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מדינת ישראל
גנזך המדינה

6823

חץ
משרד החוץ

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כוח-ב'א'ר אפר'ה
מלחמת ילדיו לא
1967



שם תיק: לשכת המנכ"ל - התחביביות ארה"ב כלפי משרד
מזהה פנימי: חצ-6823/2
מזהה פריט: 000azr8
כתובת: 3-312-2-2-1
תאריך הדפסה: 12/12/2018



דפוס הר-ציון, ירושלים

מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ
יחסיים

13/2/77

תאריך:

מספר:

סודי ביותר

משרד החוץ	
מחלקה	
ס"ר חוץ	עוזקים נוספים
ההעמקה אושרה ע"י	
תאריך ההעמקה	
נוסף זה מקבל מספר	לישום ביומן
דף	עמוד

אל : מנהל מצפ"א

מאת : היועץ המשפטי

הנדון : התחייבויות ארה"ב כלפי ישראל מאז 1967

לפי בקשתך הריני מצרף בזאת העתקי המסמכים הנמצאים ברשותי והמהווים התחייבויות של ארה"ב כלפינו.

התחייבויות אלו נתנו בצורות שונות - ע"י יכתובים מנשיא ארה"ב לרוה"מ ישראל או ממזכיר המדינה לרוה"מ או לשר-החוץ של ישראל, וכן בצורת הסכמים כתובים והתומים אשר הופקדו בקונגרס של ארה"ב.

להלן רשימת המסמכים :

- (1) מכתב ניקסון לגולדה מאיר מה- 13/12/73. (א1) מכתב נשיא ארה"ב לגולדה מאיר מה- 24/7/70.
- (2) ✓ מכתב ניקסון לגולדה מאיר מה- 31/5/74.
- (3) ✓ הסכם הכנה עם ארה"ב מה- 20/12/73.
- (4) ✓ תזכיר ההכנה מה- 12/9/74.
- (5) ✓ תזכירי ההסכם עם ארה"ב (שני תזכירים) מה- 1/9/75.
- (6) ✓ מכתב מזכיר המדינה לשר-החוץ מה- 23/10/75.
- (7) ✓ מכתב מזכיר המדינה לשר-החוץ מה- 1/9/75.
- (8) ✓ ה- "PROPOSAL" האמריקני על הצבת הטכנאים.
- (9) ✓ מכתב מזכיר המדינה לשר-החוץ (הגדרת מטענים צבאיים).
- (10) מכתב פורד לרבין (בענין אורך המנדט) ללא תאריך.

הערות :

- (1) מלבד מסמכים אלה יש להניח שנתנו על-ידי ארה"ב התחייבויות נוספות במסגרת מכתבים שלא הגיעו לידינו.

הייתי על-כן, מאוד ממליץ שתפנה למשרד-ראש הממשלה בכדי שתיערך בדיקה יסודית - מהן

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מדינת ישראל

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משרד החוץ
ירושלים

תאריך:

מספר:

ההתחייבויות הנוספות שנתנו מאז 1967 .

(2) ישנן הרבה התחייבויות שניתנו בהצהרות פומביות על-ידי נשיאים אמריקאים ומזכירי מדינה בתקופות שונות - על מהות ההסדר, על הצורך שתהיה התחייבות חוזית של ארצות ערב כלפי ישראל, " על גבולות בני הגנה" .
רצוי שגם הצהרות אלו תהיינה בידי מי שינהל את המו"מ .
רשימה מפורטת ניתן לערוך מהחומר הנמצא בתיקי מחלקת ההסברה, תעוד והמרכז.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

מ. רח

העתק : שר-החוץ
המנכ"ל
המשנה למנכ"ל

(1c1)
Tel Aviv, Israel

July 24, 1970

Her Excellency
Golda Meir
Prime Minister of the State of Israel
Jerusalem

Dear Madam Prime Minister :

I have the honor to transmit the following message to you from
President Nixon :

"Dear Madam Prime Minister :

"I am writing to inform you that we have received the following
oral message from the Foreign Minister of the UAR :

'The Government of the UAR accepts the
proposal of Mr. Rogers contained in his
message of June 19. We are ready to
subscribe to the statement as it is written
in this message that is in the form of a
report from Ambassador Jarring to the
Secretary General of the United Nations.'

