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

Thursday, August, 28, 1975



Israeli checklists

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CHECKLIST FOR JERUSALEM

Thursday, August 28, 1975

I. Priority Items for Discussion in Alexandria

Given the amount of ground remaining to be covered, you will want to try to go back to Alexandria with the following:

-- The Agreement text with minimal Israeli changes and a clear sense of their priorities. (The draft you brought from Alexandria is at TAB A.)

-- A draft U.S. proposal on monitoring arrangements. It might be best to take this up first, so that they can have any staffing done while you and the Israeli team are discussing other matters. You could then come back to the U.S. proposal later in the meeting with the objective of having an agreed draft to discuss with Fahmy and Sadat. (A draft U.S. proposal is at TAB B.)

II. Other Issues

A. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

The principal outstanding issues are summarized below, keyed to the page and paragraph numbers of our working document (TAB C).

-- U.S. support for oil supply for Israel (USG para 3 as revised and presented to GOI at technical level yesterday - attached at TAB D). This language needs to be carefully reviewed, given the implications of the U.S. ensuring the delivery of oil (possible blockade busting) as well as ensuring an adequate supply. On the question of duration, the Israelis have promised language relating it to the life expectancy of the Abu Rodeis oil fields.

-- U.S. commitment to consult and support GOI in taking action against Egypt for violations (U.S. para 7; GOI paras 7 and 8, page 7). (We have possible compromise language if you want it.)

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-- Degree of U.S. support for Israel in the event of a threat by a world power (U.S. and GOI para 11, page 8).

-- U.S. to get commitment from Egypt that the Agreement is unconditional and stands alone (U.S. and GOI para 13, page 9).

-- USG commitment to support Rabin proposals in any Israel-Syria negotiations (no U.S. para; GOI para 15, page 10).

-- Degree of U.S. support for Israel in freedom of navigation and overflight (U.S. para 16; GOI para 17, page 11). (We have possible compromise language if you want it.)

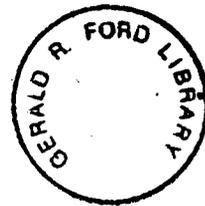
-- U.S. action against boycott (U.S. para 17; GOI para 18, pages 11 and 12). (We have possible compromise if you want it.)

B. ANNEX

After receiving the revised Israeli Annex (TAB E) and Gamasy's draft (TAB F), both dealing with the same points, the principal problems are apparent:

-- the coastal zone is apt to be very difficult since Sadat wants an unbroken Egyptian corridor to Abu Rodeis while the Israeli line extends to the water at several points; Israel also wants a large UN buffer zone for "strategic reasons" while blatantly splits the Egyptian-administered area in two. There are sharp differences in concept on use of the coast road by the Israeli military and on UNEF controls over road traffic and access to the zone.

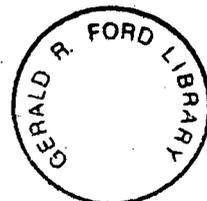
-- the Gulf of Suez is another tough problem since the Israelis insist on maintaining their military control out to the median line almost as far north as the Suez Canal, while Gamasy wants no Israeli naval vessels north of Ras Mohammed. This bears directly on the Egyptian desire to drill new wells in the middle and eastern Gulf and the



apparent Israeli determination to block this -- exemplified by the AMOCO confrontation and to undertake drilling of their own south of Abu Rodeis.

-- force and armament limitations: Israel wants a limit of 7,000 men, 36 artillery pieces, 75 tanks and no anti-aircraft missiles in the limited arms zone; Gamasy wants 21,000 men, 120 artillery pieces, 150 tanks and 15 anti-aircraft missile battalions.

We have a draft Annex of our own (TAB G) but the gap is too great to surface it at this time. You could start by working on the Israelis for a better line for Egypt along the coast, perhaps in exchange for our holding firm on a low level for Egyptian arms and troops in the zone of limitation.





