14

מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ ירושלים

נציגות/מחלקה: מצ"ו

שם התיק: אורהב - שטחים

נפתח ב: 11.89 נסגר ב: 12.89

כרך:

מס. תיק: 9912/4

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

טופס מברק

דף 1 מתוך 1 דפים
סווג בטחוני: גלוי
דחיפות : מיידי
תאריך וז"ח : 29/12/89
מס' מברק : 671

אל: המשרד

אל: הסברה מידע. מז"ח 2

זוגבי גלבוי

קבלנו פניות טלפוניות ביחס לנ"ל שנעצר היום במחנה הפליטים דהיישה והועבר למעצר בחברון.

מס' ת.ז.: 979721099

אנא חבריקו מירב הפרטים.

-12-

10:30 אל הסברה 2 ועתים 2

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

20609 תאריך : 28.12.89

** יוצא שמור
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חוזט:20609,12
אל:ווש/1125,לונדון/493
מ-:המשרד,תא:281289,זח:1511,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:מזתים
נד:ש

שמור/מיידי
מ.ח. 346

יהודית ורנאי דרנגר ווש. מברקכם 513 מ-21 דנא.
בועז מודעי לונדון מברקכם 208 מ-21 דנא.

ABED ABDEL RAZIK SALEH EL-AJRAMI - אח בביה"ח בעזה. הנ"ל
נעצר בג'בליה ב-26.11.89.
כלוא בכלא עזה על פעילות חבלנית עוינת. עצור לפני משפט.

ללונדון בלבד: גב' דבי בארנס ג'ונס משג' בריטניה התענינה
מסרנו לה הפרטים דלעיל.

מז"ת 2, מצפ"א, הסברה/מידע

ש

תפ: אירו1,אירו2,בנצור,מצפא,סולטן,מזתים,רביב,הסברה

104.30

[illegible]

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

19834 תאריך : 27.12.89

** יוצא סודי
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חוזם:12,19834
אל:נ/1158,בטחון/994
מ-:המשרד,תא:271289,זח:1613,דח:ב,סג:10
תח:@ גס:משפט
נד:@

בהול/סודי

310

נאו"ם - יוחנן ביין

דע: יועה"מ איו"ש/מתאם הפעולות בשטחים

מראוון בישארה סאבה

1. יש נכונות עקרונית לשחררו ולאפשר לו להגר לארה"ב, זאת בתנאי שיגיש בקשה לכך באמצעות עו"ד.

2. הואיל והדבר צריך להתבצע לפני 1.1.90 ואין קשר כאן עם משפחתו, מציעים בלשכה המשפטית באיו"ש שתגיד לנורמן לדאוג לכך שמשפחתו בראמללה תגיש בקשה דחופה באמצעות עו"ד. רצוי עוד היום.

3. לידיעתך בלבד: שיחרורו יותנה בכך שלא יחזור לאיזור משך תקופה ארוכה (שתקבע ע"י ביהמ"ש).

אלן בייקר

לש

104.50

תפ: סולטן,מזתים,בנצור,מצפא,סייבל,משפט

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

20047 תאריך : 28.12.89

** נכנס שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:12,20047
אל:המשרד
יעדים:בטחון/1009,מצב/1823
מ-:נ',נ:777,תא:271289,זח:1700,ח:ו,סג:שמ
תוא:ב אט:משפט
נר:ב

שמור/בהול לבוקר

9975. 120.01/סאבה.

אל:אלן ביקר-משפט.

רע:ירדה'מ' איר'ש/מתאם הפעולות בשטחים.

מאת:יוחנן ביין-נאומ'.

מרוואן בישארה סאבה.

למברקכם 1158 (חוזם 19834).

1. התקשרתי עם נורמן מיד עם הגיע מברקכם הבהול (שעה 1410 -2100 שעונכם).
מודה מעומק ליבו על המחווה והירידות 'שלא ישכח לנצח'.

2. נורמן התקשר מיד למשפחה ברמאללה - גם הם מודים ויפנו מיד בבוקר (28.12) לממשל עם עורך הדין שלהם.

3. מציע, כדי למנוע אי הבנות, שתתקשרו גם אתם עם ההורים לוריס וג'אק סאבה ברמאללה טלפון 02/953-224.