"In our prior confidential discussions regarding this proposal,
we asked that the Government of Israel refrain from taking a
public position pending receipt of the Egyptian reply. As you
know, we made this suggestion in the belief that it would not
have served our mutual interests for Israel to have assured the
responsibility for rejecting a proposal whose aim is to stop the
fighting and to begin negotiations under the auspices of
Ambassador Jarring.

"I am fully aware, Madam Prime Minister, of your Government's
strong objections regarding this proposal. In light of the
Egyptian acceptance, I ask you and your Government to revise
this matter in hopes that a prompt affirmative reply from the
Government of Israel will lead to an early stop of hostilities
and bloodshed on both sides and to serious talks between the
parties conducted by Ambassador Jarring within the framework
of the UN Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967.

"The Egyptians have informed us their acceptance is unconditional. On the basis of additional views conveyed to us in writing by the UAR, we expect that in the negotiations it will continue to press two principal objectives : total Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied in the 1967 conflict to the pre-June 5 lines, and a refugee solution based exclusively on the strict application of paragraph 11 of UN General Assembly Resolution 194 (III). I want to assure you that we will not press Israel to accept the aforementioned positions of the UAR. Our position on withdrawal is that the final borders must be agreed between the parties by means of negotiations under the aegis of Ambassador Jarring. Moreover, we will not press Israel to accept a refugee solution which would alter fundamentally the Jewish character of the State of Israel or jeopardize your security. We will also adhere strictly and firmly to the fundamental principle that there must be a peace agreement in which each of the parties undertakes reciprocal obligations to the other and that no Israeli soldier should be withdrawn from the occupied territories until a binding contractual peace agreement satisfactory to you has been achieved.

"Finally, and most important of all, I am sure that you noted my recent public comments and nationally televised conference of July 1 in which I made clear the strong and unequivocal support of the United States for the State of Israel and its security. Furthermore, I want again to assure you, as I have previously done in our personal talks, of my support for Israel's existence and security and my intention to continue to provide Israel with the necessary assistance to assure that the balance of power will not be altered to the detriment of Israel.

"I hope, Madam Prime Minister, that you will receive my views in the spirit of mutual friendship and interest that has characterized the close relations between our two countries. I am certain too, you will appreciate the weight of responsibility which I bear to exhaust every effort to achieve a stable and durable peace in the Middle East. I am confident that together we can move towards that goal.

"Sincerely,

Richard Nixon.

Sincerely yours,

Walworth Barbour

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 13, 1973

שגריר

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Dear Madame Prime Minister:

I have read Ambassador Keating's report of his conversation with Foreign Minister Eban regarding Israel's objections to the joint U.S. -USSR letter to the Secretary General which would convene the Geneva conference on December 18. I am also aware of your oral note to Secretary Kissinger objecting to the letter. I must tell you in all candor I am disturbed over these reports. For weeks we have been in intensive negotiations, and we have achieved with great difficulty a draft letter which protects fully all of Israel's vital interests.

Of the three issues which Foreign Minister Eban has raised, we have achieved the deletion of the words "and 339." However, the other two points cannot be accomplished. Your Foreign Minister has said that your Government is opposed to the greatly enhanced role which the letter accords to the UN and the Secretary General. But the letter does not do this. The Secretary General does not have a substantial role. His role is specifically limited and symbolic. Moreover, you must appreciate, Madame Prime Minister, that this conference is being convened under Resolution 338 and it is unavoidable that in this sense it should be convened under UN auspices.

