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**The documents in this  
folder continue from the  
previous folder.**

Wednesday, August 27, 1975





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~~SECRET/NODIS~~

Jerusalem Checklist

CHECKLIST FOR JERUSALEM

Wednesday, August 27, 1975

I. Your first purpose will be to review the documents you worked on with Fahmy today:

- Tab A: The agreement as revised in your talk today.
- Tab B: The agreement with the changes which the Israelis gave you before your trip to Alexandria.
- Tab C: The letter on UNEF duration for your reference.
- Tab D: The letter on non-use of force.

II. Documents still to be dealt with:

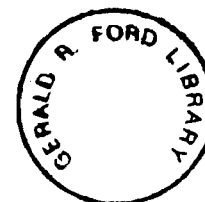
- The Annex. We now have Gamassy's ideas on this (Tab ~~D~~).
- You will want to explain the Egyptian attitude toward the agreement on the monitoring stations and our present thinking on how to deal with this.
- There is still work to be done on the U.S.-Israeli Memorandum of Understanding.

III. Other Issues:

- You still need at some point to raise with the Israelis the question of fishing rights.
- At some point you will want to try to add a small UN area in the coastal area where the road is close to the coast.
- You will want to confirm that the Israelis will not destroy facilities in the coastal area leading to the oil fields.

~~SECRET/NODIS~~

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 12958, SEC. 8.5  
STATE DEPT. GUIDELINES  
BY KR NANA, DATE 10/20/03



~~SECRET~~

AGREEMENT BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL

ARTICLE I

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the  
Government of Israel:

Resolve that the conflict between them and in the  
Middle East shall not be resolved by military force but by  
peaceful means;

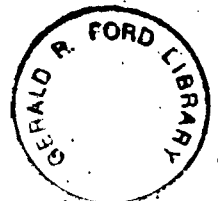
Recall that the Agreement concluded by the Parties  
January 18, 1974, within the framework of the Geneva Peace  
Conference, constituted a first step towards a just and durable  
peace according to the provisions of Security Council Resolution  
338 of October 22, 1973; and

Are determined to reach a final and just peace settlement by  
means of negotiations called for by Security Council Resolution  
338, this Agreement being a significant step towards that end.

ARTICLE II

The Parties hereby undertake not to resort to the threat or  
use of force or military blockade against each other but to resort

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E.O. 12059, SEC. 3.5  
STATE DEPT. GUIDELINES  
BY HR, NARA, DATE 10/20/03



to peaceful means or negotiations provided for in United Nations Security Council Resolution 338.

OR

The Parties hereby undertake not to resort to the threat or use of force or military blockade against each other. They undertake to settle their differences by peaceful means or negotiations as provided for in United Nations Security Council Resolution 338.

ARTICLE III

(1) The Parties shall continue scrupulously to observe the c fire on land, sea and air and to refrain from all military or para-military actions against each other.

(2) The Parties also confirm that the obligations contained in the Annex and, when concluded, the Protocol shall be an integral part of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV

A. The military forces of the Parties shall be deployed in accordance with the following principles:

(1) All Egyptian forces shall be deployed west of the line designated as Line A on the attached map.



(2) All Israeli forces shall be deployed east of the line designated as Line B on the attached map.

(3) The area between the lines designated on the attached map as Lines A and D and the area between the lines designated on the attached map as Lines B and C shall be limited in armament and forces.

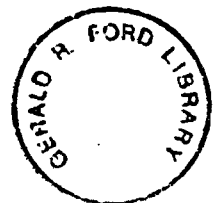
(4) The limitations on armament and forces in the areas described by paragraph (3) above shall be agreed as described in the attached annex .

(5) In the area between the lines designated on the attached map as Lines A and B, the United Nations Emergency Force will continue to perform its functions as under the Egyptian-Israeli Agreement of January 18, 1974.

(6) In the land connection between the city of Suez and the line terminating at the coast south of Abu Rodeis on the attached map, the following principles will apply:

(a) There will be no military forces.

(b) The United Nations Emergency Force will assure that there are no military forces; it will establish check points and have freedom of movement necessary to perform this function in this area.



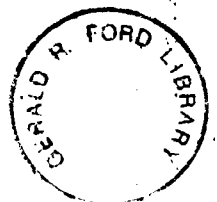
B. The details concerning the new lines, the redeployment of the forces and its timing, the limitation on armaments and forces, aerial reconnaissance, the operation of the early warning and surveillance installations, the UN functions and other arrangements will all be in accordance with the provisions of the Annex and map which are an integral part of this Agreement and of the Protocol which is to result from negotiations pursuant to the Annex and which, when concluded, shall become an integral part of this Agreement.

ARTICLE V

The United Nations Emergency Force is essential and shall continue its functions and its mandate shall be extended annually.

ARTICLE VI

The Parties hereby establish a Joint Commission for the duration of this agreement. It will function under the aegis of the Chief Coordinator of the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions in the Middle East in order to consider any problem arising from this Agreement and to assist the United Nations Emergency Force in the





execution of its mandate. The Joint Commission shall function in accordance with procedures established in the Annex to this Agreement.

ARTICLE VII

Non-military cargoes destined for or coming from Israel shall be permitted through the Suez Canal.

ARTICLE VIII

(1) This Agreement is regarded by the Parties as a significant step toward a just and lasting peace. It is not a final peace agreement.

(2) The Parties shall continue their efforts to negotiate a final peace agreement within the framework of the Geneva Peace Conference in accordance with Security Council Resolution 338.

ARTICLE IX

Nothing in this Agreement shall prejudice the right of self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter.

ARTICLE X

This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature and remain in force until superseded by a new agreement.



(Alternative: ... between the Parties in accordance with Security Council Resolution 338. )

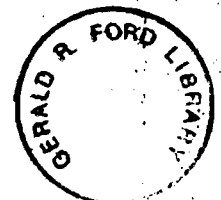
Done at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_

1975, in four copies.

