

The original documents are located in Box 23, folder “Sinai Agreement” of the Loen and Leppert Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 18, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: BRENT SCOWCROFT
THROUGH: JOHN O. MARSH
FROM: VERN LOEN *VL*
SUBJECT: Congressional Visit with President
Sadat on August 9, 1975

It was my privilege to take detailed notes on an hour-long meeting between President Sadat and eight Members of Congress at Mr. Sadat's Mediterranean Coastal retreat on the above date. Participating members were Sen. Dale Bumpers, D-Ark.; and Reps. William J. Randall, D-Ark.; Ralph S. Regula, R-Ohio; Marvin Esch, R-Mich.; Roy A. Taylor, D-N.C.; Edwin Eschleman and William Goodling, both R.-Pa. and Robert Eckhardt, D.-Texas.

President Sadat responded candidly to questions posed by each Member. Being aware of the delicate negotiations underway, each Member was extremely careful to pose his question tactfully and with the understanding none was there to negotiate--simply to develop facts in their roles as voting Members of Congress. Mr. Sadat's responses, which were taped, follow:

"My main concern is peace. Ours is a backward country. I want to concentrate on our plan for economic development to the year 2000. Go ahead and inspect our military facilities. Those airplane dugouts cost 150,000 pounds apiece. This is wasteful.

"Israel exhibits belligerency toward Egypt. With peace, all will be very bright.

"I discussed our problems with President Ford at Salzburg. I asked the help of the U.S. and its allies, especially in regard to our need for liquidity.

"President Ford is a straightforward, honest man. It has been a new era since November, 1973, when I first met Secretary Kissinger.

"Egypt represents between 1/3 and 1/2 of the Arab World. You have more interests in the hands of the Arabs than the Israelis. They must be convinced to take the road to peace, stop their military buildup. I'm not afraid of peace -- Israel is afraid of peace. There can be no war without Egypt.

SOVIET ROLE: "The Soviets still misunderstand why I sent their experts out of the country in July, 1972, resulting in a cutoff of Soviet military aid. In 1974 we decided to diversify our arms sources. I am not worried about economic aid. The time may come when I ask for arms from the United States -- will you agree to sell me arms? (No answer from Congressmen.)

"I shall always fight to be independent, but please don't worsen my position with the Soviets. Ninety per cent of my arms are Russian. Therefore, the Soviets still provide air training personnel; then they leave.

U. S. ROLE: "After the '67 war we had confrontation with you because of the ugly face of Lyndon Johnson. President Ford & Dr. Kissinger now show the real face of America as a big brother--not a world policeman.

REQUIREMENTS FOR PEACE: "Israel should withdraw from our lands occupied after the '67 war. For 27 years the Israeli propaganda says Arabs say no to everything--not for peace.

"I declared publicly that I was ready for peace with Israel in 1971. This is the turning point right now. I started by opening the Suez Canal and releasing the refugees.

"After 27 years of belligerency, hatred, violence and blood, we cannot normalize relationships in a month. They can't start shopping in Cairo tomorrow. Let's try in our generation. End the present atmosphere formally. This will lead to other steps.

"Israel is using our land as a wedge for bargaining. I tell them they must withdraw--they are negotiating every inch.

"As much as Israel is suspicious, we are suspicious, too. We also want guarantees. Israel is hesitant and confused. They should withdraw from the Sinai. Let the United States and USSR or Security Council give us guarantees.

"If Israel gives back my lands, we will negotiate at Geneva under auspices of the two superpowers. They started three of the four wars. There must be a reciprocal approach.

"Israel is afraid of peace because of weak leadership, weak government.

It is playing for time, looking to the U.S. elections next year. They expect the U.S. to take no major foreign policy action in 1976, as is your custom in an election year."

- - - - -

Afterwards, President Sadat posed obligingly for individual photographs, even with junior staff members. The Egyptians hosted a luncheon on a veranda overlooking the beach. Transportation for the two-hour journey from Cairo was provided by means of two Russian-built transports that are part of the Egyptian Air Force.

On the evening of August 8, the Congressional delegation, accompanied by staff, held a similar discussion in Cairo with members of the People's Assembly, led by the deputy Speaker.

Ambassador Eilts was in the United States on his peace mission. Mrs. Eilts hosted a reception on August 9 at their home (guest list of 240 attached).

SUMMARY: It was the guarded consensus of the Congressmen that President Sadat is a genuine, straightforward world leader of imposing stature. They were most reassured by his candid views and expressed desire for peace, in contrast to the carefully orchestrated Israeli propaganda approach and the stolidly militant aura of that nation. However, I doubt that many of them will be very vocal in their assessments for fear of the Jewish reaction back home.

cc: Max Friedersdorf
Les Janka
Don Ogilvie (OMB)

Ministry of Economy & Economic Cooperation

His Excellency the Minister of Economy & Economic Cooperation and Mrs. Shafel Dr. and Mrs. Ahmed Effat - Coordinator for U.S. Assistance to Egypt
Mr. and Mrs. Gamal El Nazer - Undersecretary
Mr. and Mrs. Wagih Shindi - Undersecretary
Dr. and Mrs. Zaki Aboul Nasr - Chief of Cabinet to the Minister
Dr. and Mrs. Hamed El Sayeh - Chairman, National Bank
Mr. and Mrs. Fouad Sultan - President, Miar-Iran Bank
Mr. and Mrs. Abdel Moneim El Banna - Deputy Governor, Central Bank
Mr. and Mrs. Bahir Onsi - Deputy Chairman, Arab-African Bank
Mr. and Mrs. Mohamed El Barbari - Director General, Foreign Department

Ministry of Finance

His Excellency the Minister of Finance and Mrs. Abu Ismail

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Mohamed Riad, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
Ambassador and Mrs. Mahmoud Abdel Ghaffar - First Undersecretary
Ambassador and Mrs. Gamal Mansour - Undersecretary
Dr. and Mrs. Ossama El Baz - Chief of Cabinet to the Minister
Mr. and Mrs. Hisham Amer - Counselor, Minister's Office
Dr. and Mrs. Mounir Zahran - First Secretary, Minister's Office
Mr. and Mrs. Mohamed El Baradei - Second Secretary, Minister's Office
Mr. and Mrs. Esmat Abdel Halim - First Secretary, USA Desk
Mr. Ibrahim El Shuweini - First Secretary, USA Desk

Ministry of Petroleum

Mr. and Mrs. Selim Rizkallah - Undersecretary

Ministry of Transport

Mr. and Mrs. Mahmoud Kamel Moragi - Chairman, General Egyptian Railways Authority

Ministry of War Production

Mr. and Mrs. Mohamed Abdel Fattah - Chairman, General Organization for Military Factories & Aviation Industries
Dr. and Mrs. Ahmed Salem Mohamed - Director, General Egyptian Organization for Military Factories & Aviation Industries