4. מתברר עתה - משיחת נורמן עם המשפחה - שתוקף האשרה לארה'ב הוא עד 17 בינואר, חוזר 17 בינואר.

יוחנן ביין-נאומ'.

אל:

הפ: טולמן,מזתים,בנצור,מצפא,טייבל,משפט,ברנע,ארבל27

מעניין
לא טיפול.
בלשון שהמשרד שלו.
נסיר.
11.

מדינת ישראל
שרותי בריאות הציבור

כט' בכסלו תש"ן
27 דצמבר 1989

אירוש/כללי

לכבוד
מר יוסף למדן
מנהל המחלקה לצפון אמריקה
משרד החוץ - הקריה
ירושלים.
א.נ.

הנדון: הצעה לפרוייקט פיתוח שרותי בריאות בשטחים

אני משמש במשרד הבריאות כמתאם פעולות בריאות בשטחים. לאחרונה הייתי במשרד הבריאות במדינת ניו-יורק בתפקיד שתואם עם משרד הבריאות הישראלי. הוזמנתי ע"י שגרירות הישראלית בוושינגטון להציג קידום בריאות בשטחים לעוזרי קונגרס, עובדי אייפק ונציגי ארגונים יהודיים במהלך הביקור נפגשתי עם העוזרת של קונגרסמן הנרי ווקסמן. ולאחר דיון הכנתי הצעה לפרוייקטים בבריאות באיוש ועזה, בנושאים שכבר אושרו ע"י גורמים המתאימים בארץ.

לאחרונה הופיע בעיתון שיש הגדלת הסעיף בתקציב לעזרת חוץ של ארה"ב שמיועד לפרוייקטים משותפים בין ישראלים וערבים מצריים הסעיף שבוזמה של מר ווקסמן.

הייתי מבקש להבהיר האם יש בסעיף הנ"ל אישור לפרוייקטים כולל הרחבת רפואה ראשונית בארו"ש ועזה ולהמשך השתלמות של רופאים וסגל הרפואי במוסדות בישראל.

רצ"ב העתק של מכתבי וההצעה בנדון.

ב ב ר כ ה

גאלצ'ינסקי

דר' ת. טולצ'ינסקי
מתאם פעולות בריאות בשטחים
ומנהל רפואה מונעת אישית וקהילתית

November 1, 1989

Ms. Wendy Senor
Legislative Assistant (Foreign Policy)
to Congressman Henry A. Waxman
2418 Rayburn Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
Fax (202) 225-4099

Dear Ms. Senor:

I enjoyed meeting with you on October 13, 1989, and our discussion of health care development and future needs in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

As agreed, I am attaching a copy of the letter I sent to Congressman Waxman in April 1989, which apparently never reached your office.

I am also attaching a preliminary draft of a letter which outlines two major health projects which I believe would foster continuation of development of health care in Judaea, Samaria, Gaza, and would contribute to close working relations between Palestinian and Israeli health workers.

I was very encouraged by your positive approach to the problem, and I very much hope something practical will come of this.

Mr. Yoram Ettinger of the Israeli Embassy has indicated that he would do everything he can to assist and ease the way through the inevitable bureaucratic stages. He can be reached at (202) 364-5568 or at home 881-6900.

I will do everything I can to assist this process, and of course would be delighted to prepare any further documentation/proposals that Mr. Waxman may need. As you know, I'm in Albany until December 1, 1989 at (518) 474-5449 or at home 463-1151, and with Dr. Axelrod's agreement, would be able to meet with you and colleagues again if you think this would be helpful.

Thank you for your interest and support in this.

Sincerely,

T.H. Tulchinsky, M.D., MPH
Visiting Associate Professor
School of Public Health, SUNY Albany

cc: David Axelrod, M.D., Commissioner
Yoram Ettinger, Embassy of Israel

October 27, 1989

DRAFT.

Mr. Lee Hamilton
Chairman Europe-Middle East Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

RE: Middle East Regional Cooperation -
Foreign Aid Bill 1990-1991
Allocation

Dear Mr. Hamilton::

Further to our many discussions on this subject, I would like to bring forward for our joint consideration some new ideas for the 1990-1991 allocation under the Middle East Regional Cooperation element of the Foreign Aid Bill.