For the Government of Israel

For the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt

\_\_\_\_\_  
WITNESS



August 26, 1975

~~SECRET~~

AGREEMENT BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Government of Israel have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Parties

Resolve that the conflict between them and in the Middle East shall only be resolved by military force but/by peaceful means;

Recall that the Agreement concluded by Parties January 18, 1974, within the framework of the Geneva Peace Conference, constituted a first step towards a just and durable peace according to the provisions of Security Council Resolution 338 of October 22, 1973; and

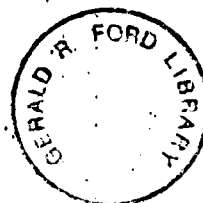
Are determined to reach a final and just peace settlement by means of negotiations called for by Security Council Resolution this Agreement being 338, and as/a significant step towards that end.

ARTICLE II

(1) the Parties hereby undertake not to resort to the threat or use of force or armed military blockades against each other and to settle all disputes between them by negotiations or other peaceful means.

*and*

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E.O. 12958, 5F2.05  
STATE DEPT. GUIDELINES  
BY HR, NADA/PAT 10/20/03



(2) The Parties have given a further written assurance to the Government of the United States of America to this effect.

(Alternative: put "assurances" in Article III.)

ARTICLE III

(1) The Parties ~~will~~ shall continue scrupulously to observe the ceasefire on land, sea and air and to refrain from all military or para-military actions against each other.

(2) The Parties also confirm that the obligations contained in the Annexes and assurances and, when concluded, the Protocol shall be an integral part of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV

(S. version replaced with more general language, and former Article VIII moved here.)

In conformity with the provisions of this Agreement, the military forces of the Parties shall be redeployed along the new lines; buffer zones and an Egyptian civilian administered area with a United Nations presence shall be established; areas of limited forces and armaments shall be delineated; and early warning and surveillance installations shall be erected.

The details concerning the new demarcation lines, the redeployment of the forces and its timing, the limitation on armaments and forces, aerial reconnaissance, the operation of the



early warning and surveillance installations, the United Nations functions and other arrangements will all be in accordance with the provisions of the Annexes and map which are an integral part of this Agreement and of the Protocol which is to result from negotiations pursuant to the Annexes and which, when concluded, shall become an integral part of this Agreement.

ARTICLE V

Egypt The Parties agree that the United Nations Emergency Force is essential and shall continue its function and that its mandate shall be extended annually for the duration of this ment. (Alternative: "each year for a year.")

ARTICLE VI

~~The Parties hereby establish~~ A Joint Commission of the ~~is~~ Parties/~~hereby established~~ for the duration of this Agreement. ~~to be presided over by~~ It shall operate <sup>directly</sup> through the good offices (Alternative: under the aegis) of the Chief Coordinator of the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions in the Middle East ~~for the duration of this Agreement,~~ in order to consider any problem arising from this Agreement and to assist the United Nations Emergency Force in the execution of its mandate. The Joint Commission shall function in accordance with procedures ~~precepts/established~~ in the Annex.



ARTICLE VII

All non-military cargoes ~~of non-strategic-nature~~ destined for or coming from Israel shall will be permitted through the Suez Canal.

(2)

ARTICLE VIII

(1) This Agreement is regarded by the Parties as a significant step toward a just and lasting peace. It is not a final peace agreement.

(2) The Parties shall continue their efforts to negotiate a final peace agreement within the framework of the Geneva Peace Conference in accordance with Security Council

Resolution 338.

(Israel wants to delete the Article on Article 51.)

ARTICLE IX

This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature of the Protocol and remain in force until superseded by a new agreement between the Parties ~~in accordance with UN Security Council~~ Resolution-338.

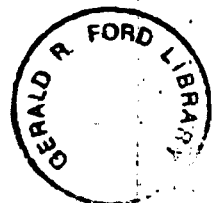
Done at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_

1975, in four copies.

For the Government of Israel

For the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt

WITNESS

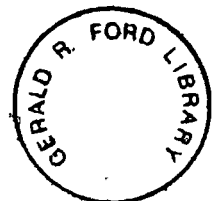


Dear Mr. President:

I am writing you this letter to inform you of the position of Egypt on the question of the duration of the second Egyptian-Israeli agreement on the Sinai.

The agreement includes language that the agreement shall remain in force until it is superseded by a new agreement between the Parties.' With respect to the duration of the agreement I have informed Secretary Kissinger of Egypt's undertaking to make every effort to extend the United Nations Emergency Force annually for the duration of the agreement.

However, should the Security Council, because of the action of a third state, fail to renew the UN E.F.U. mandate to assure continuous operation, Egypt undertakes to concert actively with the U.S. to have the General Assembly take appropriate action to bring about annual renewals for at least two renewals after the first mandate goes into effect.

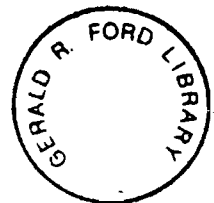


In the event such affirmative General Assembly action did not prove possible, Egypt will request an augmented UNWTO to continue the supervision responsibilities, and to have the joint Egyptian-Israeli Commission cooperate with it.

Sincerely yours,

Mohammed Anwar al-Sadat

His Excellency  
Gerald R. Ford,  
President of the United States,  
The White House,  
Washington, D. C.





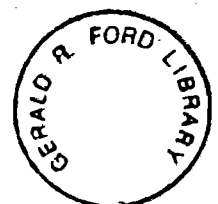
August 20, 1973

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing you this letter to inform you of the position of Egypt on the question of the duration of the second Egyptian-Israeli agreement on the Sinai.

The agreement includes language that the 'agreement shall remain in force until is superseded by a new agreement between the Parties.' With respect to the duration of I have informed Secretary Kissinger of Egypt's undertaking to make every effort to extend the United Nations Emergency Force annually for the duration of the agreement.

