

DIA review completed.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
22 October 1973

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

MIDDLE EAST

Situation Report Number 66
(As of 0630 EDT)

GENERAL

1. The UN Security Council early this morning approved a joint US-Soviet peace resolution. The resolution provides for a cease-fire in place later today, but leaves to further negotiations the problems of enforcing the truce and defining ultimate boundaries.

2. In military developments no major ground action was reported during the night on either front, with forces remaining in much the same positions held yesterday. During the night the Israeli navy raided along Egypt's Mediterranean coastline. The Israeli air force was active over both fronts this morning.

UNITED NATIONS

3. The UN Security Council early this morning approved a cease-fire resolution calling for:

--termination of all military activity within twelve hours (by approximately 1:00 PM EDT, 7:00 PM in the Middle East);

--immediate implementation of Security Council resolution 242 in all of its parts;

State Dept. review
completed

--simultaneous opening of negotiations among all parties under appropriate auspices.

4. The resolution, sponsored by the US and the Soviet Union, was quickly approved by all Council members except China which did not participate in the vote. Although some members complained that the rapid introduction and vote allowed insufficient time for consultations, Egyptian and Israeli acquiescence assured approval. After a two-week diplomatic stalemate, most Council members agreed that only a coordinated US-Soviet initiative could bring about Council action.

5. The text of the resolution was cabled to Israel, Egypt, Syria, and other combatants. The Israeli government endorsed the resolution with the qualification that withdrawal be subject to replacement of the 1967 cease-fire lines with secure and recognized boundaries defined in a peace treaty with the Arabs. Israel also specified an immediate return of all prisoners of war. Egypt has indicated that it does not recognize these conditions. Israeli officials will confer today with Secretary Kissinger when he stops at Tel Aviv on his return trip from Moscow.

6. Egypt has taken the resolution under study and indicated that it will make a statement sometime today. Foreign Minister Zayyat made no suggestion in the Council meeting that the resolution would be rejected, and the fact that Arab allies voted affirmatively indicates that he had given his approval.

7. There has been no immediate response from Syria which would lose the most territory in a cease-fire at present positions. Syria was not represented at the start of the Security Council session and there were press reports that Damascus was boycotting the meeting.

[redacted] King Husayn told Ambassador Brown this morning that Jordan accepts the UN resolution. 25X1

8. This morning's Council meeting marked only the beginning of peace negotiations. When accepted by the parties, the resolution will provide only the basis for a cease-fire in place. It contains no provisions for drawing or enforcing the cease-fire lines--this may be particularly difficult in the area of the Israeli bridgehead on the west bank of the Suez Canal. The mechanisms for enforcing the truce--they will presumably involve UN peacekeeping forces--may also be controversial. The call for implementation of Resolution 242--the 1967 cease-fire resolution--can be expected to continue the dispute over whether Israel was intended to withdraw from all or only part of the occupied Arab territories.

9. Non-aligned states addressing this morning's Council meeting emphasized their expectation that Resolution 242 would be implemented by complete Israeli withdrawal. They also indicated that they wanted the UN and particularly the Office of the Secretary-General to be the primary instruments of enforcement. Several states complained of superpower collusion in forcing through a resolution without adequate consultations.

10. China explained its non-participation on the grounds that the resolution failed to condemn Israel or require immediate withdrawal and restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people. Peking also charged superpower collusion to perpetuate a situation of no-war, no-peace.

11. Great Britain and France concurred that negotiations should proceed under the auspices of the UN. They both also emphasized that all arms shipments to the Middle East should cease.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

EGYPTIAN FRONT

12. No major action was reported during the night with ground fighting, according to Israeli

spokesmen, limited to artillery exchanges. Israeli naval craft raided along the Egyptian coastline last evening and the air force was active over Egypt.

13. Israeli positions on the west bank of the canal remain much as they were two days ago. In yesterday's fighting, the Israelis claim to have rebuffed an Egyptian force attacking north from the vicinity of Suez City. The Israeli counter-attack reportedly gained some ground to the vicinity of Junayfah. The major action yesterday apparently took place on the east bank, with the Israelis fighting Egyptian forces threatening their bridgehead south of Ismailia.

14. The Israelis say the territory they hold on the west bank extends inland roughly 13 miles from the canal with a width of about 30 miles. This enclave is not completely secured and Egyptian forces by-passed in earlier thrusts remain within the territory. The Egyptians assert that the Israelis are limited to an enclave of about three to four miles from their bridgehead around Deversoir, with some penetrations extending out to a distance of seven miles. Because of the mobile warfare fought in this area, where occupation of territory was not a prime concern, much of the area is still contested and demarcation between opposing forces is unclear.