As to your final suggestion that the sentence providing for discussion of participation of the Palestinians during the first stage of the conference be deleted, I want to stress that the present formulation does not in any way prejudice the question. This is a major achievement since all other participants wanted the letter to embrace

a decision in principle in favor of Palestinian representation. Moreover, as you know, in accordance with accepted international procedure the participation at an appropriate stage of the conference of any possible additional state, group or organization will require the agreement of all the initial participants, who will have the right to decline to negotiate with any state, group or organization to whose participation they have not agreed. I have approved a formal understanding to this effect.

I conclude with this final thought, Madame Prime Minister. I want to say to you in all solemnity that if Israel now fails to take a favorable decision to participate in the conference on the basis of the letter that we have worked out, this will not be understood either in the United States or in the world and I will not be able to justify the support which I have consistently rendered in our mutual interests to your Government.

I urge that you transmit promptly your favorable reply.



Her Excellency
Golda Meir
Prime Minister of Israel
Tel Aviv

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SECRET

May 31, 1974

Dear Madam Prime Minister,

The Secretary of State has brought to my attention your letter dated May 12, in which you have outlined your country's major concerns. Let me assure you, Madame Prime Minister, that I read it with great attention and understanding, for you know that during my entire administration I have given concrete evidence of my own feelings for and commitment to Israel's continued survival in peace and security. I would like now to refer to those items which you raised.

With regard to your request to enter with the United States into a long-range military arrangement which will assure Israel the supply of the necessary military equipment for the next ten years, you have my full backing. I have noted the figures that you have quoted. And I understand your basic needs. With respect to modern aircraft, I understand that preliminary talks have already been held with Secretary Schlesinger, and I recognize your need to move into the new generation of aircraft. With respect to ground-to-ground missiles, I agree that Israel should be equipped with weapons similar to those supplied by the Russians to both the Egyptians and Syrians. I assure you of my support in this program.

I suggest that a mission from your country come to Washington in the month of June to work out all concrete details. This will give the opportunity to review the specifics sympathetically and within the framework of the aforementioned principles. I realize that such a long-range military program will entail a heavy financial burden. I was mindful of this fact when I proposed special emergency assistance of 2.2 billion dollar subsequent to the October War. I fully realize that substantial US financial assistance will be needed to support this program and I intend to ask Congress to provide such support. I fully understand your concern for working out a contingency plan to provide Israel with military supplies, both ammunition and replacement of major equipment, in case of emergency. I have authorized our appropriate agencies to work with your officials to devise such a plan.

I noted your particular concern with regard to the continued supply of oil to Israel, in case any interruption occurs resulting from a change of circumstances or other development. I suggest that appropriate

representatives of our two countries meet in order to devise a plan whose objective would be to assure uninterrupted oil supply to Israel.

Madam Prime Minister, as you leave Office, I want to pay tribute to the strong and effective leadership which you have given to Israel and its People.

Warmest regards,

Richard Nixon

Her Excellency
Golda Meir
Prime Minister of Israel

I shall look forward to seeing you in a few days.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

This Memorandum of Understanding is intended to express how Israel and the United States will approach their respective roles at the Geneva Conference.

1. The Governments of Israel and the United States agree that the Geneva Conference is aimed at the attainment of a just and durable peace between the parties, that this peace will be a contractual peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors, and that its objective is full reconciliation between the two sides.
2. In the spirit of the special relationship that exists between our two countries, the United States will consult fully with Israel on a step-by-step basis with respect to any ideas it may wish to explore with the Soviets or with the Arabs concerning the settlement.
3. The U.S. will make a major effort with the Syrians and Soviets to achieve a prompt and satisfactory solution to the Israeli-Syrian POW problem. It will press Syria to submit promptly a list of POW's, to permit the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit them and report that they are being treated in conformity with the Geneva Convention and will agree to an immediate exchange of wounded POW's. If Syria has not taken the above action, Israel will participate in the opening phase of the conference

but not undertake any substantive discussion with Syria at that phase, and the U.S. will show full understanding for Israel's attitude.