I am of the view that this appropriation should serve to foster personal and programmatic contact of Palestinian and Israeli health professionals, and at the same time, serve to contribute to improved health care for the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza. This would not necessarily impinge on projects funded through the existing Egypt-Israel-USA research projects, but would be funded over a period of years through an increased allocation, or in the event of no increase in total allocation, by a partial shift in priorities. The allocation should be clearly earmarked in the bill in order to ensure implementation as intended and avoid bureaucratication of the implementation.

The two projects that I am suggesting are first, an expansion of primary health care in the West Bank/Judae and Samaira, and second, training programs for health care personnel from the West Bank and Gaza utilizing Israeli teaching resources, both as part of the overall development of health care for the Palestinian population of the areas. I think that these are both feasible as they are based on already successful experience in both these vital need areas for health care. They also build upon, and advance cooperative projects with proven track records of active cooperation between Palestinians and Israelis. They also have the active support of the appropriate authorities, and indeed have been the subject of projects initiated and carried out on limited scales with recognized international agencies such as UNICEF, WHO and the UNDP. In other words, our support would promote unilateral cooperation in important health promotion activities already successfully demonstrated, but which need expansion in the context of overall and long-term development of the health situation in the territories.

The project, which I would call Expansion of Primary Health Care (EPHC) could be largely based on the Hebron Project in EPHC and projects

inthe West Bank and Gaza for high risk pregnancy and related health care. The Hebron EPHC project was development since 1985 in cooperation between UNICEF and the Government Health Services of Judea of Samaria. It is now operated fully by the Government Health Service since UNICEF funding was terminated after their usual three year limit. This project was initiated basically by the Hebron District Public Health Office (Chief Medical Officer - Dr. Abdul Majidelzer) and a representative of the Israeli Ministry of Health (Dr. Ted Tulchinsky). It arose during deliberations of the Joint Committee on Health Services Planning in 1985, and was outlined in the 1985 report of that Committee.

With a UICEF grant, a pilot phase of the project was initiated for four small villages in Hebron district in 1985/86. The four villages selected by the Hebron Public Health Office nominated young women high school graduates as candidates to be trained for six months as Village Health Workers (VHWs), to carry out a HouseHold Survey (HHS) in all homes in the village, and to operate Village Health Rooms (VHRs) in the village. The VHWs job description includes the HHS, recruiting pregnant women and infants in the village to attend the VHR for preventive health care, to follow up on high risk mothers and children in the village, to keeprecords on all registrants, to coordinate and assist the biweekly visits of a doctor/nurse team from the Hebron Public Health Office, and to carry out a wide variety of educational, sanitation and other health promotional activities within the village.

In preparation for and during the pilot phase a great deal of preparatory work was carried out in designing and testing appropriate infant and prenatal care records, the household survey, job descriptions, a training manual (in Arabic), planning, supply and setting up of the VHR's, and their support systems. In 1986, a second phase of the project was carried out with the training of 24 new Village Health Workers from small villages in Hebron district which applied for participation in the program. In late 198, 22 new Village Health Rooms were opened, and in 1987 phase three of the project was initiated with training a new group of 24VHW's. By late 1987, 50 VHR's were in operation, and they have continued to serve the people of their villages regularly, and without interruption despite the "intifoda," and transfer of the project from UNICEF funding to the Government Health Service.

The average population of these villages is 800 persons. Evaluation of the project is in process with a focus on prenatal and infant care. Preliminary assessments on some 500 pregnancies looked after in the VHRs have shown very high participation rates in prenatal care mainly beginning in the second trimester of pregnancy, with an average of five visits, with very high percentages of pregnant women taking iron/folate to prevent anemia, getting tetanus immunization and having their delivery in hospitals. The low birth rate (LBW, or percent of births under 2500 grams) rate in this group was six percent, well below rates in even such developed countries as Israel, and the United States (personal communication, T. Tulchinsky, M.D., MPH).

In parallel to this effort, over the past two years there has been much work done by joint Israeli-Palestinian professional committees in both

Judaea/Samaria and Gaza to develop high risk pregnancy screening, referral and follow up systems, as well as district high risk pregnancy clinics to provide the needed support services to the primary care networks, including community based professional birth centers. This High Risk Pregnancy Program, along with the Hebran EPHC project, was the subject of a visit to the area in 1988 by an eminent American physician, Dr. Brian McCarthy, Director of the Perinatal Epidemiology Center at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. McCarthy would be an important resource person to involve in the further development and expansion of Primary Health Care in the Judaea/Samaria and Gaza.