However, should the Security Council, because of the action of a third state, fail to renew the UNEF mandate to assure continuous operation, Egypt undertakes to concert actively with the U.S. to have the General Assembly take appropriate action to bring about annual renewals for at least two renewals after the first annual mandate goes into effect.



In the event such affirmative General Assembly action did not prove possible, Egypt will request an augmented UNISO to continue the supervision responsibilities, and to have the joint Egyptian-Israeli Commission cooperate with it.

Sincerely yours,

Mohammed Anwar al-Sadat

His Excellency  
Gerald R. Ford,  
President of the United States,  
The White House,  
Washington, D. C.



August 24, 1978

LETTER TO PRESIDENT FORD ON NON-USE OF FORCE

Dear Mr. President,

In connection with the Agreement between Egypt and Israel of

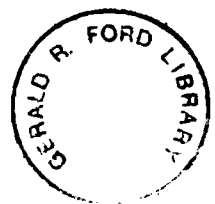
\_\_\_\_\_, and in accordance with the under-

takings contained therein, we are herewith submitting the following

assurance to you:

- A. Israel is resolved that the conflict between her and Egypt and in the Middle East shall not be resolved by military force but by peaceful means.
- B. Israel undertakes not to resort to the threat of military force or military blockades against Egypt and to settle all disputes with Egypt by negotiations or other peaceful means.
- C. Israel shall continue scrupulously observe the ceasefire on land, sea and air and to refrain from military or paramilitary actions against Egypt.

Yours sincerely,



(ANNEX)

In order to facilitate the implementation of this agreement and as an integral part of it, and to assist in maintaining the scrupulous observance of the ceasefire on land, air, and sea; both sides agreed on the following:

1. Concerning the Northern part of Sinai North of Latitude

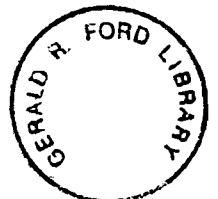
- a) That within the areas of limited armaments and forces referred to in the agreement, there will be
- no more than seven reinforced brigades of armed forces and 150 tanks.
  - no more than 15 surface to air missiles.
  - no artillery except anti-tank guns, anti-tank missiles, mortars and 20 batteries of artillery (120 pieces).
  - no weapons to be deployed in positions from which they can reach the other side's line or interfere with the other party's flights over its own forces.
  - The entire force of each party shall not exceed 21,000 men.



- b) The Israeli monitory station at Om-Khoshib ~~sw~~ named by Israeli personnel would be put under American supervision.
- c) Egyptian monitory station to be established at Gidi mountain in the area of 5 Km around the Point 716 (H. 30' 11' 62" E. 33° 7' 36").  
No restrictions on the Egyptians forces to establish the station, maintain it, use Gidi road, construct new roads, helicopter landing ground and daily support to the station with all requirements.
- d) Egyptian civilians shall return and resume normal life under Egyptian civil authority in the buffer zone.

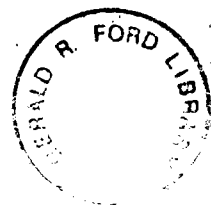
2. The Southern part of Sinai, South of latitude

- a) Egyptian authority will include frontier guards to maintain security and order equipped with light arms and tracked vehicles. coast guards, equipped with <sup>coast guard</sup> armed boats.
- b) UN observers to be positioned on the UN line separating both sides.



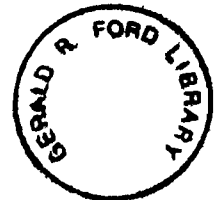
- c) UN check points to be established on the roads that lead to and out from the area.
- d) The UN observers and check point stations are to observe the implementation of this agreement and have no right to check personnel and vehicles or properties.
- e) UN check points have only one <sup>mission</sup> station which is to check that there are no military forces in the area (Tanks, artillery, guns) and are not allowed to check any person or vehicle going in and out of the area.
- f) The use of roads for both sides to be in convoys under the supervision of UN, and no military forces of both sides are allowed to use these roads.
- g) Procedure of handling the oil fields.
- h) Israeli naval forces are not permitted to operate in the Suez Gulf north of Ras-Mohamed.
- i) No Israeli weapons to be <sup>put</sup> in positions which can reach the UN line.

3. Israel undertakes not to destroy or dismantle any of the equipments, construction, installations, roads, or human settlements existing in Sinai at the time of the signing of this agreement.



4. The detailed implementation of the disengagement of forces will be worked out by military representatives of both sides, who will agree on the stages of this process.

5. These representatives will meet no later than 26 hours after the signature of this agreement at Geneva under the auspices of the UN for this purpose. They will complete this task within 7 days. Disengagement will begin within 3 days after the completion of the work of the military representatives and in <sup>110</sup>one-month later than 7 days after the signature of this agreement. The process of disengagement will be completed not later than 6 months after it begins. The first phase should be southern Sinai and the oil fields to be handled during 15 days.



*Rodman*



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BRIEFING MEMORANDUM  
S/S

~~SECRET/NODIS~~

August 27, 1975

TO: The Secretary  
FROM: NEA - Alfred L. Atherton, Jr. *[Signature]*

Technical Talks with Israelis

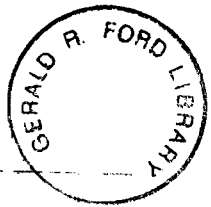
Leigh, Oakley and I met this morning with the Israeli Technical Team consisting of Evron, Attorney General Barak, General Sharon, various of their advisors and -- for the latter part of the meeting -- Deputy Chief of Staff Shafir. As you requested, we did not discuss the monitoring agreement, and limited ourselves to the following two subjects:

1. Oil supply paragraph of MOU. In accordance with your guidance yesterday, we presented a suggested revision (TAB A), making clear it was ad referendum to you and subject to legal advice from Washington which we have requested from Enders and Aldrich but have not yet received. The Israelis agreed that, while considering our proposed three-year limit on this arrangement unacceptable, it could not be totally open-ended. They have promised to provide us with suggested language for incorporation in this paragraph relating the supply arrangement to the life expectancy of the Abu Rodeis oil fields for our consideration.

