EGYPT

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PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION BEGINS; BADAWI REELECTED

 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Oct 72 M

[Text] At the procedural session it held at noon today on the occasion of the beginning of its second ordinary session, the People's Assembly elected Hariz Badawi as speaker and Dr. as-Sayyid 'Ali as-Sayyid and Dr. Jamal al-'Atifi as deputy speakers.

People's Assembly speaker Hariz Badawi made a speech in which he thanked the assembly's members for their confidence and hoped that the work among the members will always be based on love so that God may realize the nation's hope for victory, God willing, under the leadership of President Anwar as-Sadat.

The ASU parliamentary group met this morning under the chairmanship of ASU First Secretary Eng. Sayyid Mur'i at the People Assembly's hall to consider the nominations to the post of the speaker and deputy speakers of the People's Assembly.

As-Sadat Speaks

 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1836 GMT 15 Oct 72 M

[President Anwar as-Sadat's address to the second session of the Egyptian People's Assembly--live]

[Text] In the name of God, a happy holiday, brother and sister members of the People's Assembly. We have attained a point in our struggle at which it has become incumbent on each of us to assume his full responsibility, to give all he has and to be prepared to the maximum to respond to the call of sacred duty at any time and any place.

Other peoples before us have confronted something similar to what we are facing today. These people heard the cry of the herald telling them: There is nothing before you but blood, sweat and tears. The cry which must fill our ears today is that there is nothing ahead but sweat, blood and hope. I say hope because in our struggle there is no longer any room for tears. What we are waging today is not a war in the old sense of wars. What we are waging is the very struggle for life and death. Its result is not just sheer victory or defeat. But, as I have told you and our people several times, its result is: We will be or we will not be.

When we say this, we do not alleviate the danger we are facing nor do we exaggerate in portraying it. At this point, we must discriminate between two things: One, the danger is great since the enemy who lies in wait for us is not clashing with us over a border dispute or over prizes for him or for us. The clash is over our land—all that is in it and those who are in it.

Armed colonialism of the brand we witness in Israel dislodges a people from their land. The means it uses to dislodge them is genocide and destitution in accordance with a predetermined plan. There is no limit at which this colonialism would stop. However, its ambitions are constantly renewed and widening to the degree to which its arms, or the arms being given it, can reach.

This is how we have seen this colonialism in what it occupied in Palestine in 1948. This is how we saw it in what it occupied later, after 1949. We now witness it in the West Bank of Jordan, in Jerusalem, in the Syrian heights, in Gaza and in Sinai. We see it in all these places. If we do not rise up, if we do not intercept it, if we do not fight, and if we do not score victory, we cannot tell how far these
It appears that the matter finally necessitated an official declaration by Syria following the meeting which was held yesterday between Vice President Mahmud al-Ayyubi and Iraqi Ambassador in Damascus 'Awdah Ahmad al-Bayati. The declaration was understood here to mean that Syria is seriously seeking to obtain the royalties due to it and that it believes there is no reason for any further delay or procrastination in this respect. The Iraqis here, however, believe that Syria is not likely to take any measure in the near future which would affect the flow and marketing of the nationalized Iraqi oil before it is completely certain of the reality of the Iraqi officials' final position regarding the royalties.

MENA adds that during the past 5 months the Syrian treasury has borne a heavy financial burden as a result of the nonpayment of the royalties for the passage and marketing of Iraqi oil. After the nationalization the Syrian treasury had to insure the payment of wages to about 5,000 Syrian engineers, experts and workers working in the nationalized company and earning about 15 million Syrian pounds per month. Furthermore, the Syrian treasury has also lost that part of its hard currency income which it used to receive every month from the now nationalized British company. The Syrian treasury has also had to bear the burden of maintaining machinery and equipment of the oil pumping stations and the pipeline which extends for hundreds of miles through its territory. It is worth mentioning here that the pipelines are replaced every 10 to 12 years.

The only aid Syria has received from OPEC is 6.8 million pounds sterling, whereas Iraq has received 53.9 million pounds sterling from OPEC.

Iraq has also secured Eastern and Western markets to sell its nationalized oil and, at the same time, continues to earn enormous financial royalties from the oil companies operating in its territory including the Iraq Petroleum Company itself, which has a share in the Basra Petroleum Company in southern Iraq.