Specifically, I would propose that we fund Expanded Primary Health Care in Judaea/Samaria and Gaza as a trilateral program involving Palestinians professionals who work in the areas and Israelis involved i the project, along with appropriate United States health professionals. To avoid unnecessary bureaucratization of the process, I suggest that this be developed and operated by a small Steering Committee consisting of Dr. Abdul Majid el Zir (The Chief Medical Officer of Hebron). Dr. Ted Tulchinsky (of the Israel Ministry of Health) and Dr. Brian McCarthy (of the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta). Funds earmarked for the project could be channeled through bank accounts in Hebron and Gaza, with signing authority to Dr. Abdul Majid and Dr. Tulchinsky, with administrative support, and appropriate accounting oversight by a United States agency such as AID. It shouldbe quite clear, however, fro the outset that earmarked funding should not be locked up by AID limitations which prevent funding projects which involve government services or personnel, nor in PVOs which might not be interested in promoting trilateral cooperation.

The second major initiative that I recommend is in developing health manpower training of health personnel from government and non-govenrment health services in Judaea Samaria and Gaza in Israeli teaching institutions. There is solid evidence of a major breakthrough in this area since 1985, which has been slowed but certainly not stopped since 1987. Major fall time training programs which have been carried out, and had very positive impact on developing health services in the areas include the 2 1/2-3 1/2 year training program for 25 anesthetists, and for some twenty other specialties in a variety of different Israeli teaching hospitals, as well as the nine Public Health graduates of the Hadassah-Hebrew University MPH program at the School of Public Health. The anesthesia project was funded by the UNDP and the Government Health Services, and was a major breakthrough in the kind of cooperation I think we should be fostering between Palestinians and Israelis. Experience has shown that it is far more practical to train large numbers of Palestinain doctors, nurses, midwives, sanitarians, administrators and statisticians close to home, in languages they know, and in an environment which has an emotional commitment to support them in their learning stages. It is quite clear to me that the impressive variety of full time and part time training activities carried out in recent years should be encouraged and fostered by outside interested parties such as the United States. Even in this year, 1989, there have been a number of fascinating causes carried out including: four months of specialty training for five nurses from Gaza in pediatric and adult oncology, hematology and pediatric surgery; a nine month course for twelve midwives from Judaea and Samaria; a 20 day seminary in public

health problem solving (over 4 months) for 33 service doctors, nurses and administrators from Gaza; a course for 25 ambulance drivers from UNRWA, the Red Crescent and Government Health Services from Judaea and Samaria; continuation of a year year long cause (1 day/week) in basic medical sciences for family physicians from Gaza at Beersheba Facility of Medicine.

The willingness and interest of Palestinian and Israeli health workers to carry out such programs is impressive, especially given the difficult political environment, but it is also a hopeful sign that at the level of professional people there is a strong desire to work together to cooperate toward improving health care. I think that the United States should encourage and assist this process, as an investment in peace, through developing working relationships between Palestinians and Israelis for the future.

To develop a trilateral approach that would foster this kind of work, again I suggest a small Steering Committee with administrative powers to develop, fund and oversee such training programs. This could be the same group as suggested for the EPHC project, Dr. Abdul Majid el Ziv, Dr. Tulchinsky and Dr. McCarthy. I suggest that we earmark in the Foreign Aid Bill a sum of $2 million for these two projects, with a commitment to carry this on for at least a three-year period.

The decline in infant mortality in Gaza from over 120/1000 prior to 1967 to under 30/1000 today is an outstanding achievement, as is the virtual elimination of pertussis, tetanus, and polio from these areas. Despite all the media "hype" on the current situation, an important and positive thing has developed over the years. We can help to encourage the simple concept that health can serve as a bridge to peace.

If you are in agreement with the broad outlines of this proposal, I will ask for more detailed staff work and detailed proposals. I look forward to your early response, and that we can together successfully bring this forward to the next stage of approvals.

Let me end this perhaps overlong preliminary letter by saying that I think there is unrecognized and very positive cooperation in health between Palestinian and Israeli health workers, despite the very many difficulties and complexities of the situation that deserves our support.