4. Israel reiterates its decision to observe scrupulously the ceasefire on land, air and sea on a reciprocal basis. The United States will exercise its good offices in order to assure that the other side will abide by its undertaking to observe scrupulously the ceasefire. If the U.S. has reason to believe that there has been any change in the Egyptian position the U.S. will seek a reconfirmation that the Egyptian commitment to observe the ceasefire remains in force.

5. All the existing arrangements with regard to the non-military supply to the Third Army as well as the City of Suez will be maintained unless superseded by other arrangements mutually agreed.

6. The United States will do its utmost to insure that the existing arrangement regarding the uninterrupted passage of ships through Bab-El-Mandeb, to and from Israel, will remain in force, and that Egypt will not apply any blockade measures.

7. It is understood that, in accordance with accepted international procedure, the participation at a subsequent phase of the conference of any possible additional state, group or organization will require the agreement of all the initial participants.

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8. The negotiations in the Conference will be conducted between the parties concerned as specified in Resolution 3251. Israel and the United States agree that it is their view that the Secretary General should participate in the opening session in a non-substantive capacity and that he can appoint a representative who would remain throughout the Conference after he has left. His principal duty would be to keep the Secretary General informed and to help assure that the technical and conference arrangements being provided by the U.N. are in order.

9. Since the negotiations between the parties are under U.S.-USSR auspices, it is expected that the two major powers will maintain close contact with each other and the negotiating parties. At the same time, it is the view of both Israel and the United States that the prime focus should be negotiations between the parties concerned. The U.S. will work in concert with Israel to maximize opportunities for negotiations between the parties without the presence of either of the major powers.

10. In view of the fact that the Soviet Union does not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel, the Government of Israel seriously questions the propriety and the feasibility of the Soviet Union acting as one of the two powers under whose auspices the Conference is being held. The United States notes Israel's reservations regarding the role of the Soviet

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Union at the Conference. The United States will make effort in its consultations with the Soviet Union to encourage it to play a constructive role at the Conference.

11. The Peace Conference will not discuss or take any action on any substantive issue prior to the elections in Israel, other than the question of the disengagement and separation of forces. The Peace Conference will reconvene only after the new Cabinet is formed.*

12. The United States will do its utmost to prevent any attempt to convene the U.N. Security Council or any other U.N. body for the purpose of discussing or taking action on any of the outstanding issues which were discussed at Kilometer 101 or which will be discussed at the Peace Conference.

13. Israel and the United States agree that nothing in this Memorandum alters the text of the joint U.S.-USSR letter which will be despatched to the U.N. Secretary General upon receipt of the approval of the parties concerned.

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*(provided it is understood that the U.S. does not feel resumption of Conference could be delayed beyond mid-January).

20 December 1973

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The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the Ambassador of Israel and has the honor to enclose two copies of the Memorandum of Understanding between Israel and the United States of America concerning the Israeli-Syrian disengagement agreement. It would be appreciated if the Ambassador would place his initials on one of the enclosed copies and return it, so that the agreement may be considered final.

TK

Enclosure:

Memorandum of Understanding (2)

Department of State,

Washington September 12, 1974

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SECRETMEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL

(1) The United States position is that withdrawal of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Forces agreed upon under the Israeli-Syrian Disengagement Agreement will require the consent of both sides. Should the matter of the withdrawal of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Forces or a change in its mandate be proposed before the United Nations Security Council without the consent of Israel or the United States, the United States will vote against such withdrawal or any change of mandate which would, in our mutual judgment, affect adversely the present operation of the Force.