2. Military Annex to Egyptian-Israeli Agreement. General Shafir tabled shorter version of the detailed paper Peres provided us two days ago entitled "Agreed Principles for the Geneva Working Group." This paper and our analytical commentary on it are at TAB B. We asked a number of questions for clarification but made no comment on the Israeli draft pending your guidance. As the commentary at TAB B indicates, however, it raises several problems, e.g., continuing Israeli right to

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E.O. 12958, SEC. 1.5 *State Dept Review*  
STATE DEPT. CLASSIFIED *SF 9/18/03*  
*HR* MAR 10, 2010





patrol up to the coast of the Egyptian civilian administration area in Sinai; and a UN Buffer Zone in the Hamman Faroun area which cuts the coastal strip into two separate areas under Egyptian civilian administration. These and other problems we foresee are spelled out in the commentary at TAB B.

We have prepared (TAB C) for your consideration a draft of the Annex to the Egyptian-Israeli Agreement incorporating some of the ideas in the Israeli paper. Our draft covers:

- the new lines and areas
- the redeployment of Egyptian, Israeli and UN personnel
- U.S. aerial surveillance
- warning system in passes
- functions of the UN and parties in the new deployment areas
- armaments and force limitations
- navigation in the Gulf of Suez
- transfer of the oil fields to Egyptian control
- use and construction of roads in the coastal area
- the Joint Commission

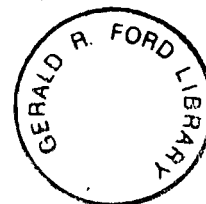
The foregoing can either be handled in one Annex or broken down into a series of Annexes.

Finally, there is attached at TAB D a further revision of the bilateral draft monitoring agreement we sent you by FLASH telegram last night.

You will want to go over the attached drafts in light of your talks in Alexandria. We can then revise them as necessary for your use in the next round of talks.

Attachments:

- TAB A - Oil Supply Paragraph of MOU
- TAB B - Israeli Draft Military Annex with Commentary
- TAB C - U.S. Draft Annex to Egypt-Israeli Agreement
- TAB D - Bilateral Monitoring Agreement



~~SECRET~~

August 27, 1975

Par. 3 in US - Israel Agreement.

3. Israel will seek to make its own independent arrangements for oil supply to meet its requirements through normal procurement procedures. In the event Israel is unable to secure its needs in this way, the USG, upon notification of this fact by the GOI, will act as follows:

(a) If the oil Israel needs to meet all its normal requirements is unavailable for purchase in circumstances where no quantitative restrictions exist on the ability of the United States to procure oil to meet its normal requirements, the USG will ensure promptly the physical supply and delivery of oil to Israel to meet all of the aforementioned normal requirements of Israel.

(b) If the oil Israel needs to meet all of its normal requirements is unavailable for purchase in circumstances where quantitative restrictions through embargo or otherwise also prevent the United States from procuring oil to meet its normal requirements, the USG will ensure promptly the physical supply and delivery of oil to Israel in accordance with the IEA conservation and allocation formula as applied by the USG, in order to meet Israel's essential requirements.

The USG assures Israel of its intention to inform the Congress, based on existing legal authority, of its undertaking to act promptly to ensure the physical supply and delivery of oil to Israel in the above contingencies. Israeli and US experts will meet annually, or more frequently at the request of either party, to review Israel's continuing oil requirements.

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E.O. 13526, 13526.5 State Dept Review  
STATE DEPT OF ENERGY SF 9/18/03  
BY 152 DATE 10/20/03



AGREED PRINCIPLES FOR THE GENEVA WORKING GROUP

1. Definitions of lines and areas

Definitions of lines; buffer-zones; areas of limited forces and armament; the area of Egyptian Civilian Administration with U.N. presence; the early warning stations of the Parties and of the USA; and other definitions, shall be as indicated on the attached map 1: 100,000 (US Edition).

1

2. Buffer Zones

- a) The U.N. Force shall operate within the Buffer Zones in the same manner in which it presently operates.
- b) Entry into the Buffer Zones will be forbidden to military forces and civilians of both Parties, except as regards civilians permitted to cross through, or remain in the Buffer Zones, as will be determined by the Parties.
- c) Aircraft of either Party will be permitted to fly freely up to the forward line of that Party (Line E as regards Egypt, and Line J as regards Israel).
- d) Either Party may fly up to the median line of Buffer Zone 1 for the purposes of aerial photography, after giving advance notice to the Joint Commitssion.
- e) In Buffer Zone 1 there will be an early warning station ~~for~~ <sup>of</sup> each Party (E-1, and J-1).

2

3. The Egyptian Civilian Administration Area with U.N. Presence

- a) The area will be demilitarized. There will be no military forces or infra-structures.
- b) There will be no change in the present practice of navigation in the Gulf of Suez, including the waters adjacent to the western coastline of the area.

3

.../2

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- c) Only unarmed Egyptian civilians employed in the oilfields will be permitted to enter, remain in, and exit from the area.
- d) Entry by military vessels and military aircraft into the area will be forbidden.
- e) Entry to the area, by land or by sea, shall be only through the U.N. check-posts. The U.N. Force will be authorized to supervise such entry.
- f) The area will be supervised by the U.N. Force.

4. Common Use of Sections of the Israeli Road along the Gulf of Suez

④

- a) Israel may use these sections free from any restrictions whatsoever.
- b) Egypt may use these sections for civilian transport only, under the supervision of the U.N.
- d) A time schedule , and other arrangements relating to the use of these sections, will be agreed upon by the Working Group.