Ministry of War

Major General and Mrs. Mohamed Khalil - Assistant to the Minister
 Mr. and Mrs. Hassan Ahmed El Kateb - Official Military Spokesman
 Lt. General and Mrs. Mohamed Ali Fahni - Chief of Staff, ARE Armed Forces
 Major General and Mrs. Hassan El Gershy - Chief of Operations
 Vice Admiral and Mrs. Fouad Zikri - Commander, ARE Naval Forces
 Air Vice Marshal and Mrs. Mahmoud Shaker Abdel Moneim - Commander, ARE
 Air Forces
 Lt. General and Mrs. Helmi Afifi - Commander, Air Defense Forces
 Major General and Mrs. Ibrahim Fouad Nassar - Director, Military Intelligence Dept
 Major General and Mrs. M. H. Shawkat - Deputy Director, Military Intelligence Dept.
 Brigadier General and Mrs. El Mo'taz Ellah Safa - Chief, Military Attaches Branch
 Capt. and Mrs. Mohamed Mortada El Tawil - Assistant, Military Attaches Branch
 Squadron Leader and Mrs. A. Ashraf - Director, Aircraft Clearances, Military
 Attaches Branch

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Aly Osman - Deputy Commander, ARE Naval Forces
 Rear Admiral and Mrs. Farouk El Sheikh
 Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hussein Assem Fawzy

Major General and Mrs. Moustafa H. El Gamal
 Major General and Mrs. Fawzi Abdel Fattah

Air Vice Marshal and Mrs. N. Nabih El Messeiry
 Air Vice Marshal and Mrs. Badie Waffa M. Gabra

Egyptian Press

Mr. and Mrs. Ali Hamdi El Gamal - Editor in Chief, Al Ahram
 Mr. and Mrs. Hamdi Fouad - Director, Diplomatic Section, Al Ahram
 Mr. and Mrs. Mohsen Mohamed - Editor in Chief, Al Gomhouria
 Mr. and Mrs. Galal El Hamamsi - Editor in Chief, Al Akhbar
 Miss Maha Abdel Fattah - Diplomatic Correspondent, Al Akhbar
 Mr. and Mrs. Fomel Labib - Managing Editor, Al Mussawar

Cairo American College

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kennedy - Superintendent

American University

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Blaanning - Dean of Students
 Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Lament



American Firms in Cairo

Mr. and Mrs. Guenter Neubert - Chase Manhattan Bank
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Schulenberg - Chevron Oil Co. of Egypt
Mr. and Mrs. John Goodridge - First National City Bank
Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Wilkie - Director, FUPCO
Mr. and Mrs. Donald Spielman - Mobil Oil Egypt
Mr. and Mrs. Mohamed Aboul Ezz - Mobil Exploration

Foreign Press

Miss Libby Bassett - ABC
Mr. Gordon Martin - BBC
Mr. and Mrs. John Sheehan - CBS
Mr. and Mrs. Abdallah Schleifer - NBC
Mr. and Mrs. Wilton Wynn - Time Magazine
Mr. Maurice Guindi - UPI

American Embassy

The Honorable Frank E. Maestroni and Mrs. Maestroni
Mr. and Mrs. Bryce M. Gerlach
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Russell
Brigadier General and Mrs. LeRoy W. Svendsen
Capt. and Mrs. Peter Block
Col. and Mrs. William Graham
Col. and Mrs. William Dolan
Mr. Wilbert Templeton
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Peck
Mr. and Mrs. John Craig
Miss April Glaspie
Mr. Whitley Bruner
Mr. Thomas Murphy
Mr. and Mrs. D. Ford Brown

TOTAL: 240



RECEPTION AT THE RESIDENCE OF AMBASSADOR & MRS. ELTS

In honor of the Honorable John M. Maury
Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative Affairs
and Members of the Congressional Delegation

Saturday, August 9, 1975 - 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.

Host and Hostess

The Honorable John M. Maury
The Honorable Dale Bumpers and Mrs. Bumpers
The Honorable William J. Randall and Mrs. Randall
~~The Honorable George Hansen and Mrs. Hansen~~
The Honorable Ralph S. Regula and Mrs. Regula
The Honorable Marvin Esch and Mrs. Esch
The Honorable Roy A. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor
The Honorable Edwin Eschleman and Mrs. Eschleman
The Honorable William F. Goodling and Mrs. Goodling
The Honorable Robert Eckhardt and Mrs. Eckhardt
~~The Honorable James S. Tanner~~

Mr. Michael Finlay
Mr. Michael Van Dusen
Mr. Peter Collins
Mr. Vernon Loen
Ms. Mildred Ward
Miss Nancy Berg
Mr. Donald Sanders
Col. Charles Hammond
Mrs. Nancy Wooldridge
Lt. Col. Michael Rhode
Lt. Col. Charles Wollerton
Lt. Col. Keith K. Hunt
Mr. William Rosemund

Diplomatic Missions

His Excellency the Ambassador of Canada and Mrs. Touchette
His Excellency the Ambassador of Federal Germany and Mrs. Steltzer
His Excellency the Ambassador of Great Britain and Lady Adams
Ambassador and Mrs. Wee Don Chang - Consul General of South Korea
His Excellency the Ambassador of Spain and Mrs. Alabart



The Presidency

Mr. Tabsin Beshir - Controller General of the Press

The People's Assembly

His Excellency the Speaker and Mrs. Marel

Dr. and Mrs. Gamal El Oteifi - Deputy Speaker

Dr. and Mrs. El Sayed Ali El Sayed - Deputy Speaker

Mr. and Mrs. Moheb Stino - Chairman, Industry and Power Committee

Mr. and Mrs. El Hussein Abdel Rahman - Chairman, Public Utilities Committee

Mr. and Mrs. Moustafa Kamel Mouned - Chairman, Economic Committee

Mr. and Mrs. Ahmed Fouad - Chairman, Planning & Budget Committee

Mr. and Mrs. Abdel Fattah Moustafa - Chief of Protocol

General and Mrs. Abdel Kerim Darwish - (Dr. Laila Takia - Member, Education and Scientific Research Committee)

The Foreign Relations Committee

Mr. and Mrs. Zakaria Loutfi Gornat - Chairman

Mr. and Mrs. Mohie El Din El Shaz

Mr. and Mrs. Mansour Mohamed Hassan

Mr. and Mrs. Safwat Mohie El Din

Mr. and Mrs. Ahmed El Demerdash Touni

Dr. and Mrs. Roushdi Said

The Arab Socialist Union

Dr. and Mrs. Rifaat El Mahgoub - First Secretary

Dr. Zeinab El Sobki - Secretariat for Women's Affairs

The Arab League

Dr. and Mrs. Sayed Nofal - Assistant Secretary for Political Affairs

Mr. and Mrs. Mohamed Selim El Y. H - Assistant Secretary for Information

Mr. and Mrs. Mohamed Wahid El D. El Dali - Director, Arab Affairs Dept.

Mr. and Mrs. Abdel Raouf El Ridi - Organizations Dept.

Suez Canal Authority

Mr. and Mrs. Mashhour Ahmed Mashhour - Director

Mr. and Mrs. Ali Mahmoud - Deputy Director

Mr. and Mrs. Adel Ezzat - Director, Engineering Dept.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 18, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: BRENT SCOWCROFT
THROUGH: MAX FRIEDERSDORF
FROM: VERN LOEN *VL*
SUBJECT: Congressional Meeting with Prime
Minister Rabin in Tel Aviv on
August 6, 1975

Two days prior to their meeting with President Sadat, the same congressional fact-finding group traveling under DOD auspices, met with Prime Minister Rabin at his Tel Aviv office. The following represents my notes on Mr. Rabin's comments.