15. On the east bank, the Israelis conceded Egyptian gains of about five to six miles beyond the canal, with the Israelis holding a bridgehead in the central sector between the Great Bitter Lake and Ismailia.

THE SYRIAN FRONT

16. Activity along the Syrian front last night was limited to Israeli defensive patrols flown over northern Israel, southern Lebanon, and the Golan Heights. Israeli Skyhawks attacked Arab ground positions along the Golan Heights this morning

25X1

25X1

25X1

17. Reporting indicates the Syrians have a different view of yesterday's fighting than the Israelis. The Syrians claim heavy fighting occurred on Mount Hermon, the 9,232 foot high peak north of the Golan Heights. Israeli commandos reinforced by paratroopers were reportedly destroyed by Arab forces which were reinforced by air dropped soldiers and ammunition. Elsewhere along the northern front the Syrians claim they destroyed 30 Israeli tanks, three helicopters, 11 fighter-bombers, and a large number of mechanized and various other types of vehicles.

18. A high ranking Israeli military official, however, said that the Israelis conducted "patrol activity" on Mount Hermon yesterday. He added that activity elsewhere on the Syrian front yesterday was insignificant. Syrian aircraft losses yesterday, according to this source, were eight MIG-21s, two MIG-17s, and two helicopters. 25X1

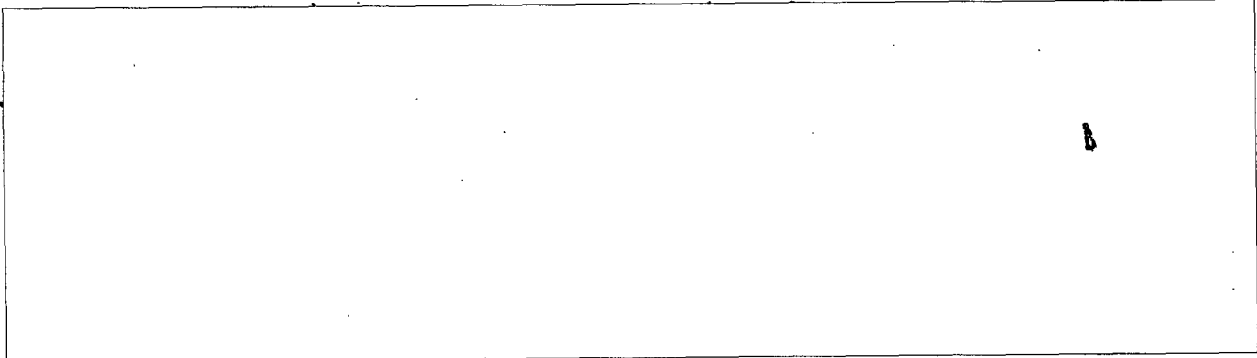
OIL

21. On 21 October the Persian Gulf state of Dubai became the eighth Arab state to halt the flow of oil to the US. Dubai is imposing the ban because of "United States support for Israeli aggression".

No Objection To Declassification 2009/07/24 : NLN-NSC-665-2-4-1

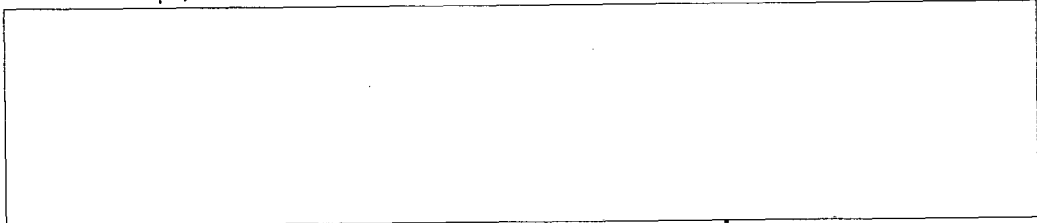
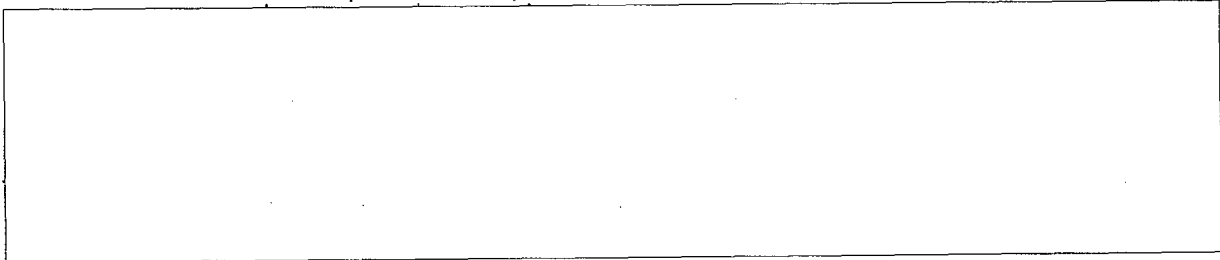
and warned the same step would be taken against other countries supporting Israel. Most of Dubai's oil goes to western Europe and Japan. Earlier in the day three other Gulf states--Bahrain, Kuwait, and Qatar--announced they were cutting off oil supplies to the US.