Yours Sincerely,

Henry A. Waxman
Congressman - California

עבירה מדפו

2

דף מתרן	משרד הבטחון - הקריה - ת"א נר טופס מברק לפקסימיליה	טלפון 217645
אל: משה"ח - השגרירות בוושינגטון - עודד עירן ( )		תאריך חיבור 27.12.89
לידיעת: משה"ח - מנהל מז"ת 2( ) משה"ח - מנהל מצפ"א ( )		דרגת דחיפות מידי
מאת: ע' מתאם הפעולות בשטחים( )		סיווג ביטחוני
סימון המחבר: גמ-13(1)-שג 1014	בהמשך לשלי:	בתשובה לשלך: מברקך 468 מ- 20.12
		שמור

הנדון: אמג'ד ג'בריל טויל

1. המתאם שוחח ביוזמתו ביום 26 דצמ' עם מארק פאריס, והגיב בתמיהה רבה על תוכן דברי קורצר לאנשינו בוושינגטון.

2. המתאם הביע ספק אם קורצר אכן מודע לכל החומר והנתונים שמשרד המתאם מעביר לפאריס בנדון.

3. פאריס חזר והביע את שביעות רצונו מהתשובות שקיבל ואמר כי הדברים נראים לו אמינים, אמיתיים והוגנים, וכי אינו מטיל ברם ספק, ומעריך מאד את העובדה שלא סגרנו עדיין את התיק (בגלל רגישותו המיוחדת של המקרה).

4. פאריס ציין שהוא מדבר עם קורצר לעתים קרובות, וכאשר ידבר איתו שוב יבהיר לו את התמונה.

5. לבקשת מזכיר הממשלה, אנו מציינים שכשהוזכר בפני קורצר כי ההשוד עבר גם בדיקת פוליגרף, טען קורצר באזני מזכיר הממשלה שהדבר לא ידוע לו ואולי היה משנה את התמונה.

מד/רינת

ב ב ר כ ה

משה דיין, סא"ל

עוזר המתאם

104.30 שמי

גבריאל גלבים

1 1

מזכירות הממשלה

ירושלים, כ"ד בכסלו התש"ן
22 בדצמבר 1989

ס ו ד י

אל: מר ש. גורן, מתאם הפעולה ביו"ש ועזה

מאת: מזכיר הממשלה

שלום רב,

הנדון: אמג'ד ג'בריל טויל
בהמשך לשלנו מ-27.10.89
שלכם מ-29.10.89

ראה נא מברקו הלוט של הציר בוושינגטון.

הכוונה היא, ככל הנראה, לפרשת טויל. חזרתי באוזני קורצר על עיקרי התשובה שניתנה בשעתו (כולל הפוליגרף). טענתו היא שכביכול חושדים שידוע לשב"כ שהאיש הרג את ג'בריל. דחיתי זאת; ביקש שהמקרה יישאר פתוח. אודה אם במגעיך עם פאריס תחזור ותשוחח אתו על כך, הגם שבאמת יש לתמוה על העלאת הנושא בדרך זו מחדש.

ב ב ר כ ה,

אליקים רובינשטיין

העתק: המזכיר הצבאי לראש הממשלה
הציר, וושינגטון
מנהל מצפ"א, משרד החוץ

דחיפות:	שגרירות ישראל/וושינגטון טופס פברק	קף: 1 פתון: 2
סווג: שמור		
תאריך וזמן חעבור: 20.12.89 - 13:00	אל: מנהל מזחיים מנהל מצפ"א	
פס' פברק: הפשרד: 468	דע: מזכיר הממשלה	
	פאת: עודד ערן	

אחמד גיברין

בשיחה עם רובינשטיין העלה קרצר את הנושא. אמר שההתרשמות בוושינגטון היא שיש כאן cover-up . לא מדובר על מעורבות הש.ב.כ. אלא של פלשתינאי שהיה קשור לש.ב.כ. התשובה שניתנה עד כה נתקבלה בבוז (Scorn).

רובינשטיין אמר שטיפלנו בנושא במלוא הרצינות ונעשתה בדיקה רצינית של כל ההיבטים. קרצר אמר, שרצוי שנגיע לסיכום וסגירת הפרשה, אבל הם צריכים לקבל תשובה אמינה בנושא.