ELEMENTS OF A PEACE SETTLEMENT: "Peace must include an enduring, stable relationship. Sadat wants to postpone the definition of peace. In addition to the setting of boundaries, the PLO issued must be included in the context of an overall settlement.

"The U.S. is working for an interim agreement within the framework of the Geneva Conference. If Israel will withdraw from Suez Egypt would sign an agreement to use no force or no threat of force. We hope to buy three to four years time. This would allow both countries to reduce defense spending and concentrate on domestic affairs.

"Israel is flexible. We will give back the oil fields that supply 60% of our consumption.

"The Soviets are supplying the Arabs. They fly reconnaissance missions for Egypt. All we want is a one to three ratio of defense capability. We face 1-1/2 million men under arms for the Arabs while we can muster less than 500 thousand. Forty percent of our national budget is earmarked for defense. We require compulsory military service for both men and women at age 18.

"The PLO issue must be solved between Jordan and Israel; we want to retain the west bank.

U. S. AID -- The U.S. must give the capability to purchase and finance arms and oil. A delegation will go to the United States within a week or two to reach an agreement on the total amount of aid. It is likely to be tied to economic aid to Egypt.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMENTS: "When the Soviets change boundaries at Helsinki, somehow it is different than when Israel does it.

"There is no difference between the ultimate goals of Nasser and Sadat, although they may use different methods."

*** On August 7 the delegation was flown by Israeli Airline to a landing field within driving distance of the Golan Heights. This part of the trip was carefully orchestrated by the North American Division of the Israeli Foreign Ministry. A one-armed colonel who was most eloquent and persuasive, served as our guide.

Included in the bus trip to the Golan Heights was a stop at a Kibbutz, a collective farm where we saw evidence of the damage done by Syrian shelling. This Kibbutz is within easy range of machine gun and mortar attack should the Syrians control the Heights. On the way to the Heights we noted bulldozers clearing the land that had been contested, indicating that the Israelis are preparing to place it under cultivation, thus further solidifying their claim to this territory.

It was the consensus of the group that Israel is highly paranoid about Arab attack, perhaps with good reason. It was felt that Israel has a strong case for retaining the Golan Heights.

There was some resentment toward the propaganda type approach that was used on the delegation, beginning with a tour of the museum in Jerusalem depicting the World War II atrocities of the Germans. In addition to playing upon the delegation's sympathies, we got the definite impression that the Israelis would like to introduce an American presence, whether civilian or military in Israel -- a step many Members view with trepidation.

cc: Don Ogilvie (OMB)
Les Janka

September 9, 1975

TALKING POINTS--SINAI AGREEMENT

Positive Points In Favor

--The Agreement stabilizes the Middle East conflict for a period sufficient to permit the solution of other problems--Syria, Jordan and the Palestinians--related to a final settlement, without the threat of imminent conflict.

--It will lead to an improvement of the US position in the Middle East, and an improvement of the position of moderate, US-oriented forces in the area.

--In parallel with the above, it will lead to a continued reduction and isolation of Soviet influence in the area.

--It provides the impact for a change in the political and psychological outlook of the parties to the Middle East conflict which at a future point could translate further substantial compromise toward a final settlement.

Negative Advantages

--In the absence of an agreement, there would almost certainly have been a deterioration of the political situation to the point of another war. This would have been the most severe consequences for the economies of the US and Europe; for the cohesion of the US and its allies throughout the world; and for the strategic balance between the US and the Soviet Union. As well, the basis of confidence created between both countries which has permitted tensions between them would have been seriously undermined.

The American Presence in Sinai

-- During the course of negotiations between Egypt and Israel, both parties requested the presence of US civilian personnel, recognizing the need for U. S. supervised technical warning stations in the regions of Mitla and Giddi Passes during the period of the agreement.

-- Without the willingness of the US to place a small group (limited to 200) of civilian personnel in the area of the early warning stations, it would not have been possible to secure a second-stage disengagement agreement in Sinai.

-- In contrast to the sending of US military advisors to Vietnam, the US is sending only civilian technicians to the Sinai at the request of both parties to assist both in maintaining a non-hostile situation. They will not be assisting one side militarily in an active conflict situation.

-- The US civilians will be located in the U. N. Buffer Zone protected by 4000 U. N. peacekeeping forces.

-- The US civilians can be withdrawn by the President if in his judgment they are endangered by a breakdown of the disengagement agreement.



Sinai Peninsula Disengagement Agreement September 1975

X — X The common road along the Gulf of Suez

0 20 40 Miles
0 20 40 Kilometers

The Speaker's Rooms
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515
September 3, 1975

File
ORIGINAL GIVEN
TO MF 9-3-75

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

This acknowledges your letter of September 2, 1975, in which you advise that you intend to request Congressional approval of the text of the proposal under which American civilian personnel could play a role in connection with an early warning system in the buffer zone between the Egyptian and Israeli forces in the Sinai. You also request my views on the form which this approval should take.

I will discuss this matter with the Chairman of the Committee on International Relations and other Members of the Congress and will be in touch with you as soon as possible concerning the form of the approval.

Sincerely,

Carl Albert

The Speaker

CA/mrp



RED TAG

August 13, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

JACK MARSH

FROM:

CHARLES LEPPERT, JR.

SUBJECT:

Report on Conversation with Rep. Wayne
Hays (D-Ohio)

Talked by telephone to Rep. Wayne Hays on the Egyptian - Israeli Agreement on the Sinai. The report is as follows:

Date of Contact:

August 13, 1975

Time:

4:40 p.m.

Place:

St. Clairville, Ohio

Comment:

It's O.K. with me but I can't say what these crazy bastards up there will say. I don't think there will be a bad reaction to the use of civilian personnel. If there is any criticism it will be muted on the Hill because of the Israeli involvement. You will not get the same kind of reaction that you got on the Greek-Turkey on Turkish aid situation.



Israel - Egypt
Agreement

FILE

By Phone from
Detroit
9/3/75

Dear Mr. President:

My congratulations again on the agreement. I have already obtained indications of complete support from many organizations. The most important of these are: Ed Sanders, President of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, Lewis Cole, Chairman of the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council, Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, who is both Acting Chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations and President of the American Jewish Congress, and David Blumberg, President of B'nai B'rith. Copies of telegrams from these individuals are attached for your information. I have received assurances from all of them that their Washington offices will immediately begin working with the Congressional people to support your proposal. Senator Jackson is already backing away from the position he initially took, and I believe we will see more of this.

You may be sure that the American Jewish Community will do all it can to ensure Congressional acceptance of your plan, and the leaders are looking forward to an early meeting with you and Secretary Kissinger to demonstrate their backing for your proposals.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,


Max M. Fisher

encls.

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

cc: General Scowcroft



The White House
Washington

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S PRESIDENT GERALD R FORD

WHITE HOUSE DC

NAI ACCORD REPRESENTS HISTORIC STEP TOWARDS WORLD PEACE AND
AMERICAN SECURITY. ALL AMERICANS CAN TAKE PRIDE IN THIS
TRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT OF YOUR ADMINISTRATION. WILL DO ALL I CAN
TO SUPPORT AND HELP IMPLEMENT THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL
MANKIND. RESPECTFULLY.

