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# U.S. WILL PROVIDE EGYPT THE NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES



United Press International

President Anwar el-Sadat and President Nixon at Gizeh before ending talks yesterday

# Nixon and Sadat Sign Sweeping Accord on Cooperation

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, June 14—President Nixon and President Anwar el-Sadat announced today that the United States had agreed to provide Egypt with nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

The agreement is part of a sweeping declaration of friendship and cooperation signed by the two leaders before Mr. Nixon flew from Cairo to Saudi Arabia on the second leg of his tour of the Middle East.

[Arriving in Jidda, Saudi Arabia, President Nixon and his party were welcomed by King Faisal and by friendly crowds that saw little of the visitors. The temperature at the airport was 100 degrees.]

## Financial Help Pledged

In the Cairo declaration Mr. Nixon also pledged the United States to "help strengthen the financial structure of Egypt," to play an active role in the reconstruction of Egyptian cities on the Suez Canal, to encourage private American investment, to give the greatest possible amount of Government economic aid subject to Congressional approval and to help satisfy urgent needs for wheat and other basic commodities.

The joint declaration also stated that just and durable peace in the Middle East must

"take into due account the legitimate interest of all peoples in the Middle East, including the Palestinian people, and the right of existence of all states in the area."

Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, in answering reporters' questions,

*Text of the Nixon-Sadat statement is on Page 12.*

declared that the agreement on nuclear energy would not help Egypt get military nuclear capability. Nevertheless, the feeling among foreign diplomats was that the provision would cause deep concern in Israel and that when Mr. Nixon gets there Sunday he will have to give further assurances.

President Sadat and his guest signed the declaration in a solemn ceremony before television cameras and newsmen in the 18th-century French-style décor of one of the ceremonial halls of Abdin Palace, the presidential mansion in downtown Cairo.

The signing was the final event in Mr. Nixon's triumphal visit, during which he was cheered by millions in Cairo and Alexandria and in train-side towns between them.

This morning the Presiden-

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President Nixon and President Anwar el-Sadat, in Cairo yesterday, signing an agreement under which U.S. will provide Egypt with nuclear technology for nonmilitary use.

tial party flew in an American helicopter from Alexandria to the Pyramids of Giza, outside Cairo, where Mr. and Mrs. Nixon did a quick sightseeing tour and watched Bedouin horsemen perform an intricate dance—a spectacle that is traditional at gatherings of potentates.

The streets of Cairo were once more lined with cheering crowds and the Presidents once more rode standing in an open car, acknowledging the acclamation with smiles and waves. American and Egyptian flags fluttered from poles all the way from the Pyramids to the palace.

On the Nile bridge in the center of the city, the motorcade stopped and the two men crossed part way on foot, shaking the hands of bystanders.

The outcome of the visit, which began Wednesday, made Egyptian officials jubilant. "American is now on the side of the Arabs," the English-language Egyptian Gazette said in a typical commentary.

Most of all Egypt wants access to American and Western technology, which she hopes to use, with capital from the Arab oil states as well as the United States, Japan and Western Europe. This has been one of President Sadat's basic long-range objectives ever since Secretary of State Kissinger first came here in November to pave the way to peace. It was what Mr. Sadat had in mind when he told Mr. Kissinger, as quoted by the latter, "Let's do the big things, not the small things."

#### Big Things Happening

"The big things are beginning to happen," Mr. Sadat's admirers in the official party said today.

Psychologically, for the Egyptians, the most striking aspect of the declaration today was the announcement that Egypt would get access to nuclear technology. For the Egyptians this opens the prospect that their country will at last become a power commensurate with its size and its population of 36 million, instead of remaining mired in poverty and unable to provide essential services to its citizens because it has a nearly unbearable military burden.

The Nixon-Sadat declaration

said. "The two Governments will begin negotiation of an agreement for cooperation in fuel will begin immediately; the field of nuclear energy under agreed safeguards. Upon conclusion of such an agreement, the United States is prepared to sell nuclear reactors and fuel to Egypt." The purpose would be generation of electric power.

Actually the sale of nuclear joint declaration instructs the Atomic Energy Commission to conclude a provisional agreement covering such sales pending full agreement.

Just when the nuclear agreement was hammered out could not be determined. According to informed sources, the foundation was laid during Mr. Kissinger's visits. Later there were almost daily consultations between Ismail Fahmy, the foreign Minister, and Herman F. Eilts, the American Ambassador. In Washington Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal, himself one of the closet advisers to Mr. Sadat, was in constant touch with the State Department.

Egypt has two small reactors obtained from the Soviet Union. Now the Sadat Government will be free of dependence on Soviet nuclear fuel.

Throughout his visit Mr. Nixon was plainly conscious of the priority given to economic questions by the Sadat government. Through all his declarations, toasts and press-conference statements he has stressed the Administration's willingness to extend economic help.

After the signing today he said that Egypt was at the beginning of new era of economic progress. This is President's Sadat's goal, he added and, turning to the Egyptian leader, who sat on his left smoking a pipe, he said, "you can be sure that we in America share this goal with you."

#### Stress on Palestinians

Just after Mr. Nixon arrived in Egypt he was introduced to the members of the Cabinet, and when he came to Reconstruction Minister, Osman Ahmed Osman, who is in charge of rebuilding the Suez Canal Zone, he told him, "We will help you in that."

According to Egyptian sources, Mr. Sadat intervened to say that Mr. Osman simply wanted to introduce himself. "We will help you on that," Mr. Nixon repeated firmly.

Informed sources said that during long hours of talks, Mr.

Sadat frequently sought to impress on Mr. Nixon his conviction that there could be no real peace in the Middle East unless the Palestinians were enabled to form their own state.

The joint declaration, specialists said, appeared to be a compromise between the Egyptian and American positions. It said that a just peace would "take into due account the legitimate interest of all the peoples in the Middle East, including the Palestinian people."

The American delegation shied away from the term "legitimate rights," which is used by the Palestinians and the Arab countries. "Legitimate interest," which is much weaker and does not have the connotation of "national legitimacy" that the Palestinians are seeking, has been used in Soviet-American communiques at the insistence of the Americans. The Russians long ago recognized the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians.

Soviet-American communiques have spoken of the "interests of the Palestinian peoples." The use of the plural has been criticized by Arab officials. Arab diplomats saw some slight progress in the fact that Mr. Nixon was willing to add the phrase "including the Palestinian people," thus recognizing, in their view, that such a people exists.

The existence of a Palestinian people or nation has been categorically denied by the Israelis.

The day's events were viewed by Egyptians as the latest dramatic sign that the balance of power between Israel and the Arabs is changing inexorably in favor of the Arabs. The declaration was likened in importance to the October war and the oil embargo.

"In the past," a well-placed Egyptian source said, "when the Americans talked about maintaining a safe balance of power in the Middle East, they meant in fact a permanent imbalance in favor of Israel. Those days are over."

The United States seems to be conceding explicitly for the first time that Israel can no longer afford to rely on military force, he added, noting that The United States was building up both Egypt and Israel and letting them strike a new balance of power.