5. Areas of Limited Forces and Armament

⑤

- A) Demarcation of these areas will be indicated on the map attached to the Agreement.
- b) The major limitations in the Areas of Limited Forces and Armament (the area between lines J and K, and the area between lines E and F) will be:
  - I) Eight (8) standard infantry battalions
  - II) Seventy five (75) tanks
  - III) Thirty six (36) artillery pieces (including heavy mortars) whose range shall not exceed twelve (12)km.
  - IV) The total number of personnel shall not exceed seven thousand (7000).
  - V) It will be forbidden to introduce into the area weapons with a range capable of reaching lines E and J respectively.



VI) In the area between line A ( in accordance with the Disengagement Agreement of Jan. 18, 1974) and line E of this Agreement, there will be no fortifications or installations for forces of a size beyond that permitted above.

- c) The major limitations beyond the Areas of Limited Forces and Armament will be:
- I) A prohibition on the emplacement of artillery pieces or other weapons within an area of thirty (30) km east of line J and west of line E, with a range capable of reaching lines J and E respectively.
  - II) The Parties will not place anti-aircraft missiles within an area of 12 km east of line K and west of line F, respectively.
- d) The U.N. Force will conduct inspections in order to ensure the maintenance of the agreed limitations within these areas.
- e) The USA will carry out aerial reconnaissance and photography of the Areas of Limited Forces and Armament held by either Party at a frequency of one mission every seven (7) to ten (10) days. Photographs will be made available by the USA to both Israel and Egypt expeditiously.

6. Early Warning Stations in Buffer Zone 1

- a) Each Party will operate its Early Warning Station in Buffer Zone 1: J-1 as regards Israel, and E-1 as regards Egypt, as detailed on the attached map.
- b) For the purpose of operating its early warning station, each Party is entitled to maintain personnel and equipment in accordance with the separate agreement between the Government of the United States and the Parties.

7. Maintenance of Civilian Infrastructures

In the area which will be under Egyptian Civilian Administration with U.N. presence, Israel undertakes to leave intact all currently existing civilian ~~foundations~~ and infrastructures.

*installations*



8. Process of Implementation

- a) The process of implementation of the Agreement will commence from the date of the signing of the Protocol, which will be drawn up by the Working Group.
- b) The Working Group shall determine a time table for the process of implementation of the Agreement and for any other arrangements required by the redeployment of military forces, and civilians, as according to the Agreement.

9. The Working Group

- a) The Working Group shall meet in Geneva .....and shall complete its task within three (3) weeks.
- b) The Working Group shall draft a Protocol which shall include the details as set out in the abovementioned agreed principles, and any other matters necessary for implementation of the Agreement.
- c) The abovementioned Protocol will constitute an integral part of the Agreement.

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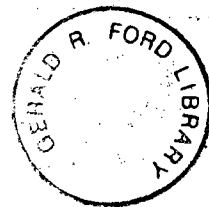
Commentary on Israeli "Agreed Principles" and Proposed  
U.S. Draft Annex of August 27, 1975

Background

The GOI has revised its earlier draft annex (attached) following your comments to the Israeli negotiating team on August 26, eliminating considerable detail (3 1/2 pages instead of 9 1/2), making several improvements, and changing the title to "Agreed Principles." However, a careful reading of the text and a look at the map reveal several points which will cause problems with Egypt, some of them serious. (The briefing given us by the Deputy Chief of Staff confirms the conclusions we drew from reading the text). The problems are noted below, keyed to numbers in the margin of the Israeli draft.

Problems with Israeli Draft

1. The location of parts of the Israeli green line ("M Line") running parallel to the coast road and the existence of U.N. Buffer Zone # 2 north of Abu Rodeis constitutes a major problem. The Israeli line is drawn 100 meters to the West of the coast road so that there are places (acknowledged in the Israeli briefing) where it runs in the Gulf of Suez. This destroys the principle of an unbroken Egyptian-controlled land strip to Abu Rodeis.



U.N. Buffer Zone # 2 also extends to the coast - completely separating the two parts of the Egyptian Civilian Administration Area. In fact, that is part of the rationale given by the IDF for keeping this U.N. zone after agreeing to move the Israeli early warning station around which the zone was originally drawn. An additional reason given by the Israelis is that "Buffer Zone 2" is of "strategic importance." If Sadat were to see the Israeli "M Line" and the U.N. Zone as drawn on the Israeli map, he would be dismayed. (Our paper does not deal explicitly with these problems, which can better be cited on the map.)

2. Last March Sadat rejected this idea of either party flying up to the median line. However, advance notification to the Joint Commission could make it easier to sell. (Our paper suggests a compromise formulation).

3. As explained in the Israeli briefing, this means that Israeli naval vessels will continue to patrol the Gulf of Suez, <sup>virtually</sup> closing it to other ships East of the median line. General Sharon and the Deputy Chief of Staff were insistent on this point. In addition to the political problem this is likely to cause with Egypt, it also reveals clearly that there will be a continuing problem of drilling in





the potentially oil-rich Egyptian concessions on the East side of the Gulf of Suez. Since this has been the status quo since June 1967, it could conceivably be finessed by Egypt not choosing to make it an issue.

4. Israel wants no restrictions at all on its freedom of movement along the coast road, which it has labelled The Israeli Road, while Egyptian civilian movement would be supervised by the U.N. Egypt (per Gamasy's paper) wants the opposite.

5. You are aware of the gap between Gur and Gamasy on this. The latest Israeli draft allows for an additional 4 km forward movement by anti-aircraft missiles and is free of the excessively detailed limitations on smaller items in the earlier Gur paper. (Our paper suggests also allowing an increase of 3,000 Egyptian troops and 24 artillery pieces above the present levels, as a symbolic boost for Gamasy.)

