CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 30 October 1973 INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM State Dept. review MIDDLE EAST Situation Report Number 93 (as of 0630 EST) THE MILITARY SITUATION GENERAL (All times cited in military paragraphs are Cairo/Tel Aviv time, unless otherwise specified.) 1. Quiet prevailed on both fronts during the night and early morning. Israeli aircraft began their defensive fighter patrols and reconnaissance flights at dawn.	•
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•	PRISONERS OF WAR
	10. Egypt today will provide the International Red Cross (IRC) with a list of Israeli prisoners it holds, according to the authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Ahram. Cairo on 16 October released the names of 46 Israeli prisoners and has allowed Red Cross delegates to visit a few severely wounded prisoners. According to a Red Cross spokesman in Geneva, Lebanon has provided the names of two Israeli prisoners. Syria, however, has not released the names of any Israelis it holds.
	ll. According to a USUN Mission cable, Egypt had hoped to pressure Israel into agreeing to relief measures for the Egyptian Third Army by withholding the list of Israeli prisoners. The tactic backfired,

however, with Tel Aviv insisting it would not allow evacuation of Third Army wounded unless a list of Is-

the steadily increasing domestic pressure on the Israeli government over the issue and stem some of the criticism of it for having bowed to US pressure and agreeing to a cease-fire without having obtained a

12. Cairo's decision should relieve some of

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raeli prisoners was forthcoming.

settlement of the prisoner of war question. The Israeli Knesset will hold a special debate today on the prisoner question at the request of the conservative opposition bloc. Defense Minister Dayan is slated to speak.

UNITED NATIONS

13. Secretary-General Waldheim, as a result of discussions held during an informal Security Council meeting on 27 October, has instructed UNEF commander General Sillasyuo immediately to request the commander of the Israeli Armed Forces to return his troops to their 22 October positions, according to a sensitive USUN Mission cable. The first Security Council ceasefire resolution had called for a cessation of hostilities on that date.

MIDDLE EAST NEGOTIATIONS FORMAT

- 14. According to a sensitive USUN Mission cable, a Syrian official volunteered to a mission officer that Syria would be happy to accept the following Middle East peace negotiations format:
 - --a peace conference which could be held anywhere except New York, possibly in Geneva or Istanbul. Negotiations should be under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General who would, however, be a figurehead only;
 - --conference members would include Israel, Syria, Egypt, Jordan, the permanent Security Council members plus some non-aligned states, possibly one representative each from Latin America, Africa, and Asia;
 - -- the US and the USSR would be the real intermediaries between Israel on the one hand and Syria, Egypt and Jordan on the other, with other states participating to satisfy "stature" requirements.

15. The Syrian did not mention Palestinian participation in any way and cautions that it has no way of knowing how closely the Syrian's views may reflect thinking in Damascus.

OIL

- 16. The Dutch are coming under increasing Arab pressure and reprisals for their pro-Israeli stance during the latest Arab-Israeli war. Libya today announced a total ban on oil shipments to the Netherlands, citing the unsatisfactory Dutch response to Tripoli's 19 October request for an explanation for the "hostile" Dutch attitude toward the Arab cause in the war. The Libyans added that any country which re-exports Libyan oil to Holland will face a similar ban.
- with a total oil embargo unless the government agrees to issue a statement (1) denouncing Israeli aggression, (2) supporting the Palestinian's right to self-determination and (3) calling for Israel's withdrawal from Arab territories. According to the US Embassy at The Hague, the Dutch response was low key and did not directly answer the Saudi demarche. Holland is an important oil processing and distribution center for western Europe and an oil embargo could have farreaching effects.

19. According to a Tokyo newspaper, Kuwait has ordered the Kuwait Oil Company, jointly owned by British

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	Petroleum and Guif Oil, to reduce crude oil production by 30 percent from the September level. Kuwait had earlier ordered a 10 percent cutback.
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Ļ.	CHINA-SYRIA
	21. During the week of 15 October the Syrian delegate to the UN approached the Chinese to ask for arms assistance, according to sensitive information re-
	celved from a Syrian diplomat on 26 October. The Syrian reportedly indicated a willingness to forego further Soviet aid if Peking could fill the gap. The Chinese
	reacted negatively, stating they only had "light arms" of the kind supplied to North Vietnam, and that in any case the long distance between China and the Middle East made such assistance impossible.
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An Israeli concentration near Ismailia is opposed by an Egyptian unit south of the Cairo Ismailia road so the Israelis do not occupy all the territory up to that road. The Israelis, however, have operated throughout this area and soon after their crossing to the west bank they raided Abu Suwayr airfield north of the road. Since then the Israelis have claimed the ability to interdict the road, although they may not have physically blocked it. The present Israeli lines do not extend as far west as the territory they had claimed to control in the days following their incursion. One of their three initial thrusts leads southwest toward Jabal al Jufrah where the Israelis said they engaged Egyptian forces. Operations in this area since then are unclear, but the Israelis apparently had turned their attention—and most of their forces—to the south and to Sucz City. The Israelis say they are not concerned about Egyptian forces west of their salient and they apparently drew back slightly from their salient and they apparently drew back slightly from their penetrations to the west as they turned to the south. SYRIAN FRONT	Κ1 <u> </u>	• * *	110 Objection 10 Decides incution 2000/00/27 : 14E/4-1400-000-	3-0-0	
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	Despite <u>differences batween positions</u> claim	med by
	the Israelis do not exceed the indeterminate area between the	they
	sides. Throughout the Syrian front both sides a to be separated by distances of at least a mile.	ppear
	forces are also deployed in a manner consistent of	with a
	cease-fire. As an indication of the stability of front, there are reports that the Israelis are more	arking
	their front lines with empty petrol barrels and blocks.	stone
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