The letter follows:

September 17, 1978.

His Excellency Jimmy Carter,
President of the United States.

Dear Mr. President: I am writing to you to reaffirm the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt with respect to Israel.

Sincerely,

John J. Sparkman,
Washington, D.C.

September 17, 1978.
MOHAMMAD ANWAR EL-SADAT.

ONZLY - 1943 - FABC 28

September 22, 1978

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - SENATE

30909

1. Arab Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank. Legal and historical Arab rights in this area must be respected and restored.

2. Arab Jerusalem should be under Arab sovereignty.

3. The Palestinian inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem are entitled to exercise their legitimate national rights, being part of the Palestinian people in the West Bank.

4. Relevant Security Council Resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 267, must be applied with regard to Jerusalem. All the measures taken by Israel to alter the status of the city are null and void and should be reversed.

5. All peoples must have free access to the city and enjoy the free exercise of worship and the right to visit holy places without discrimination or restriction.

6. The holy places of each faith may be placed under the administration and control of their representatives.

7. Essential functions in the city shall be undivided and the municipal council composed of an equal number of Arab and Israeli members can supervise the carrying out of these functions. In this way, the city shall be undivided.

Sincerely,

MOHAMMAD ANWAR EL-SADAT.

SEPT. 17, 1978.

The President,
Camp David,
Thurmont, Md.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to inform you, Mr. President, that on June 28, 1967—Israel's Parlement (The Knesset) proclaimed and adopted a law to the effect: "The Government is empowered by a decree to appoint a representative of the jurisdiction and administration of the State to any part of the land of Israel—Palestine," as stated in that decree.

On the basis of this law, the Government of Israel decreed in July 1967 that Jerusalem is one city indivisible, the Capital of the State of Israel.

Sincerely,

MOHAMMAD ANWAR EL-SADAT.

ONZLY - 1943 - FABC 28

Constitutional Record - Senate

30909

His Excellency Menhem Begin.

His Excellency, Mr. President,
Prime Minister of Israel.

DEAR MR. PRIME MINISTER: I hereby acknowledge that you have informed me as follows:

(A) In each paragraph of the Agreement Document the expressions "Palestinian" or "Palestinian People" are being used without being understood by you as "Palestinian Arabs." (B) In each paragraph in which the expression "West Bank" appears, it is being, and will be, understood by the Government of Israel as Judea and Samaria.

Sincerely,

JIMMY CARTER.

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR CHARLES W. YOST

Once again, the Council has been summoned to the Government of Israel in Jerusalem. We have listened carefully to the statements of the Permanent Representative of Jordan and other Arab Ambassadors, as well as the reply of the Representative of Israel.

The discussion thus far has made abundantly clear that the status of Jerusalem is not an isolated problem but, rather, an integral part of the Arab-Israeli conflict, an index of issues in the current Middle Eastern conflict which must be resolved. This is not a novel conclusion. The Council clearly recognized that Arab-Jewish conflict is a central and crucial fact of the current Middle Eastern situation as a whole. This resolution remains the basis of our approach to a just and lasting peace in the area.

You are fully aware of my Government's position regarding the applicability of the General Assembly resolution to actions in Jerusalem as elsewhere in the area. Indeed, Jerusalem occupies a very special place in all our minds and all our aspirations for peace in the Middle East.

By virtue of that fact the United States has always considered that Jerusalem enjoys a unique international standing and that no actions that are inconsistent with Jerusalem's special history and special place in the world community. Unfortunately there have been acts of many kinds that are inconsistent with the peaceful solution to the conflict and which are of deep concern to my Government and to the international community.

Mr. President, we understand the deep emotion and concerns which have precipitated the Israeli-Arab dispute on the subject of Jerusalem.

We do not believe, however, that any of these concerns are served by what is now known as an "occupation" and by actions that result. We shall continue to press for policies that necessarily result from our policy toward Jerusalem.

Sincerely,

JIMMY CARTER.

SEPT. 17, 1978.

His Excellency, Mr. President,
The United States, The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. President: In connection with the "Framework for Peace in the Middle East," I am writing you this letter to inform you of the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt, with respect to the implementation of the comprehensive settlement.

I am aware that the implementation of the provisions related to the question of the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip and in order to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the Palestinian people, Egypt will be prepared to take the initiative in this regard. However, it is essential to take into consideration the following considerations:

1. The implementation of the provisions related to the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip and in order to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the Palestinian people.

2. The ongoing situation in Jerusalem.

3. The role of the Arab states in the peace process.

4. The importance of maintaining the status of Jerusalem as the capital of the State of Israel.

5. The need for a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace settlement that addresses the core issues of the conflict.

I believe that the United States and the Arab states should work together to achieve a just and lasting peace settlement that addresses the core issues of the conflict. I am confident that with the right approach and the right policies, we can achieve this goal.

Sincerely,

MOHAMMAD ANWAR EL-SADAT.