EDWARD SANDERS, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE 1800 AVE OF THE STARS LOS ANGELES CA 90067

ON



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PMS PRESIDENT GERALD R FORD

WHITE HOUSE DC

WE WELCOME THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN ISRAEL AND EGYPT INITIALED
YESTERDAY BY BOTH SIDES AS A PROMISING STEP ON THE ROAD TO PEACE IN
THAT TROUBLED AREA. WE COMMEND YOU AND SECRETARY KISSINGER ON YOUR
INITIATIVE IN HELPING TO ACHIEVE THE AGREEMENT. WE HOPE THAT IT WILL
PROVE TO HAVE LAID THE GROUND WORK FOR PROGRESS TOWARD THE STABLE
AND JUST PEACE WITH SECURITY THAT HAS BEEN THE GOAL SHARED
CONTINUALLY BY ISRAEL AND UNITED STATES.

LEWIS D COLE CHAIRMAN NATIONAL JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATION ADVISORY
COUNCIL

NNNN

FORM 0305 PRINTED BY THE STANDARD REGISTER COMPANY, U. S. A.

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TELEGRAM

9/2/75

Dear Mr. President:

We wholeheartedly support your call for the use of American civilians to monitor the new Sinai agreement. A U.S. presence there is essential for progress towards peace in the Middle East and for reducing world tensions.

The fact that small numbers of American civilian technicians will be stationed on both sides--and will be there at the request of both parties--should eliminate any serious apprehension that Americans will be drawn into some future conflict.

American citizens will not be there in any partisan capacity and will not be identified with the cause of either side. Any analogy to America's past involvement or to conflicts in any other part of the world is wholly misleading.

We trust that Congress--recognizing the crucial nature of the American commitments to monitor the agreement, to providing substantial military and economic aid to Israel and to assuring her oil supplies--will take appropriate action to ratify those commitments.

We are grateful for the contributions of our government in bringing about the agreement which carries with it the potential of an historic event for Israel and the Jewish people. If the parties faithfully and honestly carry out their promises and responsibilities the agreement can become the first affirmative step toward bringing genuine peace to the Middle East.

We commend you, Mr. President, and Secretary of State Kissinger for your remarkable and successful diplomatic effort.

Respectfully,

Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg
President
American Jewish Congress

The President of
the United States
White House



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PMS MISROUTE

WHITEHOUSE DC

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PMS PRESIDENT GERALD FORD, DLR

WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTONDC

CONGRATULATIONS ON THE COMPLETION OF THE INTERIM AGREEMENT ON THE
SINAI. IN ADOPTING THE COURSE FOR PEACE THAT OUR GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN
URGING, ISRAEL HAS HAD TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL STRATEGIC CONCESSIONS. IT
IS ONLY FITTING THAT ISRAEL SHOULD HAVE THE ECONOMIC AND MILITARY
AID AND CIVILIAN MONITORS TO POLICE THE AGREEMENT. IT WOULD BE
UNTHINKABLE IF THE HARD-WON SECOND STEP TOWARDS A MIDDLE EAST PEACE

SHOULD FAIL BECAUSE OF CONGRESSIONAL DISAPPROVAL

DAVID M BLUMBERG PRESIDENT B'NAI BRITH INTERNATIONAL

NNNN

Egypt-Israel Early Warning Signal

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 2, 1975

We thought the enclosed
would be of interest to
you.

Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1975

Dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing for the immediate information of the Congress, the text of a proposal to be signed by the President of Egypt regarding the terms under which American civilian personnel could play a role in connection with an early warning system in the buffer zone between the Egyptian and Israeli forces in the Sinai.

A similar proposal will be signed by the Prime Minister of Israel. The text of that document is also enclosed. I intend to request formally that Congress approve this document. I would appreciate your views on the form which this approval should take. As soon as the official texts of the other documents related to the Egypt-Israel agreement initialled on September 1st have been signed by the parties in Geneva, I will be making a formal transmission of the texts of the agreement and related documents for the information of the Congress.

Sincerely,

/s/ Gerald R. Ford

The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller
President of the Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1975

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I am enclosing for the immediate information of the Congress, the text of a proposal to be signed by the President of Egypt regarding the terms under which American civilian personnel could play a role in connection with an early warning system in the buffer zone between the Egyptian and Israeli forces in the Sinai.

A similar proposal will be signed by the Prime Minister of Israel. The text of that document is also enclosed. I intend to request formally that Congress approve this document. I would appreciate your views on the form which this approval should take. As soon as the official texts of the other documents related to the Egypt-Israel agreement initialled on September 1st have been signed by the parties in Geneva, I will be making a formal transmission of the texts of the agreement and related documents for the information of the Congress.

Sincerely,

/s/ Gerald R. Ford

The Honorable
The Speaker
The House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

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 an integral part of that Agreement, (hereafter referred to as the Basic 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 attached map will be entrusted to the United States. It 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 [their locations are shown on the map attached to the Basic Agreement]. Each station shall be manned by not more than 250 technical and administrative personnel. They shall perform the functions of visual and electronic surveillance only within their stations.

B. In support of these stations, to provide tactical early warning and to verify access to them, three watch stations shall be established by the United States in the Mitla and Giddi Passes as will be shown on a map to be agreed between the United States and the Parties. These stations shall be operated by United States civilian

personnel. In support of these stations, there shall be established three unmanned electronic sensor fields at both ends of each pass and in the general vicinity of each station and the roads leading to and from those stations.

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 civilian personnel will verify the nature of the operations of the stations and all movement into and out of each station and will immediately report any detected divergency from its authorized role of visual and electronic surveillance to the Parties to the Basic Agreement and to the United Nations Emergency Force.

B. At each watch station described in paragraph 1B. above, the United States civilian personnel will immediately report to the Parties to the Basic Agreement and to the United Nations Emergency Force any movement of armed forces, other than the United Nations Emergency Force, into either pass and any observed preparations for such movement.

C. The total number of United States civilian personnel assigned to functions under this Proposal shall not exceed 200. Only civilian personnel shall be assigned to functions under this Proposal.

3. No arms shall be maintained at the stations and other facilities covered by this Proposal, except for small arms required for their protection.

4. The United States personnel serving the early warning system shall be allowed to move freely within the area of the system.

5. The United States and its personnel shall be entitled to have such support facilities as are reasonably necessary to perform their functions.

6. The United States personnel shall be immune from local criminal, civil, tax and customs jurisdiction and may be accorded any other specific privileges and immunities provided for in the United Nations Emergency Force Agreement of February 13, 1957.

7. The United States affirms that it will continue to perform the functions described above for the duration of the Basic Agreement.

8. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Proposal, the United States may withdraw its personnel only if it concludes that their safety is jeopardized or that continuation of their role is no longer necessary. In the latter case the Parties to the Basic Agreement will be informed in advance in order to give them the opportunity to make alternative arrangements. If both Parties to the Basic Agreement request the United States to conclude its role under this Proposal, the United States will consider such requests conclusive.