Furthermore, Iraq began exploiting the norther Ar-Rumaylah oil wells in April. The Ar-Rumaylah oilfield produces 5 million tons annually and its production will increase to 18 million tons after 2 years.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN, IRAQI OIL SALES--Damascus--It was announced here that 68 oil tankers called at oil terminals on the Syrian coast in September. These tankers transported about 2,273,240 tons of Iraqi oil and 319,293 tons of Syrian Arab oil to the world markets. [Text] [Damascus SANA in Arabic 1812 GMT 11 Oct 72 M]

TRADE BALANCE--Damascus--The deficit in the Syrian trade balance amounted to 914 million Syrian pounds last year as a result of the increase in the import of consumer goods. According to an official statistic published here, the deficit has actually dropped to 288 million pounds as a result of the surplus in the invisible trade represented in services such as tourism and convertible payments sent by Syrian expatriates abroad to their relatives. [Damascus MENA in Arabic to MENA Cairo 1150 GMT 5 Oct 72 M--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY]
ambitions will go in the future and to what degree the plotting will go—a plotting
gripped by the concept of power and which has found someone to give it a constant
supply of power without restrictions or conditions, and by this I mean U.S. supplies
to Israel.

The second point is that despite its enormity, the danger is not an invincible horror.
However, and totally contrary to this, its defeat is possible. It is fostered by the
fact that despite its magnitude, this danger is contrary to the logic of nature and
to the movement of history.

But it is our duty to remember that nature does not impose its logic in a specific
period of time and that history does not impose its movement in this specific period
of time unless there is an organized human action capable of placing itself with
faith and science in the right direction of nature’s logic and the right direction
of history’s movement. This is not an impossible miracle but an achievable issue
when the proper atmosphere for it exists. The proper atmosphere is the atmosphere
of patriotism which makes every person a living part of his homeland and makes every
part of the land a life which grows, stands up and fights.

Patriotism in this sense is not a mere zealous outlook, but in this sense is a sacred
bond between earth and man in everything—in life, in freedom, in dignity and in honor.
It is an eternal and everlasting sacred bond ordained by God. Only what is ordained
by God can exist.

Brother and sister members of the People’s Assembly, we must then distinguish between
these two points and should never forget or err. There is the enormity of the danger
on the one hand, and the possibility of confronting and liquidating it on the other.
From deeply understanding these two points and from vigilantly proceeding from them,
we can think and plan and confront while accepting the responsibility of blood and
sweat and while [remaining] confident in the victory and support of Almighty God. [applause]

Brothers and sisters, when we arrive at this point in our struggle, we arrive at it
not only confident that we are right, but also confident that all our nation, which
is in the same dangerous position as we ourselves, understands that we are right and
that the whole world, after our Arab nation, also understands that we are right. This
is because we have left no attempt untied, no door at which we have not knocked, and
no proposal to which we have not listened in the best manner while sincerely wishing
for peace and making no condition for peace except one guarantee without which there
cannot be peace—namely, the guarantee of justice. In all this, we have been most
responsive and flexible to all the changing factors in our world. God is a witness
that we have exerted what is beyond the capacity of man and we have shouldered a burden
under which mountains collapse. But nobody in this world can, however powerful,
mighty and tyrannical—I mean here the United States and not Israel—nobody however
powerful, mighty, and tyrannical [sentence left incomplete]. The United States,
however powerful, mighty, and tyrannical will not be able to impose on our people the
myth of a fait accompli of peace. [applause]

The peace of the fait accompli is in reality a surrender. The United States, with all
its might and arms, cannot surround our people and nation with despair because we are
aware that to despair in such a conflict as that in which we are engaged means exactly
to perish. This will not take place. No power on this earth will force us to do
this even if it possesses thousands of nuclear missiles and even if it was capable of
walking on the moon. Power cannot defeat principles regardless of time. Science in
the hands of the advanced cannot be turned into a weapon of terror because this is
against the human value of science.
For instance, the American power as we see it in the whole world is impotent. It can
do whatever its instinct wishes. It can raise fire and destruction on earth, but
through all this it cannot reach a single positive result. Killing is simple and fire
and destruction is possible, but what positive results has the United States achieved?
What positive result has the United States achieved in Vietnam? Have the Vietnamese
people surrendered? Never! What positive result has the United States achieved in
the Middle East? Have the peoples of the Arab nation accepted the fait accompli?
Never! They will never accept it. They will continue to reject it. A not-far-distant
day will come when the United States will realize that it has involved itself in a
hostile contradiction with a great nation for the sake of a mythical folly created by
sick racist cals.

