Katzir, "There is a change, a change took place."

About a half hour before leaving Jerusalem, Sadat called on Katzir at the Presidential residence where an official ceremony was attended by Begin, Cabinet members and Knesset members. But the atmosphere was friendly and informal.

Katzir, in a short speech in which he cited Sadat's statement that there would be no more wars, expressed the hope that the barriers that were lowered by the Egyptian President's visit would never be raised again. Katzir said the efforts to seek peace should be promoted until a lasting peace is reached. "Peace be with you on your departure," Katzir told Sadat.

Sadat, replying in English, repeated his call for no more wars but said decisions will have to be made by Israel. He thanked everyone and said he will never forget the welcome of the Israeli people, especially the children.

Sadat was then presented an ancient chandelier by the Israeli government. Mrs. Nina Katzir gave him a book of paintings and songs by Israeli children and asked him to give this gift to his wife. Begin also gave Sadat his book, "The Revolt," with a special inscription. Golda Meir gave Sadat a gift for his granddaughter who was born while Sadat was in Israel. He received various other gifts from other Israelis.

There seemed to be less commotion among Israelis themselves as Sadat left than when he arrived. Most Israelis said they hoped Sadat meant it when he said the October 1973 war would be the last between Egypt and Israel. The Sadat visit ended with another first among the many firsts established by the trip: the first direct live broadcast from Cairo over Israel television showing Sadat's return.

#### DIPLOMATS CALL ON HERZOG TO CONGRATULATE ISRAEL FOR ITS PART IN THE HISTORIC WEEKEND

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 21 (JTA)—The general feeling expressed by diplomats and observers here today in the aftermath of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's historic visit to Israel was that it is now up to Israel to make dramatic concessions in response to Sadat's initiative.

Scores of diplomats have called Israel's Ambassador to the UN, Chaim Herzog, to congratulate Israel for its part in the weekend's events in Jerusalem and to express hope for further progress. A few brought up the question of concessions in their talks with Herzog, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learned.

Many of the diplomats who telephoned the

Israeli envoy represented African states that have no diplomatic relations with Israel. According to sources here, some of them indicated a desire to renew their ties with Israel. Herzog has not had a chance yet to meet with the Egyptian Ambassador, Esmer Abdel Meguid.

#### Mideast Debate Scheduled

While expressing optimism and satisfaction over the new turn of events in the Middle East, diplomats are awaiting the Middle East debate scheduled to open in the General Assembly tomorrow morning. Their feeling is that the tone of the debate could indicate developments to come and whether the extremists in the Arab world—Algeria, Iraq, Libya and Syria—will take the lead and turn the debate into a document of intra-Arab dissension. The Arab countries were to meet this afternoon to iron out differences or at least to reach an agreed approach regarding the implications of Sadat's visit and tomorrow's debate.

But some sources here predicted the debate might fizzle out in view of the latest developments because of a lack of speakers. By late this afternoon, Syria was the only country on the speakers' list for tomorrow morning. Egypt was still unlisted.

A Western diplomat told the JTA that he anticipated a softening of the Syrian attitude in the aftermath of Sadat's trip which Syria had vigorously opposed. According to the diplomat, the Syrians have something to gain from the new developments, whereas the other extremist countries which do not border Israel and are therefore not directly involved, will continue in their uncompromising opposition to any reconciliation with the Jewish State.

Meanwhile, Secretary General Kurt Waldheim issued a statement today through his spokesman. It said: "This (Sadat's) visit was obviously an historic event, but its full significance can only be judged in the light of subsequent developments. The Secretary General hopes that the visit will contribute to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and specifically to the removal of the remaining obstacles to the Geneva conference. The Secretary General is in active touch with the parties concerned to ascertain what the prospects now appear to be in the light of this visit."

#### MONDALE: SUPPORT SHCHARANSKY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (JTA)—Vice President Walter Mondale said yesterday that imprisoned Soviet Jewish activist Anatoly Shcharansky and Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov should be considered as among the 36 righteous men Jewish legend says must be alive in order for the world to survive.

Mondale made this statement to the 600 delegates to the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League's annual meeting here after they heard a sobbing Natalia Shcharansky plead, "Mr. Vice President, friends, help me to win my husband's freedom."

Mrs. Shcharansky, who had to leave the Soviet Union a day after she married Shcharansky, received a standing ovation led by Mondale after she declared that she wants "only for my husband and me to be in Jerusalem to begin our Jewish family."

Responding at the ceremony at which Shcharansky and Sakharov, a Nobel Laureate, were awarded in absentia the ADL's annual Joseph Prize for human rights, Mondale promised that he would "personally report" to President Carter on Mrs.

Shcharansky's appeal. Shcharansky has been imprisoned since March and it is feared he may be brought to trial soon on charges of treason. The Joseph Prize consists of \$5000 and a medal.

Mondale said Mrs. Shcharansky's "eloquent and moving plea for social justice," spoke to the "heart of the human rights issue." He said the U.S. was "committed to advancing the cause of human rights throughout the world." But he stressed that this commitment was not aimed at any country, ideology or political philosophy.

#### DEWEY STONE DEAD AT 77

BROCKTON, Mass., Nov. 21 (JTA)—Funeral services will be held tomorrow for Dewey D. Stone, who served for more than a quarter of a century as chairman of the Board of Governors of the Weizmann Institute of Science and its American Committee, both of which he helped to found. He died here last Saturday at the age of 77, after a long illness.

A prominent industrialist and national Jewish communal leader, Stone at the time of his death had completed nearly 60 years of dedicated service to the Jewish people and Israel. Born in Brockton, one of nine children of immigrant parents, Stone was educated in the public schools of that city, and the School of Business Administration of Boston University.

An intimate of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Israel's first President, he played a key leadership role in the establishment of the State, both as a dedicated Zionist, philanthropist, and as a leader in the campaigns that marked American Jewry's greatest mobilization of funds for the survival of Jewish victims of Nazism, and for Israel's needs. In this connection, he served as chairman of a number of key campaigns conducted by the United Israel Appeal and the United Jewish Appeal, and helped found the Israel Bond Organization.

#### Helped Survivors Come To Palestine

Stone also headed the operation in the United States to acquire boats, among them the famed "Exodus," to bring survivors of the Holocaust into Palestine, despite the British ban against Jewish immigration. He also served as a member of a small, secret group charged with the acquisition of military equipment imperatively needed by the small defense forces of the Jewish settlements in Palestine—the Haganah.

During the 1947-48 United Nations debates, he played a significant role in helping to secure key votes approving the UN Partition Resolution, and, after the Resolution's passage, in clearing obstacles for Weizmann, enabling him to secure President Truman's pledge of recognition of Jewish Statehood.

In the course of his long career of public service, Stone played a key role, as a fundraiser and in mobilizing Jewish communal support, in the making of two Presidents of the United States, Harry S. Truman and John F. Kennedy. Among his many communal activities, Stone was also a member of the Board of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

William M. Landau, president of the JTA, said today: "Dewey Stone was deeply and passionately involved in the cause of the Jewish people and of the State of Israel. His activities, insights and contributions will be missed by all."

WASHINGTON (JTA)—Helmeted police fought some 300 Palestinian sympathizers who marched Tuesday on the Egyptian Embassy to protest President Anwar Sadat's visit to Israel.