

NIXON SAYS SADAT WILL COME TO U.S. LATER THIS YEAR

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On Triumphant Train Ride
Through Nile Delta, Two
Leaders Set Peace Plan

BILATERAL TALKS URGED

Wide Consultations to Lead
Step by Step to the Next
Round in Geneva Parley

NYTimes

By JOHN HERBERS

ALEXANDRIA, June 13— President Nixon announced today that President Anwar el-Sadat had agreed to visit the United States later this year.

The announcement was the latest of several signs that the two leaders had developed a close relationship during less than two days of meetings and public ceremony.

Earlier, in a joint effort to facilitate the Middle East peace negotiations, they proposed a series of bilateral meetings involving the Arab Countries, the United States and the Soviet Union before the next round of talks in Geneva.

Israel Not Mentioned

Although Israel was not mentioned, it seemed evident that the United States would also continue to consult with Israel during this period.

The two leaders disclosed their agreement to promote the bilateral approach as they rode majestically by train through the lush farms of the Nile delta to the acclaim of thousands who lined the tracks in such towns as Benha and Kafr el Zaiyat.

Arriving in Alexandria in the early afternoon, President Nixon received a rousing welcome from hundreds of thousands, as he had yesterday in Cairo.

In a brief news conference aboard the train, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Sadat sketched their plan for the difficult task of negotiating peace in the Middle East.

"I would say," President Nixon said, "that before going to a summit conference where a number of leaders representing different viewpoints sit down around a table, it is essential that the way be prepared by bilateral discussions in which you iron out those differences which can be ironed out before

Nixon Says Sadat to Visit U.S.; Two Hailed on Nile Delta Train

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you get to the summit. That is President Sadat's recommendation, too."

By summit he evidently meant talks in the Geneva peace conference, which opened in December at the foreign ministers' level.

President Sadat said Egypt and the United States, through their presidents and foreign ministers, would hold preliminary discussions and "we shall be doing this with our Arab colleagues, also bilateral; we shall be doing it with the Soviet Union, also bilateral, and when the time comes we are proposing a small Arab summit for discussing the next step" before meeting with Israel in Geneva.

Step-by-Step

Mr. Nixon brought up the subject while praising Mr. Sadat's leadership qualities.

"What is needed is the step-by-step approach, not because we want to go slow, but because we want to get there," he said.

"And so, nation by nation, first with Egypt, then with Syria, taking up each problem as it is timely to take it up in a quiet confidential way, like President Sadat and I have talked to each other in complete confidence and we find that we have a general agreement on a great number of things, but particularly we understand the necessity in the field of diplomacy to handle each one of these problems in a case by case, very considerate basis and not in a melodramatic grandstand play, where everybody cheers and then all of a sudden it falls down."

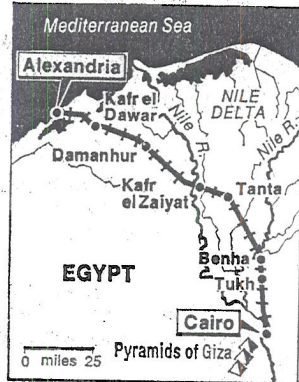
Israel's Role in Doubt

They did not discuss how Israel might react to this nor did they talk of the most difficult problem in the negotiations — how to bring the Palestinians into any proposed settlement. Mr. Sadat had bluntly served notice on President Nixon last night that "the political solution and the respect of the national aspirations of the Palestinians are the crux of the whole problem."

"There is no other solution and no other road for a durable peace without a political solution to the Palestinian problem," he said in an exchange of toasts at a dinner in Cairo honoring the American President on the first stop of a week's tour of the Middle East.

Mr. Nixon, in his response, addressed the challenge indirectly, saying that every nation and "every people" must be free to "achieve its own goals in its own ways by its own choosing."

On the second day of a tour at the outset as "another journey for peace" there was as yet no sign as to what his presence in this part of the world



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Presidents' route: From
Cairo to Alexandria.

might ultimately achieve. But there was no doubt that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Sadat had cemented their personal relations as they ceremoniously heaped praise on one another.

'Keep Momentum Going'

Mr. Sadat, when asked what the United States could contribute to peace in the Middle East, said, "It is to keep the momentum of the whole thing going." He noted the banners across the streets of Cairo and Alexandria saying, "We trust Nixon."

"Since Oct. 6 and since the change that took place in American policy, peace is now available in the area and President Nixon never gave a word and didn't fulfill it," he said. "He has fulfilled every word he gave. So, if this momentum continues, I think we can achieve peace."

These words and the outpouring of friendly crowds were described by members of the Nixon staff as balm for the President, who is facing impeachment proceedings at home. Since arriving yesterday, the Presidential staff has given the impression that Watergate has been forgotten in the euphoria of the trip.

Sadat to Visit U.S.

Tonight, after a triumphant tour through the streets of Alexandria, President and Mrs. Nixon were hosts to President and Mrs. Sadat at Ras el-Tin Palace, overlooking the Mediterranean. In an exchange of remarks, broadcast live to the Egyptian people, President Nixon disclosed that Mr. and Mrs. Sadat would visit the United States.

Mr. Sadat, in reply, told Mr. Nixon that he was now convinced that "you and your people will spare no effort to bring about a just and equitable peace in the Middle East."

The train trip from Cairo had the flavor of a whistle-stop campaign tour in the United States. The two men rode in an ornate Victorian parlor car that had open sides. When the train, crowded with security agents and newsmen, passed through a town, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Sadat stood and, holding on to an overhead brass rail, waved to cheering crowds.

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