9. Technical problems including the location of the watch stations will be worked out through consultation with the United States.

ACCEPTED

[Anwar Sadat]

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 an integral part of that Agreement, (hereafter referred to as the Basic 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 attached map will be entrusted to the United States. It 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 [their locations are shown on the map attached to the Basic Agreement]. Each station shall be manned by not more than 250 technical and administrative personnel. They shall perform the functions of visual and electronic surveillance only within their stations.

B. In support of these stations, to provide tactical early warning and to verify access to them, three watch stations shall be established by the United States in the Mitla and Giddi Passes as will be shown on a map to be agreed between the United States and the Parties. These stations shall be operated by United States civilian

personnel. In support of these stations, there shall be established three unmanned electronic sensor fields at both ends of each pass and in the general vicinity of each station and the roads leading to and from those stations.

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 civilian personnel will verify the nature of the operations of the stations and all movement into and out of each station and will immediately report any detected divergency from its authorized role of visual and electronic surveillance to the Parties to the Basic Agreement and to the United Nations Emergency Force.

B. At each watch station described in paragraph 1B. above, the United States civilian personnel will immediately report to the Parties to the Basic Agreement and to the United Nations Emergency Force any movement of armed forces, other than the United Nations Emergency Force, into either pass and any observed preparations for such movement.

C. The total number of United States civilian personnel assigned to functions under this Proposal shall not exceed 200. Only civilian personnel shall be assigned to functions under this Proposal.

3. No arms shall be maintained at the stations and other facilities covered by this Proposal, except for small arms required for their protection.

4. The United States personnel serving the early warning system shall be allowed to move freely within the area of the system.

5. The United States and its personnel shall be entitled to have such support facilities as are reasonably necessary to perform their functions.

6. The United States personnel shall be immune from local criminal, civil, tax and customs jurisdiction and may be accorded any other specific privileges and immunities provided for in the United Nations Emergency Force Agreement of February 13, 1957.

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9. Technical problems including the location of the watch stations will be worked out through consultation with the United States.

ACCEPTED

[Yitzhak Rabin]

Egypt-Israel Early Warning Signal

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 2, 1975

We thought the enclosed
would be of interest to
you.

Max L. Friedersdorf
Assistant to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1975

Dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing for the immediate information of the Congress, the text of a proposal to be signed by the President of Egypt regarding the terms under which American civilian personnel could play a role in connection with an early warning system in the buffer zone between the Egyptian and Israeli forces in the Sinai.

A similar proposal will be signed by the Prime Minister of Israel. The text of that document is also enclosed. I intend to request formally that Congress approve this document. I would appreciate your views on the form which this approval should take. As soon as the official texts of the other documents related to the Egypt-Israel agreement initialled on September 1st have been signed by the parties in Geneva, I will be making a formal transmission of the texts of the agreement and related documents for the information of the Congress.

Sincerely,

/s/ Gerald R. Ford

The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller
President of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1975

Dear Mr. Speaker:

I am enclosing for the immediate information of the Congress, the text of a proposal to be signed by the President of Egypt regarding the terms under which American civilian personnel could play a role in connection with an early warning system in the buffer zone between the Egyptian and Israeli forces in the Sinai.

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Sincerely,

/s/ Gerald R. Ford

The Honorable
The Speaker
The House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

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 an integral part of that Agreement, (hereafter referred to as the Basic 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 attached map will be entrusted to the United States. It 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 [their locations are shown on the map attached to the Basic Agreement]. Each station shall be manned by not more than 250 technical and administrative personnel. They shall perform the functions of visual and electronic surveillance only within their stations.

B. In support of these stations, to provide tactical early warning and to verify access to them, three watch stations shall be established by the United States in the Mitla and Giddi Passes as will be shown on a map to be agreed between the United States and the Parties. These stations shall be operated by United States civilian

personnel. In support of these stations, there shall be established three unmanned electronic sensor fields at both ends of each pass and in the general vicinity of each station and the roads leading to and from those stations.

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 civilian personnel will verify the nature of the operations of the stations and all movement into and out of each station and will immediately report any detected divergency from its authorized role of visual and electronic surveillance to the Parties to the Basic Agreement and to the United Nations Emergency Force.

B. At each watch station described in paragraph 1B. above, the United States civilian personnel will immediately report to the Parties to the Basic Agreement and to the United Nations Emergency Force any movement of armed forces, other than the United Nations Emergency Force, into either pass and any observed preparations for such movement.

C. The total number of United States civilian personnel assigned to functions under this Proposal shall not exceed 200. Only civilian personnel shall be assigned to functions under this Proposal.

3. No arms shall be maintained at the stations and other facilities covered by this Proposal, except for small arms required for their protection.

4. The United States personnel serving the early warning system shall be allowed to move freely within the area of the system.

5. The United States and its personnel shall be entitled to have such support facilities as are reasonably necessary to perform their functions.

6. The United States personnel shall be immune from local criminal, civil, tax and customs jurisdiction and may be accorded any other specific privileges and immunities provided for in the United Nations Emergency Force Agreement of February 13, 1957.

7. The United States affirms that it will continue to perform the functions described above for the duration of the Basic Agreement.

8. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Proposal, the United States may withdraw its personnel only if it concludes that their safety is jeopardized or that continuation of their role is no longer necessary. In the latter case the Parties to the Basic Agreement will be informed in advance in order to give them the opportunity to make alternative arrangements. If both Parties to the Basic Agreement request the United States to conclude its role under this Proposal, the United States will consider such requests conclusive.

9. Technical problems including the location of the watch stations will be worked out through consultation with the United States.

ACCEPTED

[Anwar Sadat]

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 an integral part of that Agreement, (hereafter referred to as the Basic 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 attached map will be entrusted to the United States. It shall have the following elements:

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personnel. In support of these stations, there shall be established three unmanned electronic sensor fields at both ends of each pass and in the general vicinity of each station and the roads leading to and from those stations.

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A. At the two surveillance stations described in paragraph 1A. above, United States civilian personnel will verify the nature of the operations of the stations and all movement into and out of each station and will immediately report any detected divergency from its authorized role of visual and electronic surveillance to the Parties to the Basic Agreement and to the United Nations Emergency Force.

B. At each watch station described in paragraph 1B. above, the United States civilian personnel will immediately report to the Parties to the Basic Agreement and to the United Nations Emergency Force any movement of armed forces, other than the United Nations Emergency Force, into either pass and any observed preparations for such movement.

C. The total number of United States civilian personnel assigned to functions under this Proposal shall not exceed 200. Only civilian personnel shall be assigned to functions under this Proposal.

3. No arms shall be maintained at the stations and other facilities covered by this Proposal, except for small arms required for their protection.

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6. The United States personnel shall be immune from local criminal, civil, tax and customs jurisdiction and may be accorded any other specific privileges and immunities provided for in the United Nations Emergency Force Agreement of February 13, 1957.

7. The United States affirms that it will continue to perform the functions described above for the duration of the Basic Agreement.

8. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Proposal, the United States may withdraw its personnel only if it concludes that their safety is jeopardized or that continuation of their role is no longer necessary. In the latter case the Parties to the Basic Agreement will be informed in advance in order to give them the opportunity to make alternative arrangements. If both Parties to the Basic Agreement request the United States to conclude its role under this Proposal, the United States will consider such requests conclusive.