Our Suggested Draft Annex

We have prepared a Draft Annex based on the Israeli draft. It contains ideas and language which could be used as a basis for seeking an agreed text. In some



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instances (such as navigation and access in the Gulf of Suez) it may well be preferable to omit the issue completely from the Annex, leaving it to the parties in Geneva. We have been inclusive rather than selective, pending your judgment on what to leave out.

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~~SECRET~~ANNEX TO EGYPT-ISRAEL AGREEMENT

Within \_\_\_\_\_ days after the initialling of the Agreement, representatives of the two governments shall meet in the Working Group of the Middle East Peace Conference at Geneva to begin preparation of a detailed Protocol. The target date for completion and signing of the agreed Protocol shall be three weeks. The implementation of the Agreement, Annex and Protocol shall be completed within 6 months after entry into force of the Agreement.

The Working Group shall be guided by the following principles and provisions:

Contents

The Protocol shall specify the phases and modalities for implementation of the Agreement, to include: the new lines and areas; the redeployment of Egyptian, Israeli and UN personnel; the construction of additional warning site; and the assumption by U.S. civilians of custodial functions for the entire warning system; continuation of U.S. aerial surveillance; the precise functions of the UN and the parties in the new deployment areas; agreed arms and force limits; navigation and access procedures for the Gulf of Suez; the transfer of the Abu Rodeis oil fields

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and installations from Israeli to Egyptian control; the use and construction of roads in and adjacent to the coastal area (area X), including the Abu Rodeis oil fields; and the work of the Joint Commission.

Deployment Areas

The military forces of the Parties shall be deployed in accordance with the following principles:

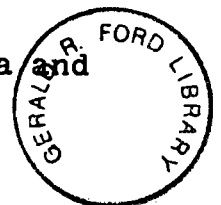
1. All Egyptian forces shall be deployed west of the line designated as Line A (solid red line) on the attached map.

2. All Israeli forces shall be deployed east of the line designated as Line B (solid blue line) on the attached map.

3. The area between the lines designated on the attached map as Lines A and D (Suez Canal - broken red line) and the area between the lines designated on the attached map as Lines B and C (broken blue line) shall be limited in armament and forces.

4. In the buffer zone area between the lines designated on the attached map as Lines A and B, the United Nations Emergency Force will continue to perform its functions as under the Egyptian-Israeli Agreement of January 18, 1974.

5. The land area connecting the city of Suez and the line terminating at the coast south of Abu Rodeis shall be an Egyptian Civilian Administration Area with a UN (UNEF) presence. This area is designated the ECA area and

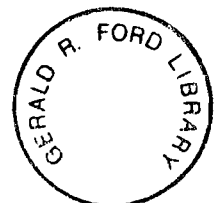


is delineated by the buffer zone area to the North, the coast of the Gulf of Suez to the West, and Line E to the East and South. The following principles will apply:

(a) There will be no military forces or infrastructure in the area.

(b) The United Nations Emergency Force will assure that there are no military forces and will perform its functions, including control of land and sea access to the ECA area and movement along the coastal roads in and adjacent to the ECA area as specified in the Protocol.

6. That area of the Sinai passes shown on the attached map (Area <sup>EW</sup>) shall be an early warning area. There will be an early warning system under the custodianship of the United States within area EW, with United States civilian personnel carrying out certain technical functions within the EW area. There shall be two surveillance sites, one manned by Egyptian and one manned by Israeli personnel, two watch stations operated by United States civilian personnel, and unmanned electronic sensors. The locations of the sites, stations and sensors are indicated on the attached map. Operating procedures shall be set forth in separate monitoring agreements.



Arms Limitations

1. Within the areas of limited armaments and forces described in the Agreement, there will be for each party:

(a) No more than ten reinforced infantry battalions, with standard equipment.

(b) No more than 75 tanks, sixty artillery pieces (up to 122mm) and an overall total of 10,000 personnel.

2. Neither party shall place anti-aircraft missiles nor long-range artillery (130mm and above) nor ground-to-ground missiles within the limited armament zone.

3. The parties shall not place anti-aircraft missiles within an area 12 kms East of line C and 12 kms West of Line D, respectively.

Aerial Reconnaissance

1. The parties agree to the continuation of aerial reconnaissance missions by the U.S. over the areas covered by the Agreement (the area between lines C and D), following the same procedures already in practice. The missions will ordinarily be carried out at a frequency of one mission every 7-10 days, with either party or UNEF empowered to request an earlier mission. The USG will make the mission results available expeditiously to Israel, Egypt and the Chief Coordinator of the UN Peacekeeping Mission in the Middle East.



2. The parties will have the right to fly freely at any time up to their front lines (lines A and B, respectively) for any purpose, including aerial photography. With twenty-four hours advance notice to the UNEF commander, each party will have the right to fly a single mission by no more than two aircraft every week up to the median line of the zone between lines A and B, for the purpose of aerial photography.

Egyptian Civilian Administration Area with  
United Nations Presence

1. In the ECA area, Israel undertakes to leave intact all currently existing civilian installations and infrastructures.

2. Israel will evacuate and transfer the oil fields, installations and equipment in good working condition to Egyptian personnel or third-country civilian personnel working for Egypt, within a period of two months from the signing of the Protocol.

3. Precise numbers and functions of Egyptian, third-country and UNEF personnel in the ECA area and the modalities of the transfer shall be indicated in the Protocol. The Protocol shall also indicate the location of UNEF checkpoints and the procedures to be followed by anyone wishing to enter, exit or transit area X by land or sea.



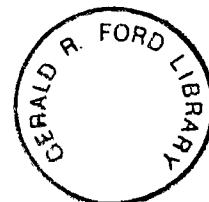
4. The parties shall agree in the Protocol on procedures for temporary alternate use of those sections of the coastal road in the ECA area marked in white on the attached map, including the function of UNEF in controlling movement over the coastal roads in and adjacent to area X. Israeli military vehicles or armed soldiers temporarily using the white sections of the road shall be accompanied by a UNEF escort.