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A

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 <sup>only</sup> by peaceful means;

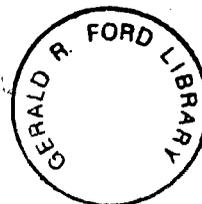
Recall that the Agreement concluded by the Parties January 18, 1974, within the framework of the Geneva Peace Conference, constituted a first step towards a just and durable peace according to the provisions of Security Council Resolution 338 of October 22, 1973; and

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 employ

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E.O. 12958, SEC. 3.5  
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BY HR NARA, DATE 10/20/03



peaceful means or negotiations<sup>as</sup> 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 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 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.

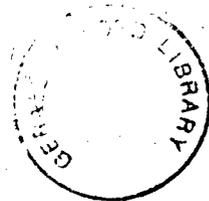
ARTICLE IX

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.

of the Protocol



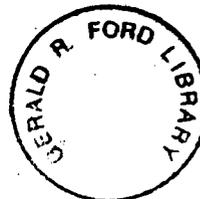
(Alternative:...between the Parties in accordance with Security Council Resolution 338.)

Done at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_  
1975, in four copies.

For the Government of Israel

For the Government of the  
Arab Republic of Egypt

\_\_\_\_\_  
WITNESS  
\_\_\_\_\_



7

DRAFT LETTER FROM PRESIDENT FORD TO PRESIDENT SADAT/  
PRIME MINISTER RABIN

Dear Mr. President/Prime Minister:

In the hope that a United States custodial role in connection with the Early Warning System contemplated by Article IV of the agreement concluded on this date between the Government of Egypt and the Government of Israel I am enclosing a proposal for your consideration.

If the proposal seems appropriate to you, please sign the enclosed copy indicating your acceptance and return it to me.

As soon as the Congress of the United States has given its approval to United States participation in the Early Warning System I will notify you and this proposal shall be regarded as an agreement between us.

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UNITED STATES PROPOSAL

In connection with the Early Warning System referred to in Article IV of the Agreement between Egypt and Israel concluded on this date and as part of that Agreement, The United States proposes the following:

1. The Early Warning System to be established in accordance with Article IV in the area shown on the annexed map shall have the following elements:
  - a. There shall be two surveillance stations to provide strategic early warning, one operated by Egyptian and one operated by Israeli personnel as shown on the annexed map. Each station shall be manned by not more than 250 technical personnel. They shall perform the functions of visual and electronic surveillance only within their stations. Each such station shall be under the custody of the United States.
  - b. In support of these stations, to check access to them, and to provide tactical early warning, \_\_\_\_\_ watch stations shall be established by the United States in the Mitla and Giddi Passes as shown on the annexed map. These stations shall

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be operated exclusively by U.S. civilian personnel. In support of these stations, there shall be established unmanned electronic sensors at both ends of each Pass and in the general vicinity of each station.

2. The United States civilian personnel shall perform the following duties in connection with the operation and maintenance of these stations.
  - a. At the two surveillance stations described in paragraph 1a above, United States personnel will monitor operations within each station and all movement into, within, and out of each station and will immediately report any detected divergency from its authorized role of visual and electronic surveillance to the UNEF, and to Joint Commission.
  - b. At each watch station described in paragraph 1b above, the United States personnel will immediately report to the Joint Commission, and to UNEF any



movement of armed forces, other than the UNEF, into or over either Pass and any observed preparations for such movement.

3. No arms shall be maintained at the stations and other facilities covered by this Proposal, except for small arms required for internal security and self-defense.
4. The United States shall be entitled to establish support, management and secure communications facilities and its personnel shall have landing rights and unimpeded freedom of movement through and over the territories under the jurisdiction or control of either of the Parties to the Agreement in so far as necessary to perform their functions.
5. The United States and its personnel shall be immune from local criminal, civil, tax and customs jurisdiction.
6. The United States affirms that it is willing to continue to perform the functions described above for the duration of the Agreement between Egypt and Israel.



7. If both Egypt and Israel notify the United States that its personnel are no longer needed, the United States will withdraw them immediately.
8. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Proposal, 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.