9. Technical problems including the location of the watch stations will be worked out through consultation with the United States.

ACCEPTED

[Yitzhak Rabin]

SEPTEMBER 1, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

AGREEMENT BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL

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

ARTICLE I

The conflict between them and in the Middle East shall not be resolved by military force but by peaceful means.

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.

They are determined to reach a final and just peace settlement by means of negotiations called for my 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.

ARTICLE III

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.

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

(More)

ARTICLE IV

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

- (1) All Israeli Forces shall be deployed east of the lines designated as lines JA and M on the attached map.
- (2) All Egyptian Forces shall be deployed west of the line designated as Line E on the attached map.
- (3) The area between the lines designated on the attached map as lines E and F and the area between the lines designated on the attached map as lines J and KA 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) The zone between the lines designated on the attached map as lines E and J, will be a Buffer Zone. In this zone the United Nations Emergency Force will continue to perform its functions as under the Egyptian-Israeli Agreement of January 18, 1974.
- (6) In the area south from Line E and west from Line M, as defined on the attached map, there will be no military forces, as specified in the attached Annex.

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 and the use of the roads, the United Nations 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 a 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.

(More)

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 Protocol.

ARTICLE VII

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

ARTICLE VIII

This Agreement is regarded by the Parties as a significant step toward a just and lasting peace.

It is not a final peace agreement.

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

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

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
ISRAEL

WITNESS

#

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 1, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The interim agreement being initialed by Egypt and Israel this evening reduces the risk of war in the Middle East and provides fresh opportunities for further progress toward peace for a troubled area whose turmoil has affected the lives and prosperity of peoples of all nations.

Under the agreement Israel will withdraw its forces from the Sinai Passes and oil fields, both parties agree not to resort to force, and to continue their efforts to negotiate a final peace settlement. I have consistently worked for this outcome. I am deeply gratified by it and proud of the contribution America has made. By reducing the dangers of military and economic warfare this agreement is of great significance for the well-being of every American.

The Parties have taken an important and indispensable step on the long and hard road to peace. The countries concerned made clear that they wanted America's effort to continue. Following my meetings with President Sadat in Salzburg and with Prime Minister Rabin in Washington, the United States intensified its active mediation.

The agreement is fair and balanced, and we hope that as a further practical test of peace on the ground it will contribute to building the confidence between the two sides which is required if ultimate peace is to be achieved.

The United States does not consider this agreement an end in itself, and it is strongly committed to continue to help make progress on all aspects of the problem.

I will be speaking personally with Prime Minister Rabin of Israel and President Sadat of Egypt to congratulate them on their leadership and statesmanship which in large measure made the agreement possible. I commend Secretary Kissinger for his tireless efforts in bringing about a successful conclusion to the negotiations.

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Mideast

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 1, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

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 an integral part of that Agreement, (hereafter referred to as the Basic 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 map attached to the Basic Agreement will be entrusted to the United States. It 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. (Their locations are shown on the map attached to the Basic Agreement.) Each station shall be manned by not more than 250 technical and administrative personnel. They shall perform the functions of visual and electronic surveillance only within their stations.
 - B. In support of these stations, to provide tactical early warning and to verify access to them, three watch stations shall be established by the United States in the Mitla and Giddi Passes as will be shown on the map attached to the agreement. These stations shall be operated by United States civilian personnel. In support of these stations, there shall be established three unmanned electronic sensor fields at both ends of each Pass and in the general vicinity of each station and the roads leading to and from those stations.
2. The United States civilian personnel shall perform the following duties in connection with the operation and maintenance of these stations.

(MORE)

- A. At the two surveillance stations described in paragraph 1A, above, United States personnel will verify the nature of the operations of the stations and all movement into and out of each station and will immediately report any detected divergency from its authorized role of visual and electronic surveillance to the Parties to the Basic Agreement and to the United Nations emergency force.
 - B. At each watch station described in paragraph 1B, above, the United States personnel will immediately report to the Parties to the Basic Agreement and to the United Nations emergency force and movement of armed forces, other than the United Nations emergency force, into either Pass and any observed preparations for such movement.
 - C. The total number of United States civilian personnel assigned to functions under this proposal shall not exceed 200. Only civilian personnel shall be assigned to functions under this proposal.
- 3. No arms shall be maintained at the stations and other facilities covered by this proposal, except for small arms required for their protection.
 - 4. The United States personnel serving the early warning system shall be allowed to move freely within the area of the system.
 - 5. The United States and its personnel shall be entitled to have such support facilities as are reasonably necessary to perform their functions.
 - 6. The United States personnel shall be immune from local criminal, civil, tax and customs jurisdiction and may be accorded any other specific privileges and immunities provided for in the United Nations emergency force agreement of February 13, 1957.
 - 7. The United States affirms that it will continue to perform the functions described above for the duration of the Basic Agreement.
 - 8. Notwithstanding any other provision of this proposal, the United States may withdraw its personnel only if it concludes that their safety is jeopardized or that continuation of their role is no longer necessary. In the latter case the Parties to the Basic Agreement will be informed in advance in order to give them the opportunity to make alternative arrangements. If both Parties to the Basic Agreement request the United States to conclude its role under this proposal, the United States will consider such requests conclusive.

(MORE)

9. Technical problems including the location of the watch stations will be worked out through consultation with the United States.

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Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

ANNEX TO EGYPT-ISRAEL AGREEMENT

Within five days after the signature of the Egypt-Israeli Agreement, representatives of the two Parties shall meet in the military working group of the Middle East peace conference at Geneva to begin preparation of a detailed protocol for the implementation of the Agreement. The working group will complete the protocol within two weeks. In order to facilitate preparation of the protocol and implementation of the Agreement, and to assist in maintaining the scrupulous observance of the ceasefire and the elements of the Agreement, the two Parties have agreed on the following principles, which are an integral part of the Agreement, as guidelines for the working group.

1. Definitions of the lines and areas.

The deployment lines, areas of limited forces and armaments, buffer zones, the area south from line E and west from line M, other designated areas, road sections for common use and other features referred to in Article IV of the Agreement shall be as indicated on the attached map.

2. Buffer zones.

(a) Access to the buffer zones will be controlled by the United Nations emergency force, according to procedures to be worked out by the working group and the United Nations emergency force.

(B) Aircraft of either party will be permitted to fly freely up to the forward line of that party. Reconnaissance aircraft of either party may fly up to the middle line of the buffer zone between E and J on an agreed schedule.

(C) In the buffer zone, between line E and J there will be established under Article IV of the Agreement an early warning system entrusted to United States civilian personnel as detailed in a separate proposal, which is a part of this Agreement.

(D) Authorized personnel shall have access to the buffer zone for transit to and from the early warning system; the manner in which this is carried out shall be worked out by the working group and the United Nations emergency force.

(MORE)

3. Area south of line E and west of line M.

(A) In this area, the United Nations emergency force will assure that there are no military or para-military forces of any kind, military fortifications and military installations; it will establish checkpoints and have the freedom of movement necessary to perform this function.