5. The parties shall also agree on a timetable, locations and methods for constructing additional roads in and adjacent to the ECA area, and on any changes to be made in the E line as a result of the completion of additional roads.

#### Joint Commission

1. The Joint Commission provided for in Article VII shall be established and hold its first meeting within one month after the signature of the Protocol.

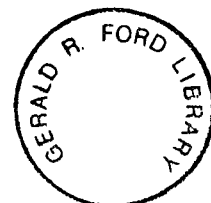
2. The Joint Commission shall be composed of four members, with two designated by each party to the Agreement, and shall be presided over by the Chief Coordinator of the UN Peacekeeping Mission in the Middle East or a senior United Nations officer designated by him. The Joint Commission shall formulate its own rules of procedure. In carrying out its functions, the Joint Commission shall be empowered to establish sub-committees as it sees fit.





Navigation and Access in the Gulf of Suez

Navigation in and access to the Gulf of Suez shall be in accordance with international law. Sea access to the Egyptian Civilian Administration Area shall be limited to coastal checkpoints established by UNEF.



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AGREEMENT ON MONITORING

The Government of Israel, and The Government of  
the United States of America;

Noting the conclusion on this date of an Agreement  
between the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt  
and the Government of Israel, and

Desiring to facilitate the implementation of that  
agreement,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The parties consider that a United States custodial  
role in connection with the operation and maintenance  
of an early warning system in the area of the Mitla and  
Giddi Passes will facilitate the achievement of the  
objectives of the Agreement referred to above and will  
constitute an important contribution to the establish-  
ment of conditions conducive to progress toward a final  
peace agreement.

Article 2

The early warning system referred to in Article 1  
shall consist of surveillance and watch stations as



specified in the Annex. All stations shall operate under the aegis of the United States. The locations and other details of the stations are described in the Annex.

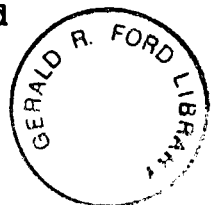
Article 3

The United States shall provide civilian personnel of United States nationality to carry out at each of the stations the technical functions specified in the Annex. Such United States civilian personnel shall have freedom of movement to and from the stations which make up the early warning system and shall be immune from the criminal and civil jurisdiction as well as from the customs and tax jurisdiction of any other party.

The Government of Israel waives any and all claims against the Government of the United States, and agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Government of the United States against any and all claims by others, whether governmental or private, arising out of any acts or omissions of the United States civilian personnel in the conduct of activities under this Agreement.

Article 4

No arms shall be maintained at the stations covered by this Agreement, except for such arms as are required



by the personnel for internal security and self-defense.

Article 5

The Government of the United States shall make reports as appropriate to the Secretary General of the United Nations with respect to the activities under this Agreement of United States civilian personnel.

Article 6

This Agreement shall enter into force upon exchange of written notices of acceptance by each party and shall remain in force for the duration of the agreement referred to in the preamble of this Agreement.

Article 7

If both the parties to the agreement referred to in the preamble request withdrawal of United States personnel from their role in the early warning system, the United States shall immediately withdraw them.

Article 8

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, the United States may withdraw its personnel if it concludes that their safety is jeopardized or that continuation of their role is no longer in the national



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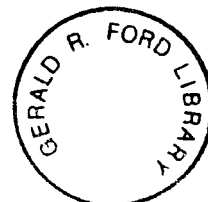
interest of the United States.

Done at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_, 1975  
in three copies, each of which shall be deemed equally  
authentic.

Government of Israel

Government of the United States

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ANNEX

1. The composition and functions of the early warning system referred to in Articles 1 and 2 are described in paragraph \_\_\_\_\_ of the Annex to the Agreement referred to in the preamble of this Agreement and shall include the following:

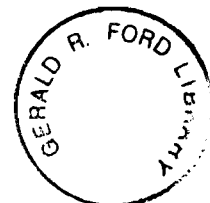
A. Surveillance Station:

(1) The existing surveillance station operated by Israel at coordinates \_\_\_\_\_ and shown on the annexed map, which shall perform the functions of visual and electronic surveillance contemplated under the terms and conditions of this Agreement and of the agreement referred to in the preamble of this Agreement.

(2) The maximum number of Israeli personnel present at any one time at the station shall be \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) The surveillance function described in subparagraph A (1) above, will be performed under the aegis of the United States acting as custodian of the surveillance station. A sufficient number of United States civilian personnel shall be assigned to the station to perform the following technical responsibilities:

(a) monitor operations within the station and immediately report any detected divergency from the



functions or limitations described in sub-paragraphs A (1) and A (2) of this paragraph to the UNEF and to the Joint Commission.

(b) monitor all movement into, out of, and within the station and report the same periodically to the UNEF and to the Joint Commission.

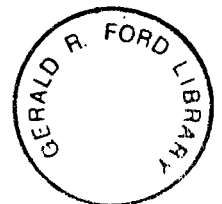
(c) conduct inspections of vehicles, aircraft or personnel upon entry into or departure from the station or within each station and report the results thereof to the UNEF and to the Joint Commission.

B. Watch Stations:

(1) There shall be established, maintained and operated under the exclusive control of the United States a watch station in each of the Mitla and Giddi Passes at the points shown on the annexed map. There shall also be established, maintained and operated unmanned electronic sensors at both ends of each Pass and in the general vicinity of each station.

(2) The United States technical personnel operating the watch stations and the sensors shall:

(a) immediately report to the other Party, to the UNEF and to the Joint Commission, as appropriate, any movement of armed forces, other than the

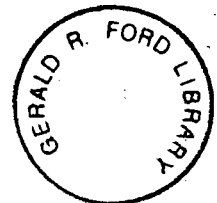


UNEF, into or over either Pass and any observed preparations for such movement.