עודד

ערן

שהיה מעשה גשל גאנשל גלב
בשאר גדבו מלטן גצאים גצבור האגשלה

תפוצה: 36

December 22, 1989

Mr. Moshe Aumann
Consul General
Embassy of Israel
3514 International Drive, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Mr. Aumann:

Pursuant to our converstaion this morning, I have enclosed a copy of my article, "Israel's Right to Deport Palestinian Terrorists from Judea, Samaria, and Gaza," along with the Endnotes to the article. I prepared this article for my International Human Rights course at the Georgetown University Law Center L.L.M. Program. The course was taught by Jonathan T, Fried, a Canadian Foreign Officer who works out of the Canadian Embassy here in Washington, D.C. (his area is congressional relations). I received an "A-" for the article.

I understand from our conversations this morning and this past November 9th that it is not appropriate to use the term "Palestinian," and, rather, that a distinction should be drawn between Jewish Palestinians and Arab Palestinians. In the future, I will be certain to stress this distinction and to emphasize why such a distinction is so significant to settling the conflict(s) in the Middle East region.

As I have mentioned before, I do not wish to be so presumptuous or arrogant as to suggest that I know what is best for Israel. Rather, I simply want to publicize the United States-Israeli shared strategic and moral interests, the long-standing friendship between the United States and Israel, and the many benefits that the United States receives from this friendship. I feel very strongly that the Israeli people alone should be permitted to determine wherein lies their own best interests.

I look upon my involvement with "Americans for a Safe Israel," therefore, as a responsibility -- a responsibility that I wish every American Jew would want to share and fulfill. So please do not feel that anyone needs to thank me. I only wish that I had the financial resources and a greater opportunity to do more for Israel. I will remain in touch. Season's greetings to you and your family.

Cordially,

James Bernstein

James Bernstein
President, Washington, D.C.
Chapter, AFSI

Enclosure

ch 104.3.

27 בדצמבר 1989
20/574

אל: משפט
מאת: הקונב"ל, וושינגטון

104.30 שלום

הנדון: מאמר משפטי על זכות ישראל לגרש טרוריסטים

מצ"ב מאמר בנ"ל שמהותו ורקעו מוסברים במכתבו של מחבר המאמר, המצורף אף הוא.

אני מניח שתמצאו ענין במאמר. לי חשוב במיוחד לדעת אם יש לו ערך הסברתי (או לקטעים מתוכו) : אם כן, אודה לכם על הסבת תשומת-לבנו לכך.

מעבר לכך, יש לי ענין לקבל חוות-דעתכם משום שמחבר המאמר הוא נשיא הסניף הוושינגטוני של ארגון הפעיל בענייננו, והוא מאנשי הקשר שלי כאן.

להערותיכם אחכה. במידה והתיחסותכם למאמר חיובית, שלחו-נא לי העתק ממנו.

בברכה,
משה ארמן

העתק: מצפ"א
הסברה
ציר הסברה, כאן

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

כט' כסלו תש"נ
27, דצמבר 89
מס' 79

אל : הסברה/מידע
מז"ת 2
מאת: הסברה,שגרירות וושינגטון

הנדון: סרוב לשרת ביש"ע

במצורף מכתבה של קרול ווימן, בנושא הסרוב לשרת ביש"ע של החייל עמית לאונוף (LEWENHOFF).

נבקשכם להעביר אלינו מירב המידע בנושא, למען נוכל להשיבה.

ב ב ר כ ה,

עודד בן חיים

העתק: הסברה/מרחבי
מצפ"א

Carol E. Wayman
P.O. Box 210
University of MD
College Park, MD
20742

Moshe Arad, Ambassador to the US
Embassy of Israel
3514 International Dr., NW
Washington, D.C. 20008

November 25, 1989

Dear Mr. Arad,

I am writing on behalf of Private Amit Lewenhoff, a soldier in the IDF who is serving serial imprisonments for his refusal to serve in the occupied territories. Private Lewenhoff is being jailed for the fifth time even though Israel law permits him to refuse immoral and manifestly illegal orders.

The Lewenhoffs chose to live in Israel because of their experience with state terror and facism. Amit's father was jailed for his conscientious objection to serving in the occupied territories. His paternal grandfather survived Aushwitz and his maternal grandfather "disappeared" in Uruguay after being tortured in jail. Ironincally, the Israeli government continues to add to this family's personal experiences of state repression.

I support those Israelis who oppose and protest current Israeli military policies in the occupied territories. I do so proudly on the basis of Jewish morals and ethics.