(B) Egyptian civilians and third country civilian oil field personnel shall have the right to enter, exit from, work, and live in the above indicated area, except for buffer zones 2A, and 2B and the United Nations posts. Egyptian civilian police shall be allowed in the area to perform normal civil police functions among the civilian population in such numbers and with such weapons and equipment as shall be provided for in the protocol.

(C) Entry to and exit from the area, by land, by air or by sea, shall be only through United Nations emergency force checkpoints. The United Nations emergency force shall also establish checkpoints along the road, the dividing line and at other points, with the precise locations and number to be included in the protocol.

(D) Access to the airspace and the coastal area shall be limited to unarmed Egyptian civilian vessels and unarmed civilian helicopters and transport planes involved in the civilian activities of the area as agreed by the working group.

(E) Israel undertakes to leave intact all currently existing civilian installations and infrastructures.

(F) Procedures for use of the common sections of the coastal road along the Gulf of Suez shall be determined by the working group and detailed in the protocol.

4. Aerial surveillance.

There shall be a continuation of aerial reconnaissance missions by the United States over the areas covered by the agreement (the area between lines F and K), following the same procedures already in practice. The missions will ordinarily be carried out at a frequency of one mission every 7 to 10 days, with either party or the United Nations emergency force empowered to request an earlier mission. The United States Government will make the mission results available expeditiously to Israel, Egypt and the chief coordinator of the United Nations peacekeeping mission in the Middle East.

5. Limitation of Forces and Armaments

(A) Within the areas of limited forces and armaments (the areas between lines J and K and line E and F) the major limitations shall be as follows:

- (1) Eight (8) standard infantry battalions
- (2) Seventy-five (75) tanks
- (3) Seventy-two (72) artillery pieces, including heavy mortars (E. E. with caliber larger than 120 MM), whose range shall not exceed twelve (12) KM.
- (4) The total number of personnel shall not exceed eight thousand (8,000).
- (5) Both Parties agree not to station or locate in the area weapons which can reach the line of the other side.
- (6) Both Parties agree that in the areas between lines J and K, and between line A (Of the Disengagement Agreement of January 18, 1974) and line E, they will construct no new fortifications or installations for forces of a size greater than that agreed herein.

(B) The major limitations beyond the areas of limited forces and armament will be:

- (1) Neither side will station nor locate any weapon in areas from which they can reach the other line.
- (2) The Parties will not place anti-aircraft missiles within an area of ten(10)kilometres east of line K and west of line F, respectively.

(C) The United Nations Emergency Force will conduct inspections in order to ensure the maintenance of the agreed limitations within these areas.

6. Process of Implementation

The detailed implementation and timing of the redeployment of forces, turnover of oil fields, and other arrangements called for by the Agreement, Annex and Protocol shall be determined by the Working Group, which will agree on the stages of this process, including the phased movement of Egyptian troops to line E and Israeli troops to line J. The first phase will be the transfer of the oil fields and installations to Egypt. This process will begin within two weeks from the signature of the Protocol with the introduction of the necessary technicians, and it will be completed no later than eight weeks after it begins. The details of the phasing will be worked out in the Military Working Group.

Implementation of the redeployment shall be completed within 5 months after signature of the Protocol.

For the Government
of the Arab Egyptian Republic

For the Government of Israel

Witness

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Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

ANNEX TO EGYPT-ISRAEL AGREEMENT

Within five days after the signature of the Egypt-Israeli Agreement, representatives of the two Parties shall meet in the military working group of the Middle East peace conference at Geneva to begin preparation of a detailed protocol for the implementation of the Agreement. The working group will complete the protocol within two weeks. In order to facilitate preparation of the protocol and implementation of the Agreement, and to assist in maintaining the scrupulous observance of the ceasefire and the elements of the Agreement, the two Parties have agreed on the following principles, which are an integral part of the Agreement, as guidelines for the working group.

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(B) Aircraft of either party will be permitted to fly freely up to the forward line of that party. Reconnaissance aircraft of either party may fly up to the middle line of the buffer zone between E and J on an agreed schedule.

(C) In the buffer zone, between line E and J there will be established under Article IV of the Agreement an early warning system entrusted to United States civilian personnel as detailed in a separate proposal, which is a part of this Agreement.

(D) Authorized personnel shall have access to the buffer zone for transit to and from the early warning system; the manner in which this is carried out shall be worked out by the working group and the United Nations emergency force.

(MORE)

3. Area south of line E and west of line M.

(A) In this area, the United Nations emergency force will assure that there are no military or para-military forces of any kind, military fortifications and military installations; it will establish checkpoints and have the freedom of movement necessary to perform this function.

(B) Egyptian civilians and third country civilian oil field personnel shall have the right to enter, exit from, work, and live in the above indicated area, except for buffer zones 2A, and 2B and the United Nations posts. Egyptian civilian police shall be allowed in the area to perform normal civil police functions among the civilian population in such numbers and with such weapons and equipment as shall be provided for in the protocol.

(C) Entry to and exit from the area, by land, by air or by sea, shall be only through United Nations emergency force checkpoints. The United Nations emergency force shall also establish checkpoints along the road, the dividing line and at other points, with the precise locations and number to be included in the protocol.

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Implementation of the redeployment shall be completed within 5 months after signature of the Protocol.

For the Government
of the Arab Egyptian Republic

For the Government of Israel

Witness

#

SEPTEMBER 1, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

AGREEMENT BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL

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

ARTICLE I

The conflict between them and in the Middle East shall not be resolved by military force but by peaceful means.

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.

They 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.

ARTICLE III

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.

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

(More)

ARTICLE IV

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

- (1) All Israeli Forces shall be deployed east of the lines designated as lines JA and M on the attached map.
- (2) All Egyptian Forces shall be deployed west of the line designated as Line E on the attached map.
- (3) The area between the lines designated on the attached map as lines E and F and the area between the lines designated on the attached map as lines J and KA 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) The zone between the lines designated on the attached map as lines E and J, will be a Buffer Zone. In this zone the United Nations Emergency Force will continue to perform its functions as under the Egyptian-Israeli Agreement of January 18, 1974.
- (6) In the area south from Line E and west from Line M, as defined on the attached map, there will be no military forces, as specified in the attached Annex.

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 and the use of the roads, the United Nations 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 a 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.

(More)

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 Protocol.

ARTICLE VII

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

ARTICLE VIII

This Agreement is regarded by the Parties as a significant step toward a just and lasting peace.

It is not a final peace agreement.

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

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

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
ISRAEL

WITNESS

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SEPTEMBER 1, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

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 an integral part of that Agreement, (hereafter referred to as the Basic 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 map attached to the Basic Agreement will be entrusted to the United States. It 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. (Their locations are shown on the map attached to the Basic Agreement.) Each station shall be manned by not more than 250 technical and administrative personnel. They shall perform the functions of visual and electronic surveillance only within their stations.
 - B. In support of these stations, to provide tactical early warning and to verify access to them, three watch stations shall be established by the United States in the Mitla and Giddi Passes as will be shown on the map attached to the agreement. These stations shall be operated by United States civilian personnel. In support of these stations, there shall be established three unmanned electronic sensor fields at both ends of each Pass and in the general vicinity of each station and the roads leading to and from those stations.
2. The United States civilian personnel shall perform the following duties in connection with the operation and maintenance of these stations.