(2) The United States will oppose supervision of Israeli held areas by UN personnel from the Soviet Union, from other communist countries, or from countries which have no diplomatic relations with Israel. With respect to the deployment of forces in the area of separation, the United States will approach the United Nations Secretary General or directly Syria with a view to working out arrangements whereunder no units or personnel of nations which do not have diplomatic relations with Israel will (a) be deployed adjacent to the Israeli line, or (b) participate in the inspection of the Israeli area of limited forces and armaments.

(3) The United States has informed the Governments of Israel and Syria that it will perform aerial reconnaissance missions over the areas covered by the Disengagement Agreement at a frequency of about one mission every ten days or two weeks, including special missions on request, and will forward the photographs to both Israel and Syria as soon as they are ready. In the event aerial reconnaissance detects violations, the United States will take this up diplomatically with Syria to bring about a rectification.

(4) The United States informs Israel that Egypt has informed the United States that it will support the disengagement agreement with Syria and that it is a fair agreement. It is the United States' understanding, from its discussions with Egypt, that Egypt has not committed

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itself to participate militarily in support of Syria if Syria violates the agreement by reopening hostilities or beginning a war against Israel.

(5) Recognizing the defense responsibilities of the Government of Israel following redeployment of its forces under the Disengagement Agreement the United States reaffirms that it will make every effort to be fully responsive on a continuing and long-term basis to Israel's military equipment requirements.

(6) It is the policy of the United States that implementation of the Disengagement Agreement should take precedence over the undertaking of new commitments by the parties related to subsequent phases of the Geneva Conference. The United States will do its best to help facilitate the Conference proceeding at a pace agreed upon by Israel and the United States.

(7) In case of a meaningful Syrian violation of any of the provisions of the Disengagement Agreement, or any of its attachments, the United States Government will immediately consult Israel regarding the necessary reaction and with a view to giving appropriate diplomatic support to Israel.

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ISRAEL, AUGUST 22-27, 1976 ישראלי

הכנס הבינלאומי השלישי של עורכי-דין ומשפטינים יהודים
THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF JEWISH LAWYERS AND JURISTS

APPENDIX

SEPTEMBER 1, 1975.

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

The United States recognizes that the Egypt-Israel Agreement initialed on September 1, 1975, (hereinafter referred to as the Agreement), entailing the withdrawal from vital areas in Sinai, constitutes an act of great significance on Israel's part in the pursuit of final peace. That Agreement has full United States support.

UNITED STATES-ISRAELI ASSURANCES

1. The United States Government 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 defense requirements, to its energy requirements and to its economic 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.

2. Israel's long-term military supply needs from the United States shall be the subject of periodic consultations between representatives of the United States and Israeli defense establishments, with agreement reached on specific items to be included in a separate United States-Israeli memorandum. To this end, a joint study by military experts will be undertaken within 3 weeks. In conducting this study, which will include Israel's 1976 needs, the United States will view Israel's requests sympathetically, including its request for advanced and sophisticated weapons.

3. Israel will make its own independent arrangements for oil supply to meet its requirements through normal procedures. In the event Israel is unable to secure its needs in this way, the United States Government, upon notification of this fact by the Government of Israel, will act as follows for five years, at the end of which period either side can terminate this arrangement on one-year's notice.

(a) If the oil Israel needs to meet all its normal requirements for domestic consumption 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 United States Government will promptly make oil available for purchase by Israel to meet all of the aforementioned normal requirements of Israel. If Israel is unable to secure the necessary means to transport such oil to Israel, the United States Government will make every effort to help Israel secure the necessary means of transport.

(b) If the oil Israel needs to meet all of its normal requirements for domestic consumption 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 United States Government will promptly make oil available for purchase by Israel in accordance with the International Energy Agency conservation and allocation formula as applied by the United States Government, in order to meet Israel's essential requirements. If Israel is unable to secure the necessary means to transport such oil to Israel, the United States Government will make every effort to help Israel secure the necessary means of transport.

Israeli and United States experts will meet annually or more frequently at the request of either party, to review Israel's continuing oil requirement.