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Accepted

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E.O. 12065, SEC. 8.5 *State Dept Review*  
STATE DEPT. GUIDELINES *SF 9118103*

*1st*, NARA, DATE *10/20/03*

August 25, 1975

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING: AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF ISRAEL AND  
THE UNITED STATES

U.S. DRAFT

ISRAEL DRAFT

The United States recognizes that the  
Egypt-Israel Agreement of \_\_\_\_\_, (herein-  
after referred to as the Agreement), entailing  
the withdrawal from vital areas in Sinai, con-  
stitutes an act of great significance on Israel's  
part in the pursuit of final peace. That Agree-  
ment has full US support.

U.S.-Israeli Assurances

1. The USG will make every effort to be fully responsive,  
within the limits of its resources and Congressional  
authorization and appropriation, on an on-going and long-  
term basis to Israel's military equipment and other de-  
fense requirements, to its energy requirements and to its

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economic needs. In this spirit the Administration will seek authorization and appropriation of funds from Congress in FY76 in the total amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_. It will thereafter submit annually for approval by the US Congress a request for military and economic assistance in order to provide for Israel's economic, energy and military needs. The needs specified in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 below shall be deemed eligible for inclusion within the annual total to be requested in FY76 and later fiscal years.

military equipment and other defense requirements as well as to Israel's economic needs. In this spirit the Administration will seek authorization and appropriation of funds from Congress in FY1976 in the total amount of - - - - - dollars as indicated also in a separate U.S.-Israeli Memorandum dealing with the specific items. It will thereafter submit annually for approval by the U.S. Congress a request for military and economic assistance in order to provide for Israel's economic and military needs.

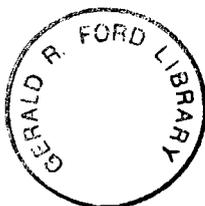
(In addition to the above, the USG will make provision also for an annual expenditure to Israel for oil supplies to compensate for the net additional annual expenditure to Israel required for oil supplies to replace the oil from Abu-Rodeis to Israel, the quantity being



2. Israel's long-term military supply needs from the United States shall be the subject of periodic consultations between representatives of the US and Israeli defense establishments, with agreement reached on specific items to be included in a separate US-Israeli memorandum. To this end, a joint study by military experts will be undertaken within \_\_\_\_\_ days. In conducting this study, which will include Israel's 1976 needs, the U.S. will view Israel's requests sympathetically, including its request for advanced and sophisticated weapons.

presently 4.5 million tons. The cost which is presently estimated at 350 million dollars, will be annually determined by the two Governments on the basis of the market prices.)

2. Israel will seek to make its own independent arrangements for oil supply to meet its requirements under the current market prices. If Israel notifies the USG that it is unable to satisfy its needs, the USG will, upon such notification, act to ensure promptly the supply and delivery of oil to Israel (to meet all its requirements). The USG will determine whether the authority to enter into this commitment and to ensure the supply and delivery of oil to Israel now exists. If the U.S. determines that such authority does not exist or is doubtful, legislative authority,



having the effect of satisfying this commitment, will promptly be requested from the Congress. USG also agrees that the Congress will be informed of this commitment, on behalf of the U.S. so that it may be respected by the Congress in the framing of any domestic legislation which might affect it.

3. Israel will seek to make its own independent arrangements for oil supply to meet its requirements through purchases in the market. In the event Israel is unable to secure its essential needs in this way, the USG, upon notification, will for a period of three years (subject to review) and within an overall ceiling of 125,000 barrels per day, act to ensure promptly the supply and delivery of oil to Israel if (a) the oil Israel needs to meet its requirements is unavailable for purchase; or (b) an embargo prevents Israel from obtaining the necessary

3. The USG will make available funds, the amount to be determined, to the GOI necessary for a project for the construction and stocking of the oil reserve to be stored in Israel, so as to bring storage reserve capacity, now standing at approximately six months, up to one year needs at the time of the completion of the project. The project will be implemented within four years. The construction, operation and financing and other relevant questions of the project will be the subject of early and detailed talks between the two Governments. (In submitting to the U.S.



supplies of oil. (The foregoing is based on the application of the IEA conservation formula.)