22. In Baghdad, the ruling council announced that Royal Dutch Shell's 23.75 percent share in the Basrah Oil company was being nationalized because of the Netherlands' "hostile attitude" toward the Arab cause. Meanwhile, in Damascus there was a call from the Anti-Israeli Boycott Office for punitive measures against American and Dutch firms allegedly helping the Israeli war effort.



LIBYA

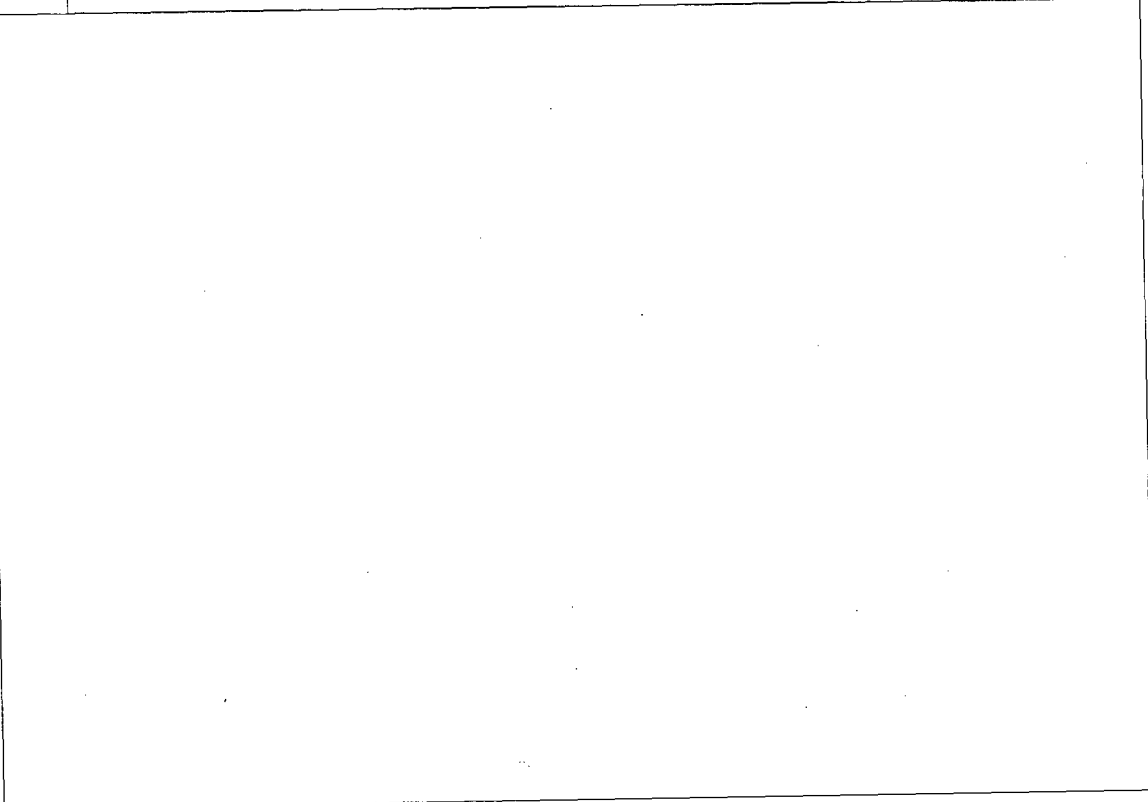
24. The Libyan government is prepared to pay the full price of a Phantom or Skyhawk jet fighter to any Israeli pilot who lands his aircraft in any Arab country, according to Al Ahram. The Libyans would pay half price if the aircraft lands damaged.



25X1

No Objection To Declassification 2009/07/24 : NLN-NSC-665-2-4-1

25X1



LATE ITEMS

28. A semi-official Baghdad press service reports that informed Arab sources say President Kosygin arrived in Cairo this morning.

29. The official Iraqi news agency reported this morning that Iraq has rejected the UN cease-fire resolution. An official government spokesman said Iraq does not consider itself a party to a cease-fire or negotiations with Israel.

25X1

