Original FOIA Number: 2003-0260-F

2nd FOIA Number:

3rd FOIA Number:

4th FOIA Number:

5th FOIA Number:

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records

Office: Records Management, White House Office of (WHORM)

Series: Subject File - C.F.

Scanned/Unscanned:

WHORM Category Code: **FO009**

WHORM Category Name: **Treaties**

Document Number: **020319**

Alpha File Name:

COPY

C. F.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/S PROFILE

RECORD ID: 8901652
RECEIVED: 14 MAR 89 07

020319

TO: CICCONI, J

FROM: HUGHES

DOC DATE: 24 MAR 89
SOURCE REF: F8009

KEYWORDS: EGYPT
MIDDLE EAST
ISRAEL
PUBLIC STATEMENTS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR PRES STATEMENT RE 10TH ANNIV OF EGYPT - ISRAEL PEACE TREATY

ACTION: HUGHES SGD MEMO DUE DATE: 17 MAR 89 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HAASS LOGREF: 8901479 8902024

FILES: WH NSCIF: CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO
HAASS
WELCH

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 12958, SEC 3.4 (B) September 11, 2006
By Cap NARA, Date 2/25/08

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY ED DATE BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSAPK CLOSED BY: NSTAS DOC 4 OF 4

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
NSC/S PROFILE

RECORD ID: 8901652
RECEIVED: 14 MAR 89 07

TO: SCOWCROFT

FROM: LEVITSKY, M

DOC DATE: 20 MAR 89
SOURCE REF: 8905884

KEYWORDS: EGYPT
MIDDLE EAST
ISRAEL
PUBLIC STATEMENTS

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR PRES STATEMENT RE 10TH ANNIV OF EGYPT - ISRAEL PEACE TREATY

ACTION: ADD-ON / MEMO FOR SCOWCROFT DUE DATE: 17 MAR 89 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: HAASS LOGREF: 8901479

FILES: WH NSCIF: CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION	FOR CONCURRENCE	FOR INFO
~~HUTCHINGS~~ HAASS	CHARLES	PERITO
	POPADIUK	RODMAN
		WORKING

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 12958, SEC 3.4 (B) September 11, 2006
By Cap NARA, Date 2/25/08

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSAPK CLOSED BY: DOC 2 OF 2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

KGB 3/21/89

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

March 24, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES W. CICCONI

FROM G. PHILIP HUGHES

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on the Tenth Anniversary of the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty

The tenth anniversary of the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty falls on Easter Sunday, March 26. As the first such treaty between Israel and an Arab nation, the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty represents the crowning achievement of the Camp David Accords and a central bulwark of U.S. policy.

The U.S. was instrumental in this historic achievement, and it would be appropriate -- and expected -- that we commemorate this occasion with a statement from the President (Tab A).

We recommend release of the statement from the President on Friday, March 24. Although this precedes the anniversary, the timing would be understandable given the Easter weekend.

Attachment

Tab A Presidential Statement

cc Marlin Fitzwater

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Ten years ago, representatives of Egypt and Israel met here, in the presence of American witnesses, to sign a treaty that transformed the political map of the Middle East. Of course, I speak of the peace agreement ending over thirty years of war between Egypt and Israel.

The treaty was the product of vision, statesmanship, courage and persistence on the part of all the participants. Anwar Sadat's historic trip to Jerusalem illustrated dramatically how one man could raise his nation above the hostility and isolation the Arab states showed Israel for over three decades. Menachem Begin's response demonstrated the courage to overcome fears and obstacles in pursuit of a larger goal. And the American team pursued every lead toward peace and contributed critically to the process begun by previous Administrations.

Recognizing the historic achievement of ten years ago, however, turns our minds toward the still more daunting challenges ahead. If we wish truly to honor those whose bravery and hard work made possible the peace treaty, we need to complete the work they began. We must commit ourselves, as Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin did, to fresh thinking.

The Middle East today remains a dangerous and volatile area. Deep-seated hostilities and legitimate security concerns frustrate efforts to expand the peace. And yet there are hopeful signs. The desire to find a peaceful settlement is increasingly widespread. There is also a growing understanding that a settlement can be reached which both satisfies Israel's security needs and addresses the legitimate political rights of the Palestinians. What worked in the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty -- negotiations based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 -- can work as the basis for a wider, lasting peace.

This Administration is committed to this goal. We must be patient, but we must never stop trying. The search for peace will continue to animate our discussions with good friends from Egypt, Israel and other Middle Eastern countries as they visit here or as we visit there. The best way to do honor to those who gave us the treaty of peace with Israel and Egypt would be to bring peace to the entire Middle East.