(MORE)

- A. At the two surveillance stations described in paragraph 1A, above, United States personnel will verify the nature of the operations of the stations and all movement into and out of each station and will immediately report any detected divergency from its authorized role of visual and electronic surveillance to the Parties to the Basic Agreement and to the United Nations emergency force.
 - B. At each watch station described in paragraph 1B, above, the United States personnel will immediately report to the Parties to the Basic Agreement and to the United Nations emergency force and movement of armed forces, other than the United Nations emergency force, into either Pass and any observed preparations for such movement.
 - C. The total number of United States civilian personnel assigned to functions under this proposal shall not exceed 200. Only civilian personnel shall be assigned to functions under this proposal.
- 3. No arms shall be maintained at the stations and other facilities covered by this proposal, except for small arms required for their protection.
 - 4. The United States personnel serving the early warning system shall be allowed to move freely within the area of the system.
 - 5. The United States and its personnel shall be entitled to have such support facilities as are reasonably necessary to perform their functions.
 - 6. The United States personnel shall be immune from local criminal, civil, tax and customs jurisdiction and may be accorded any other specific privileges and immunities provided for in the United Nations emergency force agreement of February 13, 1957.
 - 7. The United States affirms that it will continue to perform the functions described above for the duration of the Basic Agreement.
 - 8. Notwithstanding any other provision of this proposal, the United States may withdraw its personnel only if it concludes that their safety is jeopardized or that continuation of their role is no longer necessary. In the latter case the Parties to the Basic Agreement will be informed in advance in order to give them the opportunity to make alternative arrangements. If both Parties to the Basic Agreement request the United States to conclude its role under this proposal, the United States will consider such requests conclusive.

(MORE)

9. Technical problems including the location of the watch stations will be worked out through consultation with the United States.

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Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

ESTABLISHING THE UNITED STATES
SINAI SUPPORT MISSION

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, including the Joint Resolution of October 13, 1975 (Public Law 94-110, 89 Stat. 572, 22 U.S.C. 2441 note), the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), including but not limited to Sections 531, 621, 633, 901, and 903 thereof (22 U.S.C. 2346, 2381, 2393, 2441, 2443), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. (a) In accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and notwithstanding the provisions of Part I of Executive Order No. 10973, as amended, there is hereby established the United States Sinai Support Mission, hereinafter referred to as the Mission.

(b) The Mission shall, in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Joint Resolution of October 13, 1975, and the provisions of this order, carry out the duties and responsibilities of the United States Government to implement the "United States Proposal for the Early Warning System in Sinai" in connection with the Basic Agreement between Egypt and Israel, signed on September 4, 1975, and the Annex to the Basic Agreement, subject to broad policy guidance received through the Assistant to the President for national security affairs, and the continuous supervision and general direction of the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 622(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2382(c)).

(c) It shall be the duty and responsibility of the Mission to ensure that the United States role in the Early Warning System enhances the prospect of compliance in good faith with the terms of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and thereby promotes the cause of peace.

(d) At the head of the Mission there shall be a Director, who shall be appointed by the President. The Director shall be a Special Representative of the President. There shall also be a Deputy Director, who shall be appointed by the President. The Deputy Director shall perform such duties as the Director may direct, and shall serve as the Director in the case of a vacancy in the office of the Director, or during the absence or disability of the Director.

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(e) The Director and Deputy Director shall receive such compensation, as permitted by law, as the President may specify.

Sec. 2. (a) The Director shall exercise immediate supervision and direction over the Mission.

(b) The Director may, to the extent permitted by law, employ such staff as may be necessary.

(c) The Director may, to the extent permitted by law and the provisions of this order, enter into such contracts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order.

(d) The Director may procure the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants, in accordance with the provisions of Section 626 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2386), and section 3109 of title 5 of the United States Code.

(e) As requested by the Director, the agencies of the Executive branch shall, to the extent permitted by law and to the extent practicable, provide the Mission with such administrative services, information, advice, and facilities as may be necessary for the fulfillment of the Mission's functions under this order.

Sec. 3. (a) In accordance with the provisions of Section 633 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2393), it is hereby determined to be in furtherance of the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, that the functions authorized by that act and required by this order, may be performed, subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this Section, by the Director without regard to the following specified provisions of law and limitations of authority:

(1) Section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 529).

(2) Section 3710 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 8).

(3) Section 2 of Title III of the Act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1520, 41 U.S.C. 10a).

(4) Section 3735 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 13).

(5) Section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), Section 3732 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 11), and Section 9 of the Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. 764, 31 U.S.C. 627), so as to permit the indemnification of contractors against unusually hazardous risks, as defined in Mission contracts, consistent, to the extent practicable, with regulations prescribed by the Department of Defense pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 28, 1958, as amended (50 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.) and Executive Order No. 10789 of November 14, 1958, as amended.

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(6) Section 302(a) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (41 U.S.C. 252(a)), so as to permit the Sinai Support Mission to utilize the procurement regulations promulgated by the Department of Defense pursuant to Section 2202 of Title 10 of the United States Code.

(7) Section 304(b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (41 U.S.C. 254(b)), so as to permit the payment of fees in excess of the prescribed fee limitations but nothing herein contained shall be construed to constitute authorization hereunder for the use of the cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost system of contracting.

(8) Section 305 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (41 U.S.C. 255).

(9) Section 901(a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. 1241(a)).

(b) It is directed that each specific use of the waivers of statutes and limitations of authority authorized by this Section shall be made only when determined in writing by the Director that such use is specifically necessary and in furtherance of the purposes of this Order and in the interests of the United States.

Sec. 4. (a) There is hereby established the Sinai Interagency Board, hereinafter referred to as the Board, which shall be composed of the following:

(1) The Secretary of State or his representative.

(2) The Secretary of Defense or his representative.

(3) The Administrator, Agency for International Development, or his representative.

(4) The Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency or his representative.

(5) The Director of Central Intelligence or his representative.

(6) The Director of the United States Sinai Support Mission or his representative.

(b) The Director of the United States Sinai Support Mission or his representative shall be Chairman of the Board.

(c) The President may from time to time designate others to serve on, or participate in the activities of, the Board. The Board may invite representatives of other departments and agencies to participate in its activities.

(d) The Board shall meet at the call of the Chairman to assist, coordinate, and advise concerning the activities of the United States Sinai Support Mission.

more

Sec. 5. The Secretary of State shall, pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order No. 10973, as amended, including Part V thereof, and this order, provide from funds made available to the President the funds necessary for the activities of the United States Sinai Support Mission.

Sec. 6. All activities now being undertaken by the Secretary of State to implement the "United States Proposal for the Early Warning System in Sinai" shall be continued until such time as the Mission has become operational and the Director requests the transfer of those activities to the Mission. The Secretary of State may exercise any of the authority or responsibility vested in the Director, by this order, in order to continue the performance of activities related to the Early Warning System until transferred to the Director. All such activities undertaken by the Secretary of State shall be deemed to have been taken by the Director.

GERALD R. FORD

THE WHITE HOUSE,
JANUARY 13, 1976

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