4. In order to help Israel meet its energy needs, and as part of the overall annual figure in paragraph 1 above, the United States agrees:

(a) In determining the overall annual figure which will be requested from Congress, the United States Government will give special attention to Israel's oil import requirements and, for a period as determined by Article 3 above, will take into account in calculating that figure Israel's additional expenditures for the import of oil to replace that which would have ordinarily come from Abu Rodeis and Ras Sudar (4.5 million tons in 1975).

(b) To ask Congress to make available funds, the amount to be determined by mutual agreement, to the Government of Israel necessary for a project for the construction and stocking of the oil reserves to be stored in Israel, bringing storage reserve capacity and reserve stocks now standing at approximately six months, up to one-year's need 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 United States Government will not expect Israel to begin to implement the Agreement before Egypt fulfils its undertaking under the January 1974 Disengagement Agreement to permit passage of all Israeli cargoes to and from Israeli ports through the Suez Canal.

6. The United States Government agrees with Israel that the next agreement with Egypt should be a final peace agreement.

7. In case of an Egyptian violation of any of the provisions of the Agreement, the United States Government is prepared to consult with Israel as to the significance of the violation and possible remedial action by the United States Government.

8. The United States Government will vote against any Security Council resolution which in its judgment affects or alters adversely the Agreement.

9. The United States Government 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.

10. In view of the long-standing United States commitment to the survival and security of Israel, the United States Government will view with particular gravity threats to Israel's security or sovereignty by a world power. In support of this objective, the United States Government will in the event of such threat consult promptly with the Government of Israel with respect to what support, diplomatic or otherwise, or assistance it can lend to Israel in accordance with its constitutional practices.

11. The United States Government and the Government of Israel 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.

12. It is the United States Government'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 United States Government regards the Agreement as standing on its own.

13. The United States Government shares the Israel position that under existing political circumstances negotiations with Jordan will be directed toward an overall peace settlement.

14. 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 Straits 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.

5.2.3.

5.2.3.1.

15. In the event that the United Nations Emergency Force or any other United Nations organ is withdrawn without the prior agreement of both Parties to the Egypt-Israel Agreement and the United States before this Agreement is superseded by another agreement, it is the United States view that the Agreement shall remain binding in all its parts.

16. The United States and Israel agree that signature of the Protocol of the Egypt-Israel Agreement and its full entry into effect shall not take place before approval by the United States Congress of the United States role in connection with the surveillance and observation functions described in the Agreement and its Annex. The United States has informed the Government of Israel that it has obtained the Government of Egypt agreement to the above.

YIGAL ALLON,
*Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Foreign Affairs*
(For the Government of Israel).

HENRY A. KISSINGER,
Secretary of State
(For the Government of
the United States).

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

THE GENEVA PEACE CONFERENCE

- 512.1. / 1. The Geneva Peace Conference will be reconvened at a time co-ordinated between the United States and Israel.
2. The United States will continue to adhere to its present policy with respect to the Palestine Liberation Organization, whereby it will not recognize or negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization so long as the Palestine Liberation Organization does not recognize Israel's right to exist and does not accept Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The United States Government will consult fully and seek to concert its position and strategy at the Geneva Peace Conference on this issue with the Government of Israel. Similarly, the United States will consult fully and seek to concert its position and strategy with Israel with regard to the participation of any other additional states. It is understood that the participation at a subsequent phase of the Conference of any possible additional state, group or organization will require the agreement of all the initial participants.
- 512.1. 3. The United States will make every effort to ensure at the Conference that all the substantive negotiations will be on a bilateral basis.
- 512.1. 4. The United States will oppose and, if necessary, vote against any initiative in the Security Council to alter adversely the terms of reference of the Geneva Peace Conference or to change Resolutions 242 and 338 in ways which are incompatible with their original purpose.
5. The United States will seek to ensure that the role of the co-sponsors will be consistent with what was agreed in the Memorandum of Understanding between the United States Government and the Government of Israel of December 20, 1973.
6. The United States and Israel will concert action to assure that the Conference will be conducted in a manner consonant with the objectives of this document and with the declared purpose of the Conference, namely the advancement of a negotiated peace between Israel and each one of its neighbors.