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 supply and delivery of oil to Israel in the above contingencies.

4. In order to help Israel meet its energy needs, and as part of the overall annual figures in paragraph one above, the United States agrees:

- a. To ask Congress for funds for oil supplies so as to assist Israel in meeting its additional expenditures for the import of oil to replace that which would ordinarily have come from Abu Rodeis (4.5 million tons in 1975).
- b. To ask Congress to make available funds, the amount to be determined, to the GOI necessary for a project for the construction and stocking of the oil reserve to be stored in Israel, bringing storage reserve capacity and reserve

Congress the total Israeli economic aid package, the USG will make provision for an additional annual expenditure to Israel for oil supplies.



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stocks now standing at approximately six months, up to one-year's needs at the time of the completion of the project. The project will be implemented within four years. The construction, operation and financing and other relevant questions of the project will be the subject of early and detailed talks between the two Governments.

5. The USG will not expect Israel to begin to implement the Agreement before Egypt fulfills its undertakings under the January 1974 Disengagement Agreement including, inter alia, its commitment to permit a passage of all Israeli cargoes to and from Israeli ports through the Suez Canal.

6. The USG will make every possible effort to assist in the establishment of an atmosphere in which the Agreement will be observed without being subjected to pressures or deadlines.

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7. The USG agrees with Israel that it is not feasible to enter into a further interim agreement with Egypt and that the next agreement should be a final peace agreement.

8. In case of an Egyptian violation of any of the provisions of the Agreement, the USG is prepared to consult with Israel as to the significance of the violation and possible remedial action.

7. In case of an Egyptian violation of any of the provisions of the Israel-Egypt Agreement in all its parts, the USG will consult with the GOI in order to determine what measures the USG should take in relation to Egypt in order to ensure corrective action.

8. Should Israel take military action as a result of an Egyptian violation of the Agreement or any of its attachments, the USG, if it agrees that such action is reasonable, will lend Israel material and diplomatic support.

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9. The USG will vote against any Security Council resolution which in its judgment affects adversely or alters the Agreement.

9. The USG will vote against any Security Council Resolution which affects adversely or alters the Israel-Egypt Agreement.

10. The USG will not join in and will seek to prevent efforts by others to bring about consideration of proposals which it and Israel agree are detrimental to the interests of Israel.

11. In view of the long-standing U.S. commitment to the survival and security of Israel, the USG will view with particular gravity threats to Israel's security or sovereignty by a world power. In support of this objective, the USG will in the event of such threat consult promptly with the GOI with respect to the support, diplomatic or otherwise, or assistance that it will lend to Israel.

11. Should a world power threaten Israel's security or sovereignty the U.S. will lend Israel its full appropriate support and assistance. The nature of the support, diplomatic and otherwise, will be subject to prompt consultations between the GOI and USG.

12. The USG and the GOI will, at the earliest possible time, and if possible, within two months

12. The USG and the GOI will, at the earliest possible time, and if possible within two months



after the signature of this document, conclude the contingency plan for a military supply operation to Israel in an emergency situation.

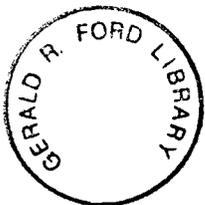
13. It is the USG's position that Egyptian commitments under the Egypt-Israel Agreement, its implementation, validity and duration are not conditional upon any act or developments between the other Arab states and Israel. The USG regards the Agreement as standing on its own.

14. The USG notes the Israeli position that negotiations with Jordan will be directed toward an overall peace settlement at such time as conditions are conducive to such a negotiation. Any US initiative concerning negotiations with Jordan will be fully discussed with the GOI well in advance, and every effort will be made to arrive at a coordinated position.

after the signature of this document, conclude the contingency plan for a military supply operation to Israel.