The American science before us, even in the United States, is as impotent as the
American power. Let us ask ourselves: Is American society happier than before? Have
the individual's fears and anxiety ended? Has society there reached the promised
paradise? Society there is still a society of violence, torn by sharp social
contradictions and is daily losing these civilized values, which it was once believed
the American society acquired in the natural development of history.

The American dream will not materialize because science without life cannot become
a constructive power but a force for self-destruction before it is a power to destroy
others. American science in Vietnam, for example, has caused uncalculated destruction,
but the uncalculated destruction in Vietnam has also caused unlimited and uncalculated
destruction of the American people's spirit.

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly, as I have said, we have tried,
attempted and knocked on all doors and listened to all proposals. We have been more
responsive and flexible to all changes. All this stemmed from three things: first,
peace based on justice, second, adherence to our principles and third, the necessary
understanding of ourselves, our questions, and our world and its problems.

We have now reached a point at which, as I have told you, it has become inevitable for
each of us to assume his full responsibility, to give all he has to the fullest and
to be prepared to the maximum. I understand that we are near this point in this great
saga of struggle which our people have been waging for 20 years under the banners
of the 23 July revolution, which was led by that great Egyptian, great Arab and great
human being Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. [applause]

Perhaps I should tell you that as soon as we finished the work of the latest ASU national
congress, during which we celebrated the 20th anniversary of the glorious July revolution,
I devoted all my efforts in preparation to this point, which is forthcoming on the path
of our struggle. I have always believed that we must start from the correct beginnings
and that we must place ourselves in a position from which we will fight our battle to
the victorious end, God willing. I have been confident that everything begins with
us and that everything ends with us. Everything begins with our faith and everything
ends with our determination. Hence, in the past few months I have placed before myself
the following three priorities:

1. Releasing all the forces latent in the executive organ...

2. Arranging the conditions of our armed forces.

3. Mobilizing all the resources of the political organization.
The first priority, I have believed and I still believe that in our present circumstances and in this stage of our evolution, the efficiency of the executive organ—I mean the government—will be a dividing line between ability to attain the goal and failure to fulfill it.

I have held long meetings with Prime Minister Dr 'Aziz Sidqi. I have placed before him all that I have thought out for the coming stage. I asked him to move immediately. Perhaps you have observed that there were policies and decisions which the situation at the time required putting forth to you. However, our assessment was that we should move, knowing that in the end everything would come to you and would be put forth to you.

The cabinet, as you must have noticed, went through a period of intense activity during the past summer months. This activity was directed toward numerous issues whose solution we deemed necessary. This activity overtook several probabilities in connection with which we decided that taking the initiative took precedence over waiting.

The cabinet moved in several domains of production and services. I am confident that the record will be satisfactory when it is submitted to you, when the prime minister makes his statements to you, and when the ministers submit to you the work they have achieved or which they intend to fulfill. I am confident at the same time that your free debates here will add to all this and will increase its depth and will widen it further. This regards the first priority.

With regard to the second priority, I need not tell you that the armed forces have been and still are the shield of this people and the greatest safeguard for their freedom and heritage. I have held several meetings with General Sadiq. In his turn, I have acquainted him with all my thoughts. Our armed forces have waged a war under the most difficult circumstances. Subsequently, and after the war, they were subjected to the most difficult circumstances. It is enough for us to remember that hundreds of thousands of our youths have been under arms and in the maximum degree of preparedness for well over 5 years against a background of hardship, faced with urgent needs, and vis-a-vis an enemy who acquires more than he wants. In all this, our armed forces have been patient and persistent. [applause] They have never lacked faith, they have never lacked the combat spirit, and they have never ceased to prepare themselves for the call of their homeland when they are given the signal under circumstances which must be available for the signal to be given.

As for the third priority—and it should have been the first on the basis of the dictates of necessities, which stipulate that the political organization serves and governs from the position it is serving—I met with Eng Sayyid Mar'i for the third time and placed before him my visualization of how to activate, enhance and entrench the function of the political organization in such a way that it could reach the point of becoming the force expressing the goals of popular struggle and the leading force for the realization of the goals of this struggle. We must all agree that our struggle cannot achieve its supreme goals except under the leadership of a popular organization whose movement emanates from the movement of the masses and whose elements are the vanguards which fill the sensitive positions in the arena, in accordance with an authentic domestic and rational consciousness which clearly knows what it wants and knows surely how, with the forces of the masses, it can achieve what it wants.
Brother and sister members of the People's Assembly, in the sphere of these three priorities, which I put ahead of other priorities in preparation for the point which we are about to reach, we have been able to achieve what we can, without exaggeration, describe as being of great value. I know that before us there are still many efforts to be made in the sphere of these priorities and in other spheres and that your respected assembly will act as a force spurring on these efforts. We have begun because we could not wait. We acted because action was necessary and even vital. My appraisal was and remains that we should impose our opinion on the speedy and extraordinary changes and that we should not wait or we would find these changes imposing themselves on us and leaving us behind them. I find myself duty-bound to tell you after all this that the amount of effort necessary in terms of sweat and blood to achieve our hopes requires every individual in this land, every man, woman, thing, and even every child. The challenge for us is to be or not to be—whether our whole Arab nation is to be or not to be.