YIGAL ALLON,
*Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Foreign Affairs*
(For the Government of Israel).

HENRY A. KISSINGER,
Secretary of State
(For the Government of
the United States).

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

SECRET

October 23, 1975

Dear Mr. Minister:

I am glad to respond to your letter requesting a statement of American policy with respect to the boycott now being applied by certain Arab states against Israel.

It is the policy of this government consistent with its domestic legislation to take such steps as it deems appropriate to

- (a) discourage cooperation by U.S. corporations with the boycott and
- (b) discourage the practice of any form of discrimination directly or indirectly against Israel, Israeli corporations or Israeli nationals.

As you know, the United States has in past years taken a prominent stand in international organizations and with friendly foreign governments in opposition to restrictive and discriminatory practices in international trade. We shall continue to press for acceptance of our policy in international organizations and in our bilateral relations with other governments.

Please be assured that I shall always be open to receive from you any information you may have as to specific instances of discrimination or boycott.

Warm regards,


Henry A. Kissinger

His Excellency
Yigal Allon,
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel.

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

September 1, 1975

SECRET

Dear Mr. Minister:

In connection with the Agreement initialled on September 1, 1975 between the Governments of Egypt and Israel, I hereby convey the following to you:

1. The United States Government has received an assurance from Egypt that it will not use lack of progress at the Geneva Conference as a pretext for not fulfilling its obligations under the Agreement.
2. The United States Government will transmit a letter to Israel conveying Egypt's undertaking on annual renewals of UNEF's mandate.
3. The United States Government has received from Egypt an expression of its intention to reduce hostile propaganda in its government controlled media.
- ⑥ 4. The United States Government has received an assurance from Egypt of its willingness to ease the boycott of American companies on a selective basis and that it will not discriminate against any American company that wants to do business in Egypt, regardless of whether this company is on the boycott list. The United States will encourage the Government of Egypt to expand the above to include European and other companies.
5. It is the understanding of the United States Government that Egypt intends to avoid active diplomatic efforts to discourage selected other states from resuming diplomatic relations with Israel.
6. The United States Government will seek to ascertain whether Egypt is willing that ships, aircraft, passengers and crews of either Party in distress will be given assistance by the other and will be permitted to continue on their route.

His Excellency

Yigal Allon,

Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel.

SECRET

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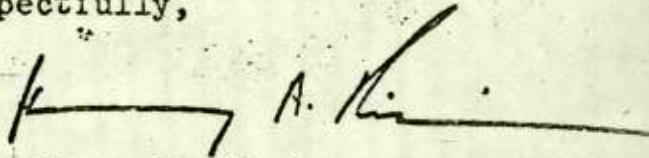
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7. The United States informs Israel that Egypt has informed us that it will maintain the assurances, written and oral, undertaken at the time of the Egyptian-Israeli Agreement on Disengagement of Forces in January 1974 in addition to the provisions of the Agreement.

8. The United States informs Israel that Egypt will not interfere with the flights of any civilian Israeli aircraft in the airspace above the Straits of Bab el-Mandeb leading into the Red Sea.

9. With respect to the reference to "paramilitary forces" in paragraph 3a of the Annex, the United States understanding of the view of the Government of Egypt is that this phrase includes irregular forces as well.

Respectfully,


Henry A. Kissinger

SECRET

8
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 1, 1975

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have the honor to transmit to you the text which follows of a letter to Your Excellency from the President of the United States:

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

In the context of Secretary Kissinger's discussions with you on the Agreement between Egypt and Israel now being concluded, I am transmitting the attached Proposal as part of that Agreement. I am simultaneously transmitting the attached Proposal to the President of Egypt.