13. The USG has obtained an Egyptian commitment that the Egypt-Israel Agreement, its implementation, validity and duration are not conditional upon any act or development between the other Arab States and Israel.

14. The USG shares the Israeli position that negotiations with Jordan will be directed toward an overall peace settlement once conditions are conducive to such a negotiation (and not towards an interim agreement with Jordan). Any U.S. initiative concerning negotiations with Jordan will be fully discussed with the GOI well in advance and every effort will be made to arrive at a coordinated position.



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15. Should negotiations between Israel and Syria on an interim agreement develop the USG will support the proposals outlined by Prime Minister Rabin in his talks in Washington in June 1975 and what was reiterated by Ambassador Dinitz in his oral clarification of .....

15. Should Syria initiate military or para-military action against Israel or should Syria undertake or tolerate acts that might threaten the ceasefire the USG will support Israel diplomatically. These acts include, inter alia, the infiltration of terrorists across the Israel-Syria ceasefire lines and the stationing of terrorist groups in frontal areas facing Israel.

16. Should Syria initiate military or para-military action against Israel or should Syria undertake or tolerate acts that might threaten the ceasefire the USG will support Israel. These acts include, inter alia, the infiltration of terrorists across the Israel-Syria ceasefire lines and the stationing of terrorist groups in frontal areas facing Israel.

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16. In accordance with the principle of freedom of navigation on the high seas and free and unimpeded passage through and over straits connecting international waters, the United States Government regards the Strait of Bab el-Mandeb and the Strait of Gibraltar as international waterways. It will support Israel's right to free and unimpeded passage through such straits. Similarly, the United States Government recognizes Israel's right to freedom of flights over the Red Sea and such straits and will support diplomatically the exercise of that right. In the event of any interference with the passage of Israeli ships or cargoes through such straits or with Israeli flights over the Red Sea or such straits, the United States Government will consult with Israel on how best to assure the maintenance and exercise of such rights.

17. With respect to the boycott against Israel, the USG will take appropriate steps authorized by its domestic legislation with respect to (a) the coopera-

17. Without derogating from the principle of freedom of navigation on the high seas and through international waterways, the USG regards, inter alia, the Straits of Bab el-Mandeb leading into the Red Sea as an international waterway. It will strongly support Israel's right to free and unimpeded passage through those Straits. The USG also recognizes Israel's right to freedom of flights over the Red Sea and its approaches and will support strongly the exercise of that right. In the event of any interference with the passage of Israeli ships or cargoes through the Straits or with Israeli flights over the Red Sea and its approaches, the US will consult with Israel on how best to assure the maintenance and exercise of such rights.

18. The USG will take the necessary steps authorized by its domestic legislation to ensure that corporations, controlled by U.S. nationals,



tion by U.S. corporations with the boycott and (b) the practice by such corporations of any form of discrimination direct or indirect against Israel, Israel corporations or Israel nationals.

including oil companies that engage in the exploration, production and marketing of oil, do not cooperate with the Arab boycott against Israel in any form whatsoever, nor practice any form of discrimination, direct or indirect, against Israel, Israel corporations or Israel nationals.

19. In connection with the Israel-Egypt Agreement the USG considers all the Egyptian commitments given to Israel in any form whatsoever via the USG or otherwise, as binding and irrevocable.

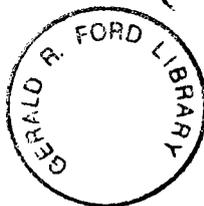
18. In the event that UNEF or any other UN organ is withdrawn without the prior agreement of both parties to the Egypt-Israel Agreement and the US before this agreement is superseded by another agreement, the agreement shall remain binding in all its parts. Without prejudice to the generality of this provision it is agreed:



- a. The Buffer Zone between the forces of Egypt and Israel in which UNEF is stationed will continue to serve as a Buffer Zone separating the forces of the two sides with unchanged status.
- b. The arrangements in the Zone, such as those relating to the warning system of both sides as well as the agreed movement of Egypt and Israel personnel in the Zone will not be affected by the withdrawal of UNEF.
- c. The demilitarized status of the UN Zone will remain unchanged.
- d. The U.S. civilian presence in the area of the Agreement will remain unchanged.
- e. All other arrangements in the area, as defined by the Agreement, will remain unchanged.