Sincerely,

Carol E Wayman

Carol E. Wayman

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JERUSALEM

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

Communication department

מחלקת הקשר

פקסימיליה
Facsimile

Date: תאריך:	27/12/89
No. מספר-(נר):	189/ש

To: אל: ארץ הבין הבין לאומי - טאקס - 03-5696564

Att: לידי: גרינה בומן יגב, עליזה

Sender: השולח: מרים מלכין

Number of pages including cover: מספר העמודים כולל העליון: 1

104.30
שלום

Our com. numbers: מספרי התקשורת שלנו: גלבו

Tel: -טל	Telx:	Fax: פקסימיליה:
02-303365	English: 25224 : לועזי	972-2-303367
02-528842	Hebrew: 25241 :עברי	Area code: 91950 :מיקוד

STATE DEPARTMENT: ANNUAL REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Rules of Engagement

IDF soldiers are authorized to open fire with live ammunition in two situations only:

a) When an immediate danger exists to the soldier's life, or to the lives of those the soldier is bound to protect, provided no other course of action is feasible.

The sole object is to put an end to the threat, and firing must cease immediately thereafter.

b) When a person suspected of a grave offence (e.g. murder, manslaughter, bomb throwing, including petrol bombs) directly refuses an express order to halt and attempts to flee.

The sole object is apprehension of the suspect in accordance with established procedures, intended to make the suspect halt without casualties.

In both these cases, the use of live ammunition is sanctioned solely as a last and only resort open to the soldier.

The rules of engagement (copy attached) are based on well-known principles of self-defence in criminal law, and have been in force unchanged since and before the beginning of the "intifada".

2. Allegations of IDF "Death Squads"

In October 1988, Reuters in Jerusalem and other wire-services ran stories alleging the existence of such under-cover squads, ostensibly acting against activists in the uprising.

The IDF Chief of Staff rejected the allegations out of hand in the same month.

There are not and never have been such IDF squads.

All IDF units are bound by the rules of engagement described above.

Execution of suspects is strictly forbidden by Israeli law and the principles of international law adhered to by the IDF in the territories.

3. Investigations of Casualties and Complaints

Every casualty, (death or injury) arising from IDF operations is investigated, at the Regional Command level, by the Military Police, immediately on receipt of a complaint from any source.

The findings are submitted to the Military Advocate of the relevant Command, who gives his opinion regarding further proceedings.

Similarly, every express or implied allegation of execution, no matter how far-fetched, is thoroughly investigated.

The findings and the Military Advocate's opinion are routinely sent to the complainant.

The Military Advocate's opinion is subject to review in appeals to the IDF Military Advocate-General.

The latter's decision on appeal, being administrative, is open to review by the Supreme Court of Israel, sitting as a High Court of Justice.

Many investigations are impeded by lack of cooperation from local residents, often concerning complaints filed by themselves or on their behalf by international organizations.

Residents frequently file false or ficticious complaints, further hampering the work of investigators.

Investigations are also complicated by widespread "body-snatching" by families and friends of the deceased to prevent autopsies.

Since December 1987, over 90 soldiers have been court-martialled for major irregularities - of whom some 80 have been found guilty and sentenced.

Over 500 have been demoted or otherwise disciplined for lesser violations.

4. Palestinian Violence against Palestinians

Palestinian "shock-units" have been active throughout the "intifada".

Organized by leaders of the uprising, their object was and is to enforce, through violence and intimidation, the compliance of local residents with directives, issued by the leadership, including prohibitions on work in Israel, payment of forced "loans", strikes, closure of stores, etc.

Their activities have extended to assassination (and attempted assassinations), mutilization of their victims' bodies, beatings and brutalization of people suspected of cooperating with the authorities or of being unresponsive to the above-mentioned directives.

These units, using inter alia axes, knives and firearms, usually operate wearing masks to prevent identification by their victims and the IDF.

In practice, the IDF finds itself facing real "death-squads", which kill and maim innocent people ruthlessly, destroy property and sow fear and terror.

Thus far, some 150 Palestinians have been killed by Palestinians, and of these, about 120 since May 1989 (when Israel made its peace proposals).

In these circumstances, IDF soldiers have been directed that the rules of engagment also apply to masked individuals where there is reason to suspect that they are about to perpetrate serious crimes or have just done so.

This directive merely clarifies standing orders. It does not change them.

