

Peace between Israel & Syria

peace between them. The peace will respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity. The Parties agree to the

taken in 1967, in accordance with the "land for peace" formula, to a withdrawal of June 4, 1967. The withdrawal was completed over a period of 18 months with the final stage and declaring an end to the withdrawal.

Syria and Lebanon, the two tracks approach and in signing peace agreements with Israel.

Syria and Lebanon with other parties along the borders with Israel with the aim of

between the parties during previous negotiations [Security Arrangements] including the presence of limited forces on both sides.

נספח ב: מכתבו של רונלד לאודר לנשיא ארה"ב ביל קלינטון
מתאריך 12 בנובמבר '99 שמפרט את ההסכמות אשר הושגו בין
ישראל לסוריה ומופיעות בספר בעמודים 196-197

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The Honorable William J. Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington D.C. 20500

November 12, 1999

Dear Mr. President,

It appears that some misunderstandings have arisen regarding some of the issues we discussed in our last meeting. In order to be of assistance in clarifying these matters, I have meticulously reviewed all the records of the hours we spent in those intensive five weeks of meetings about relations between Syria and Israel during the summer and fall of 1998. I would like to share with you the last positions of both sides which reflect where our efforts ended.

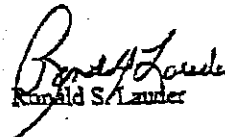
While great progress was made, the talks were left at a crucial juncture and were not completed because the security zones between Syria and Israel could not be finalized until a map of the June 4, 1967 line was provided by Israel.

During the process, there was much discussion and exchanges of views and, as you can well imagine, the two parties were very far apart on some issues. However, as the talks proceeded, most of those differences were narrowed and real progress on many previously unresolved issues were made.

As I mentioned to you, some of the points dated August 29, 1998, that I shared with you in our previous meeting, were never accepted by Syria. In subsequent visits, we reached agreement on the points attached in the letter. I believe these points still need to be finalized by defining the security zones on both sides of the border.

I am also sending you the points that were agreed to by both sides on September 12, 1998, in the hope that they will assist you and your Administration in your pursuit of a lasting peace between Israel and Syria. I am ready to further clarify any remaining questions in regard to my efforts and to do all that I can to assist you in obtaining the goal we share of peace between Israel and her neighbors.

Sincerely,


Ronald S. Lauder

נספח א: NON-PAPER בנושא המטרות והעקרונות כפי שהוסכם
בין ראש הממשלה רבין ונשיא סוריה אסד בשנת 1995.
תהליך הכנת המסמך מופיע בעמודים 170-171

AIMS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

AIMS

- 1) The most important priority is to reduce, if not, eliminate the danger of surprise attack.
- 2) Prevent or minimize friction on a daily basis along the boundary.
- 3) Reduce the danger for large scale attack, invasion or major war.

PRINCIPLES

- 1) Security is a legitimate need for both sides. No claim of security, or a guarantee for it, should be achieved at the expense of the security of the other side.
- 2) Security arrangements should be equal, mutual, and reciprocal on both sides, with equal [in cases of geographic difficulties being approached or addressed as follows] particularly insofar as geography and difficulties with geography are concerned, being as follows:

The purpose of the security arrangements is to ensure equality in overall security in the context of a state of peace between Syria and Israel. If, during the negotiations on security arrangements, it appears that the implementation of equality in principle insofar as geography is concerned with regard to a particular arrangement is impossible or too difficult, the experts of the two sides will discuss the difficulty of this particular arrangement and resolve it either by modifying it (which includes supplementing or subtracting from) or by mutually agreeing to a satisfactory solution.

- 3) The two sides acknowledge that security arrangements should be arrived at through mutual agreement and, as such, should be consistent with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each side.
- 4) Security arrangements should be confined to the relevant areas on both sides of the boundary between the two countries.

2) security arrangements should be ^{involvement} equal, mutual and reciprocal on both sides with equal particularly insofar as geography is concerned.
The cases of geographic difficulties being addressed as follows:

10/15/95