I am most pleased to sign today this resolution which accords the official recognition of the United Sates Government to the historic accomplishment of a Treaty of Peace between Israel and Egypt signed in Washington, D.C. on March 26, 1979.

# # # #

~~UNCLASSIFIED WITH CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

THROUGH: RICHARD N. HAASS RH

FROM: C. DAVID WELCH CDW

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on the Tenth Anniversary of the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty

The tenth anniversary of the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty falls on Easter Sunday, March 26. You have agreed to commemorate the anniversary by a Presidential statement (Tab A). Since there is no convenient occasion for the issuance of the statement (a joint resolution did not make it through the Senate in time), the best recourse would be for it to be released on Friday, March 24.

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Philip Hughes to send a memorandum to Jim Cicconi (Tab I) recommending issuance of a statement by the President on Friday, March 24.

Approve ✓ Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Memo to Jim Cicconi
Tab A Presidential Message

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 12958, SEC 3.4 (B) September 11, 2006
By Cap NARA, Date 2/25/08

UNCLASSIFIED UPON
REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED
ATTACHMENTS
Cap 2/25/08

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet
(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	To Brent Scowcroft Re: Tenth Anniversary of Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty (1 pp.)	3/20/89	(b)(1)	C

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Records Management, White House Office of (WHORM)
Series: Subject File - C.F.
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.: FO009
File Location: 020319

Date Closed:	2/25/2008	**OA/ID Number:**	00002-001
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2003-0260-F	**Appeal Case #:**	
Re-review Case #:		**Appeal Disposition:**	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		**Disposition Date:**	
AR Case #:		**MR Case #:**	
AR Disposition:		**MR Disposition:**	
AR Disposition Date:		**MR Disposition Date:**	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
(b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
(b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
(b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
(b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES W. CICCONI

FROM G. PHILIP HUGHES

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement on the Tenth Anniversary of the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty

The tenth anniversary of the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty falls on Easter Sunday, March 26. As the first such treaty between Israel and an Arab nation, the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty represents the crowning achievement of the Camp David Accords and a central bulwark of U.S. policy.

The U.S. was instrumental in this historic achievement, and it would be appropriate -- and expected -- that we commemorate this occasion with a statement from the President (Tab A).

We recommend release of the statement from the President on Friday, March 24. Although this precedes the anniversary, the timing would be understandable given the Easter weekend.

Attachment

Tab A Presidential Statement

cc Marlin Fitzwater

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Ten years ago, representatives of Egypt and Israel met here, in the presence of American witnesses, to sign a treaty that transformed the political map of the Middle East. Of course, I speak of the peace agreement ending over thirty years of war between Egypt and Israel.

The treaty was the product of vision, statesmanship, courage and persistence on the part of all the participants. Anwar Sadat's historic trip to Jerusalem illustrated dramatically how one man could raise his nation above the hostility and isolation the Arab states showed Israel for over three decades. Menachem Begin's response demonstrated the courage to overcome fears and obstacles in pursuit of a larger goal. And the American team pursued every lead toward peace and contributed critically to the process begun by previous Administrations.

Recognizing the historic achievement of ten years ago, however, turns our minds toward the still more daunting challenges ahead. If we wish truly to honor those whose bravery and hard work made possible the peace treaty, we need to complete the work they began. We must commit ourselves, as Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin did, to fresh thinking.

The Middle East today remains a dangerous and volatile area. Deep-seated hostilities and legitimate security concerns frustrate efforts to expand the peace. And yet there are hopeful signs. The desire to find a peaceful settlement is increasingly widespread. There is also a growing understanding that a settlement can be reached which both satisfies Israel's security needs and addresses the legitimate political rights of the Palestinians. What worked in the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty -- negotiations based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 -- can work as the basis for a wider, lasting peace.

This Administration is committed to this goal. We must be patient, but we must never stop trying. The search for peace will continue to animate our discussions with good friends from Egypt, Israel and other Middle Eastern countries as they visit here or as we visit there. The best way to do honor to those who gave us the treaty of peace with Israel and Egypt would be to bring peace to the entire Middle East.

I am most pleased to sign today this resolution which accords the official recognition of the United Sates Government to the historic accomplishment of a Treaty of Peace between Israel and Egypt signed in Washington, D.C. on March 26, 1979.