19. If UNEF or any other UN organ is withdrawn because of an action by Egypt contrary to its undertakings

21. If UNEF or any other UN organ is withdrawn because of an action by Egypt, the USG



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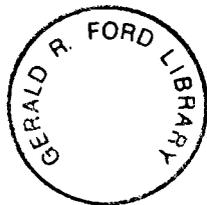
in the Agreement, the USG notes that Israel claims the right to take corrective measures.

notes that Israel claims the right to take corrective measures, including the reoccupation of the zone by Israel.

20. The USG notes that Israel and Egypt have announced their agreement to aerial reconnaissance missions to be carried out by the US over the areas covered by the Agreement at a frequency of one mission every 7-10 days. The USG will make the photographs available to both Israel and Egypt expeditiously. The area to be photographed is as agreed between the parties.

21. In the spirit of the special relationship existing between the U.S. and Israel and in light of the determination of both sides to avoid a situation in which the U.S. and Israel would pursue divergent courses in peace negotiations, the U.S. will take the position that these are negotiations between the parties. Should the U.S. desire to put forward

23. In the spirit of the special relationship existing between the U.S. and Israel and the desire to avoid a situation in which the USG would be putting forward or supporting at Geneva or elsewhere suggestions or proposals in relationship to an overall peace settlement which Israel would consider unsatisfactory, both countries



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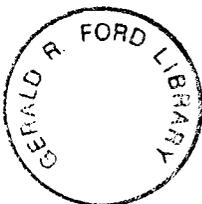
proposals of its own, it will make every effort to coordinate with Israel its proposals with a view to refraining from putting forward proposals that Israel would consider unsatisfactory.

will make every effort to reach agreement on the modalities, nature and substance of such proposals.

22. In case of lack of agreed intelligence data between the USG and the GOI concerning an Egyptian violation, the USG will give full weight to the Israeli intelligence data, bearing in mind the cruciality of the time element.

23. The US and Israel agree that signature of the text of the Egypt-Israel Agreement and its full entry into effect shall not take place before approval by the US Congress of the US role in connection with the surveillance and observation functions described in the Agreement and its Annex. Upon notification that Congressional approval has been given, the parties will forthwith (within 72 hours) sign the Agreement as previously initialled. During the period between initialling and Congressional

25. The USG agrees that the Egypt-Israel Agreement will not enter into effect before Congressional approval concerning (a) the U.S. presence in the region of the Sinai Passes and (b) the guarantee of oil supply to Israel. The USG has received the consent of the GOE on this matter.

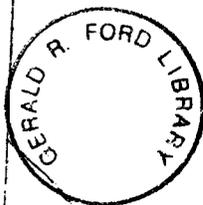


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action on this US role, Egypt and Israel agree to maintain the status quo, including their obligations under the 1974 Disengagement Agreement, and that UNEF shall continue in its function. The US has informed the GOI that it has obtained GOE agreement to the above..

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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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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. (2)
- e) In Buffer Zone 1 there will be an early warning station <sup>of</sup> ~~for~~ each Party (E-1, and J-1).

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)

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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.

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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*

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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.



(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

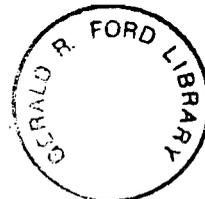
- a) That within the areas of limited armaments and forces referred to in the agreement, there will be
- no more than seven reinforced brigades of armed forces and 150 tanks.
  - no more than 15 surface to air missiles
  - no artillery except anti-tank guns, anti-tank missiles, mortars and 20 batteries 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 (w/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 authorities 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 Gull north of Kas-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 three months after it begins. The first phase should be southern Sinai and the oil fields to be handled during 15 days.



~~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.