Our receipt of the attached Proposal signed by a representative of your government will constitute acceptance subject to the signature of the same Proposal by a representative of the Government of Egypt.

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.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford

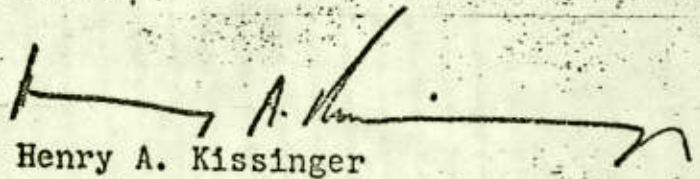
His Excellency
Yitzhak Rabin,
Prime Minister of Israel"

His Excellency
Yitzhak Rabin,
Prime Minister of Israel

-2-

The signed original of this letter will be forwarded to you.

Respectfully,


Henry A. Kissinger

Attachment:

Proposal.

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

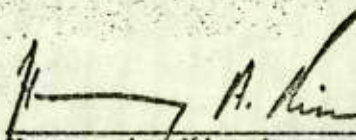
them, three watch stations shall be established by the United States in the Mitla and Giddi Passes as will be shown on the map attached to the Basic Agreement. These stations shall be operated by United States civilian personnel. In support of these stations, there shall be established three unmanned 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.
 - a. At the two surveillance stations described in paragraph 1 a. 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.

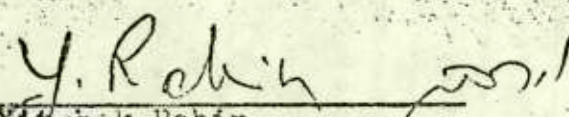
- b. At each watch station described in paragraph 1 b. above, the United States civilian personnel will immediately report to the Parties to the Basic Agreement and to the United Nations Emergency Force any movement of armed forces, other than the United Nations Emergency Force, into either Pass and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


Henry A. Kissinger
Secretary of State

Accepted by:


Yitzhak Rabin
Prime Minister of Israel

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON


February 27, 1976

SECRET

Dear Mr. Minister:

In connection with Article VII of the Agreement between Israel and Egypt, the United States understanding of the word nonmilitary is that it excludes all types of weapons, weapons systems, ammunition, missiles, and armor. It does not exclude economic items such as raw materials, oil, and other civilian cargo. The foregoing understanding has been conveyed to the Government of Egypt.

Warm regards,


Henry A. Kissinger

His Excellency
Yigal Allon,
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Israel.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

SECRET

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have the honor to transmit to you the text which follows of a letter to Your Excellency from the President of the United States:

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am writing you this letter to inform you of the statement I have received of the position of Egypt on the question of the duration of the second Egyptian-Israeli agreement on the Sinai. The agreement includes language that the agreement shall "remain in force until superseded by a new agreement."

With respect to the duration of UNEF, I have been informed of Egypt's undertaking to make every effort to extend the United Nations Emergency Force annually for the duration of the agreement. However, should the Security Council, because of the action of a third state, fail to renew the UNEF mandate to assure continuous operation, I am informed that Egypt undertakes to concert actively with the U.S. to have the General Assembly take appropriate action to bring about annual renewals for at least two renewals after the first annual mandate goes into effect.

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

This letter is for the United States and should not be passed to another government or publicized.

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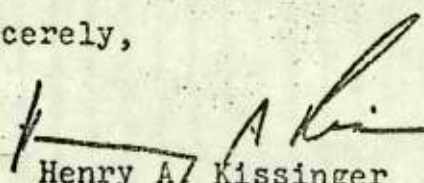
Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford

His Excellency
Yitzhak Rabin,
Prime Minister of Israel."

The signed original of this letter will be
forwarded to you.

Sincerely,


Henry A. Kissinger

Attachment:
Proposal

His Excellency
Yitzhak Rabin,
Prime Minister of Israel.

SECRET