##

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

Ten years ago, representatives of Egypt and Israel met here, in the presence of American witnesses, to sign a treaty that transformed the political map of the Middle East. The peace agreement they signed ended over thirty years of war between Egypt and Israel.

The treaty was the product of vision, statesmanship, courage and persistence on the part of all the participants. Anwar Sadat's historic trip to Jerusalem illustrated dramatically how one man could raise his nation above the hostility and isolation the Arab states showed Israel for over three decades. Menachem Begin's response demonstrated the courage to overcome fears and obstacles in pursuit of a larger goal. And the American team pursued every lead toward peace and contributed critically to the process begun by previous Administrations.

Recognizing the historic achievement of ten years ago, however, turns our minds toward the still more daunting challenges ahead. If we wish truly to honor those whose bravery and hard work made possible the peace treaty, we need to complete the work they began. We must commit ourselves, as Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin did, to fresh thinking.

The Middle East today remains a dangerous and volatile area. Deep-seated hostilities and legitimate security concerns frustrate efforts to expand the peace. And yet there are hopeful signs. The desire to find a peaceful settlement is increasingly widespread. There is also a growing understanding that a settlement can be reached which both satisfies Israel's security needs and addresses the legitimate political rights of the Palestinians. What worked in the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty -- negotiations based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 -- can work as the basis for a wider, lasting peace.

This Administration is committed to this goal. We must be patient, but we must never stop trying. The search for peace will continue to animate our discussions with good friends from Egypt, Israel and other Middle Eastern countries as they visit here or as we visit there. The best way to do honor to those who gave us the treaty of peace with Israel and Egypt would be to bring peace to the entire Middle East.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Ten years ago, representatives of Egypt and Israel met here, in the presence of American witnesses, to sign a treaty that transformed the political map of the Middle East. Of course, I speak of the peace agreement ending over thirty years of war between Egypt and Israel.

The treaty was the product of vision, statesmanship, courage and persistence on the part of all the participants. Anwar Sadat's historic trip to Jerusalem illustrated dramatically how one man could raise his nation above the hostility and isolation the Arab states showed Israel for over three decades. Menachem Begin's response demonstrated the courage to overcome fears and obstacles in pursuit of a larger goal. And the American team, led by my predecessor, Jimmy Carter, pursued every lead toward peace and contributed critically to the process begun by previous Administrations.

Recognizing the historic achievement of ten years ago, however, turns our minds toward the still more daunting challenges ahead. If we wish truly to honor those whose bravery and hard work made possible the peace treaty, we need to complete the work they began. We must commit ourselves, as Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin did, to fresh thinking.

The Middle East today remains a dangerous and volatile area. Deep-seated hostilities and legitimate security concerns frustrate efforts to expand the peace. And yet there are hopeful signs. The desire to find a peaceful settlement is increasingly widespread. There is also a growing understanding that a settlement can be reached which both satisfies Israel's security needs and addresses the legitimate political rights of the Palestinians. What worked in the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty -- negotiations based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 -- can work as the basis for a wider, lasting peace.

This Administration is committed to this goal. We must be patient, but we must never stop trying. The search for peace will continue to animate our discussions with good friends from Egypt, Israel and other Middle Eastern countries as they visit here or as we visit there. I can think of no better way to do honor to those who gave us the treaty of peace with Israel and Egypt than to bring peace to the entire Middle East. Today, ten years after this historic accomplishment, I dedicate myself and my Administration to this end.

# # #

National Security Council
The White House

PROOFED BY: REB LOG # 1652

URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____ SYSTEM (PRS) NSC INT

BYPASSED WW DESK: _____ DOCLOG 27. A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Perito	1	Bob	A
Philip Hughes	2	JPH	
Bob Gates	3		
Brent Scowcroft	4	✓	
Philip Hughes	5	✓	
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	6	JC 3/24	D
NSC Secretariat	7		N

A = Action I = Information D = Dispatch R = Retain N = No further Action

cc: VP Sununu Other _____

COMMENTS Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

See change in
Tab I

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORD ID: 8901652

ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC	ACTION OFFICER
001	HAASS
002	WELCH
003	SCOWCROFT
004	

CAO	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED
Z	89031407	PREPARE MEMO FOR SCOWCROFT
Z	89032107	ADD-ON / MEMO FOR SCOWCROFT
Z	89032114	FOR DECISION
X	89032419	HUGHES SGD MEMO

DECLASSIFIED
White House Guidelines
E.O. 12958, SEC 3.4 (B) September 11, 2006
By Cap NARA, Date 2/25/08