Having thus referred to our Arab nation, I find myself duty-bound to clearly note two matters before you—matters in which I find great danger and which I hope our nation can deal with in time.

The first matter is that joint Arab action does not seem now to be in a position to play its effective role in the battle—the battle of all of us, because it affects the future and fate of all without exception. The Arab nation is facing a devastating danger. This nation seems to be preoccupied with another danger instead of this which I do not want to elaborate on now. It might be fair to say that there are invaluable and effective Arab efforts being made. However, for the sake of right, I must also say that these efforts have not yet reached their possible level, not to say the required level. Although there is encouragement in the establishment of the Confederation of Arab Republics among the Republic of Egypt, the Libyan Arab Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic, and there is preparation for the establishment of comprehensive unity between Egypt and Libya, the challenge is not directed to one, two or three states of this Arab nation, but to all of them. Our dream at one time was [unity] from the gulf to the ocean. The danger facing us now and at this particular time is also from the gulf to the ocean.

It is impossible for our nation to face this challenge by preoccupation with peripheral issues which are as far removed as can be from the fateful issue, not to mention the efforts which are exhausted by these issues—efforts which are needed by the cause of destiny.

Perhaps I should tell you that I have not despaired. I have not despaired over the possibility of joint Arab action, or even unified Arab action, and even one Arab action. Perhaps we will find the correct formula for this effort we want and the framework more appropriate for its creation. This is a task in which we are actually engaged out of our understanding that success in it will have far-reaching effects on the struggle we are waging—a struggle in which we are not faced by Israel alone.

The second topic concerning Arab action is the Palestinian resistance. We are the first to understand the nature of the complications intermingling on the Palestinian scene. However, and despite all this, we believe that our general Arab struggle cannot complete its procession or transform it into a victorious march unless the armed vanguards of the Palestinian people stand in the fore and in the first line.
The Palestinian resistance has been based on two factors: 1) Palestinian resistance to be the legitimate and free representative of the Palestinian people, [applause] and 2) gauging the stand of each Arab country and its inclination by its relation with the Palestinian resistance. Our policy has been and still is based on these two factors. It will not change. We wish from the bottom of our hearts that the groups of the Palestinian resistance will be able to achieve their unity and concentrate its action.

Conceit has induced the enemy to go even to the extent of denying any existence of the Palestinian people. Hence, came my proposal in the speech I made on 28 September while we were celebrating the memory of Jamal, who gave all this nation his life and his last breath while fighting on the side of the Palestinian resistance in one of its most violent and fierce battles. I say, hence came my proposal that if a Palestinian government in exile is formed, we will be ready to recognize it. By this, we did not want to impose on them what they have not yet prepared themselves for or what their circumstances are not yet appropriate for achieving.

I have put forth a proposal, leaving the decision about it to the Palestinian resistance and the Palestinian people. The proposal was nothing other than an attempt to reply to the challenge which has gone so far as to deny the very existence of the Palestinian people. The proposal is a formula for discussion. Certainly there are other formulas, but all are means for expressing objectives. Our objectives here are specifically the unity of the Palestinian resistance and subsequently the concentration of its struggle action. This is not important only in itself. However, its great importance stems from the fact that this alone is the real and necessary expression of the presence and struggle of the Palestinian people.

Brothers and sisters, allow me now to talk about some important positions concerning our struggle. From among these positions, I begin with Soviet-Egyptian relations.

I want to put the following before you:

1. We highly appreciate the value of Arab-Soviet friendship. We have not failed in caring for it or in protecting it against the ferocious attacks directed at it. We do not deny good deeds nor are we ungrateful for those who have performed them. We did not consider the matter as one of courtesies or favors, but we have understood the Arab-Soviet friendship as a strategic friendship to us. We have not changed.