(b) report periodically to the other Party, to the UNEF and to the Joint Commission, as appropriate, any other observations pertinent to the use of either Pass.

2. The United States shall be permitted to use or establish such support and secure communications facilities as may be necessary for the custodial and monitoring functions to be carried out by United States civilian personnel.

3. The Government of Israel shall ensure free landing rights and unimpeded passage through and over territories under its jurisdiction or control for the United States personnel, equipment and supplies.





DRAFT  
August 27, 1975  
(First Revision)  
Egypt-U.S.

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AGREEMENT ON MONITORING

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and  
The Government of the United States of America;

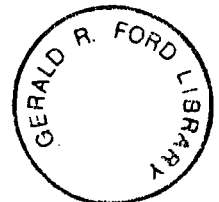
Noting the conclusion on this date of an Agreement  
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Desiring to facilitate the implementation of that  
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Have agreed as follows:

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role in connection with the operation and maintenance  
of an early warning system in the area of the Mitla and  
Giddi Passes will facilitate the achievement of the  
objectives of the Agreement referred to above <sup>and</sup> will con-  
stitute an important contribution to the establishment  
of conditions conducive to progress toward a final peace  
agreement.



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BY *HR* , NADA, DATE *10/20/03*

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2.

Article 2

The early warning system referred to in Article 1 shall consist of surveillance and watch stations as specified in the Annex. All stations shall operate under the aegis of the United States. The locations and other details of the stations are described in the Annex.

Article 3

The United States shall provide civilian personnel of United States nationality to carry out at each of the stations the technical functions specified in the Annex. Such United States civilian personnel shall have freedom of movement to and from the stations which make up the early warning system and shall be immune from the criminal and civil jurisdiction as well as from the customs and tax jurisdiction of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt waives any and all claims against the Government of the United States, and agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Government of the United States against any and



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3.

all claims by others, whether governmental or private arising out of any acts or omissions of the United States civilian personnel in the conduct of activities under this Agreement.

Article 4

No arms shall be maintained at the stations covered by this Agreement, except for such arms as are required by the personnel for internal security and self-defense.

Article 5

The Government of the United States shall make reports as appropriate to the Secretary General of the United Nations with respect to the activities under this Agreement of United States civilian personnel.

Article 6

This Agreement shall enter into force upon exchange of written notices of acceptance by each party and shall remain in force for the duration of the agreement referred to in the preamble.

Article 7

If both the parties to the Agreement referred to in the preamble request withdrawal of United States



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personnel from their role in the early warning system  
the United States shall immediately withdraw them.

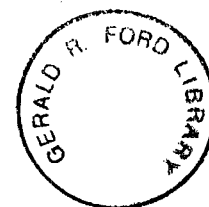
Article 8

Notwithstanding any other provision of this  
Agreement, the United States may withdraw its personnel  
if it concludes that their safety is jeopardized or  
that continuation of their role is no longer in the  
national interest of the United States.

Done at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_, 1975  
in two copies, each of which shall be deemed equally  
authentic.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Government of Arab Republic of Egypt

\_\_\_\_\_  
Government of the United States



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5.

ANNEX

1. The composition and functions of the early warning system referred to in Articles 1 and 2 are described in paragraph \_\_\_\_\_ of the Annex to the Agreement referred to in the preamble of this Agreement and shall include the following:

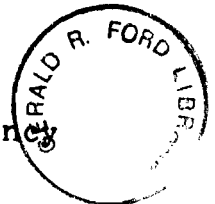
A: Surveillance Station:

(1) A new surveillance station to be constructed and operated by Egypt at coordinates \_\_\_\_\_, as shown on the annexed map, which shall perform the functions of visual and electronic surveillance contemplated under the terms and conditions of this Agreement and of the Agreement referred to in the preamble of this Agreement.

(2) The maximum number of Egyptian personnel present at any one time at the station shall be \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) The surveillance function described in subparagraph A (1), above, will be performed under the aegis of the United States acting as custodian of the surveillance station. A sufficient number of United States civilian personnel shall be assigned to the station to perform the following technical responsibilities:

(a) monitor operations within the station and immediately report any detected divergency



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from the functions or limitations described in subparagraph A (1) and A (2) of this paragraph to the UNEF, and to the Joint Commission.

(b) monitor all movement into, out of, and within the station and report the same periodically to the UNEF and to the Joint Commission.

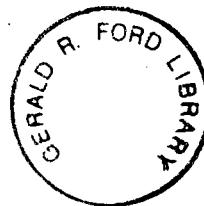
(c) conduct inspections of vehicles, aircraft or personnel upon entry into or departure from the station or within each station and report the results thereof to the UNEF and to the Joint Commission.

B. Watch Stations:

(1) There shall be established, maintained and operated under the exclusive control of the United States a watch station in each of the Mitla and Giddi Passes at the points shown on the annexed map. There shall also be established, maintained and operated unmanned electronic sensors at both ends of each Pass and in the general vicinity of each station.

(2) The United States technical personnel operating the watch stations and the sensors shall:

(a) immediately report to the other Party, to the UNEF and the Joint Commission, as appropriate, any movement of armed forces, other than the



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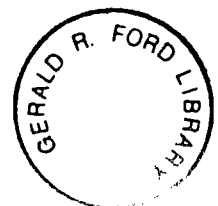
UNEF, into or over either Pass and any observed preparations for such movement;

(b) report periodically to the other Party, to the UNEF and to the Joint Commission, as appropriate, any other observations pertinent to the use of either Pass.

2. The United States shall be permitted to use or establish such support and secure communications facilities as may be necessary for the custodial and monitoring functions to be carried out by United States civilian personnel.

3. The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt shall ensure free landing rights and unimpeded passage through and over territories under its jurisdiction or control for the United States personnel, equipment and supplies.

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