2. We were compelled to take an objective pause with the friend. I explained its justifications to you here at a parliamentary session during the extraordinary session to which you were called last August. I also explained its justifications at meetings of the ASU Central Committee and other levels of our organization and political departments. I see no need to return to these justifications now, but I say that we have not had and will not have two policies, but one policy. We have never had and will never have two faces, but one face. We said what we have said and stood as we have stood sincerely and on a straight path.

3. We have exerted and will exert every effort to surmount this transient condition in our relations with the Soviet Union. We will always base our judgement on our principles, from which we do not swerve, and the aims of our struggle, for which we find no alternatives, especially since these aims are connected with our land, destiny and honor.
prime minister together with a big delegation will go to Moscow
tomorrow, God willing. He is entrusted with a mission which, as everyone knows, I
want to succeed. I give it my full support, as both a principle and a necessity.
I promise that I will come to your assembly, even if at a secret session, to inform
you about details and developments. I hope to be able then to give you something
to satisfy your hearts and your consciences.

Brother and sister members of the People's Assembly, may I review with you quickly
some other positions. May I refer here to the U.S. attitude. I find it unavoidable
to say, regrettably, that it is a hostile attitude toward us. In our coming battle
we will face an Israeli Air Force which has been fully renewed by the United States.
The present U.S. support for Israel has turned into something like a pipeline through
which pumping is never stopped day or night. The race between the U.S. politicians
to please Israel has become a farce or a tragedy unprecedented in international
relations. The United States has foiled every attempt and blocked every path in
order to place us before the need to accept the fait accompli. This will not happen.
Even though our attitude needs no reaffirmation, yet I want to say as loudly as I can
so that they—not you—may hear, that we will not cede one inch of Arab land. There
will be no negotiations with Israel. There will not be in Egypt and we will not allow
in the Arab land anybody who would relinquish the Palestinian people's right.
[applause]

But the time has come when mere talking is not enough. It is time for us to make the
United States pay the price of this mad support for Israel, and to pay dearly. If
there are those who tell us that what we now see on the American political scene,
be it comedy or tragedy, is a result of the U.S. election game, we say that this is a
fallacy. It is time for us to strike and to strike at the heart unless the United
States can extricate itself quickly and decisively from this imperialist-like
subservience to Israel. It did this once when its present President was vice president
at the time of General Eisenhower, who chose to stand by principles and not with
friendships at the time of our glorious 1956 battle in Suez.

I now move to the stand of Western Europe, which is a stand in which we are greatly
interested out of appreciation for the cultural, strategic and economic ties across
the Mediterranean.

In the first place, Western Europe is France, Britain and West Germany. Our relations
with France have been good since De Gaulle was able, with 'Abd an-Nasir, to build a
bridge between the northern and southern Mediterranean. Our relations with Britain are
improving. We hope this improvement will continue. Unfortunately, we cannot say the
same thing about West Germany, which is now exercising the methods of Nazi terrorism
against the Arabs.

I now move to the nonaligned states. Perhaps it is useful for me to say that the policy
of nonalignment was not connected with the era of the cold war so that it would fall
with the end of this era. The policy of nonalignment is the policy of national
independence. It is the policy of peace based on justice and it is the policy of
sharing the world's prosperity, otherwise, through polarity between the political
c blocs of different ideologies, the world would end up in what almost amounts to a
sharp and bloody interclass struggle between the rich and the poor throughout the globe.

We believe in the policy of nonalignment and we regard it as a constant program.
Perhaps I should add that I will begin contacts with friend Josip Broz Tito and Mrs
Indira Gandhi so that together we will rejuvenate the vitality of that torch whose
banners were raised by Mehru, 'Abd an-Nasir and Tito.
I move on to Africa. Allow me to address a message to the brothers in Africa from the rostrum of your esteemed assembly. I want to tell them: Remember that there are those who seek to fragment the solidarity of the African continent. The Arab north of this continent is the companion in the struggle of the heart, south, east and west of their continent. Imperialism is still present in the center in the continent. It has not yet departed. Those who want to control the continent are now changing from imposing their direct bloody control over it to an attempt to impose their indirect bloody control through local and civil wars.

Israel is a tool of imperialism. The first group of leaders of national liberation in Africa were those who stigmatized Israel as a model of colonialist settlement. Concerning Israel's ability to extend technical or economic aid in Africa, we urge you to listen to the testimony of Gen Idi Amin in Uganda. [applause]

Brother and sister members of the People's Assembly, as we are about to reach a point in the struggle that makes it inevitable for each of us to assume his responsibility, I feel that duty requires us to maintain the broadest relations with others so that they will know where they stand as far as we are concerned and so that we will know where we stand as far as they are concerned.

Therefore, we will hold large-scale contacts with the group of socialist states—parties and governments. We will tighten our ties with China, which has become the first Asian power to accede to the status of a superpower. This is a source of pride for all of us. [applause] We will open wide bridges with Asia and with Latin America. We are aware that our struggle forms part of the world struggle of the national liberation movement in its social progressive trend.

We also know that our battle is the battle of all these forces. We believe that in what we are about to embark upon we cannot dispense with anyone. We cannot even exempt anyone from his responsibility for the joint humanitarian struggle and for peace based on justice.

Brother and sister members of the People's Assembly, may your new session be fruitful in the work of this assembly. May this session be blessed, God willing. May it derive this blessing from the blessing of this noble month, the month of the Koran, the month of sacrifice, the month of principles, and the month of struggle.

May you begin with God's blessing. May you work, and say: Work, and God, his prophet, and the faithful will bear witness to your work. All is true that the almighty God says. Peace be with you. [applause]

Assembly Adjourns Until 24 Oct

Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 15 Oct 72 M

[Excerpts] President Anwar as-Sadat this evening attended the opening meeting of the People's Assembly second session.

After the president's speech, the People's Assembly reconvened at 2100. It referred a number of republican decrees to the responsible committees for study and the preparation of reports.

The session was adjourned at 2215 and will reconvene on 24 October to prepare the People's Assembly's permanent bylaws and form the committees according to the new bylaws.
LEAVES FOR TALKS IN MOSCOW

Cairo MENA in Arabic 0814 GMT 16 Oct 72 M—FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Cairo—This morning Prime Minister Dr 'Aziz Sidqi and the delegation accompanying him left Cairo for Moscow to hold discussions with the Soviet officials.

The delegation accompanying the prime minister includes Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Muhammad 'Abdallah Marzaban, Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mamdouh Salim, and Chief of the General Intelligence and Ahmad Isma'il.

The prime minister was seen off at the airport by the People's Assembly Speaker, Hafiz Badawi, Deputy Prime Minister and Culture and Information Minister Dr 'Abd al-Qadir Hatim, Deputy Prime Minister and War Minister Gen Muhammad Ahmad Sadiq, Presidential Adviser for National Security Affairs Hafiz Isma'il, and Cairo Governor Hamdi 'Ashur.

Itinerary Detailed

Cairo MENA in Arabic 2325 GMT 14 Oct 72 M—FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Cairo—Quoting its Moscow correspondent, AL-AHARAM reports Sunday that the first meeting in the official talks between the Egyptian delegation led by Prime Minister Dr 'Aziz Sidqi and leading Soviet officials will begin after the prime minister's arrival in Moscow Monday afternoon. This is due to the Soviet officials' desire to give the longest possible time for the talks and because the visit assumes a working character of great importance.

The correspondent says that sources close to the Soviet Foreign Ministry have explained that the talks will cover all political, economic and military aspects of Egyptian-Soviet relations. Therefore, these sources give special importance to the participation of intelligence director Maj Gen Ahmad Isma'il in the Egyptian delegation.

During his stay in Moscow, Ahmad Isma'il is due to meet with Andropov, CPSU Politburo member and official in charge of state security and intelligence. The two men had a series of meetings in Moscow during the first half of this year.

The paper says that since this morning contacts have been continuing between officials of the Egyptian Embassy and the Soviet Cabinet and Foreign Ministry to prepare for the talks and for the reception of the delegation which will arrive aboard a special Egyptian plane leaving Cairo airport at 0930 and arriving on Monday afternoon.

JUNBLATT CONCLUDES CAIRO VISIT, DEPARTS FOR BEIRUT

Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 13 Oct 72 M—FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Cairo—Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party leader Kamal Junblatt left Cairo for Beirut tonight at the end of a 3-day visit to Egypt.

Talks With As-Sadat Detailed

Damascus MENA in Arabic to MENA Cairo 0924 GMT 14 Oct 72 M—FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Beirut—Quoting its Cairo correspondent, the newspaper AL-ANWAR says today that Dr 'Aziz Sidqi's visit to Moscow will pave the way for an Egyptian-Soviet summit conference to be held very shortly. The venue and date of the conference will be fixed later.