It does not apply to persons wearing veils or disguises of an innocent nature.

5. Treatment of Detainees

Due to the "intifada", the IDF has had to establish additional places of detention, and also a system to transport and escort hundreds of detainees weekly to deliver them to their places of detention and the courts.

In the early months of the uprising, complaints were filed alleging beating of detainees travelling to and from places of detention.

These complaints, as all others, are investigated and if grounds are found, soldiers are put on trial and sentenced.

IDF standing orders forbid the use of force after the objective has been achieved (detention of the suspect and cessation of violent resistance).

These orders were renewed in a command issued by the Chief of Staff in February 1988 and they have been regularly re-iterated and underlined since then.

As regards detainees in transport, steps have been taken to prevent possible mistreatment and to ensure the location and identification of soldiers accompanying the detainees, if need be.

Thus, for example, escort units are commanded by officers, who are carefully briefed to ensure fair and proper treatment of detainees, and to prevent irregularities. Special regulations have been issued regarding such issues as the registration of escort officers, the certification of arrival of detainees at places of detention, and their mandatory medical examination.

As a result, the number of complaints in this regard has decreased significantly.

דחיפות: מיידי	שגרירות ישראל/וושינגטון טופס פברק	קף: 1 פתון: 1
סווג: שמור		
תאריך ונפן תעבור: 27.12.89	אל: מחאפ הפעולה בשטחים.	
פס' פברק: 456	דע: מנהל מזיית 2,מנהל מצפייא.	
הפשרד: 631	פאת: חציר,וושינגטון,	

אמגיד ג'בריל טאויל,שלכם שג,1014.

התקשר קרצר כנראה בעקבות דווח פאריס על שיחתך ע"מ לומר שכל כנובתו הייתה רק לשמר על הנושא "פתוחי" ומאחר ולפאריס יש פגישה עמך מדי כמה שבועות זה נראה כמספק.

ערן.

דחיפות:	שגרירות ישראל/וושינגטון טופס פנוק	דף: 1 פתוח: 2
סווג: שמור		
תאריך ושעת הנעור: 27 בדצמ' 1989 14:20	אל: מצפ"א מדיית הסברה/מידע	
	דע:	כס' פנוק: המשרד: 624
	כאת: ק. לקונגרס	

פגישת הסנטור סיימון - AMAL YASSIN
בהמשך למברקינו בנדון.

רצ"ב מכתב ששיגר הסנטור סיימון לשגריר בנושא AMAL YASSIN.

לא מתבקש ע"י הסנטור מידע נוסף להוציא טיפול מהיר במקרה.

נודה על עדכון המצב המשפטי ומצבה הבריאותי של יאסין.

יהודית ורנאי דרנגר.

יהודית ורנאי דרנגר.

104.30

הנשיא מדינה סנטור מנהיגים רביב הסברה
1 2 1 1 1 2

סייבל משפט
1 1

ב.ס

תפוצה: 36

END

PAUL SIMON
ILLINOIS

COMMITTEES:
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
JUDICIARY
FOREIGN RELATIONS
BUDGET

624 2/2

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

December 21, 1989

His Excellency
Moshe Arad
Ambassador of Israel
3514 International Dr., NW
Washington, DC 20008

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I am writing to inform you of my interest in the fate of Mrs. Amal Yassin, an American citizen who is being detained by Israeli authorities at Maskopiah Prison on suspicion of security law violations.

I understand from information provided by your Embassy (Judy Oranger of your staff has been most helpful) and by the U.S. Consulate General in Jerusalem that Mrs. Yassin's case is still under investigation. While I am not in a position to comment on the substance of the charges that may be brought against her, I am concerned that her case be handled as quickly and leniently as possible, in view of her health problems and her status as the mother of six children, the youngest of whom is only five years old.

Please convey these concerns to the appropriate Israeli authorities. Thank you for your attention and assistance in this matter.

My best wishes.

Cordially,

Paul Simon

Paul Simon
U.S. Senator

PS/jrb

230 S. DEARBORN
(LUCZYNSKI BLDG., 38TH FLOOR)
CHICAGO, IL 60604
312/353-4952

3 WEST OLD CAPITOL PLAZA
SUITE 1
SPRINGFIELD, IL 62701
217/492-4980

8787 STATE ST.
SUITE 212
EAST ST. LOUIS, IL 62203
618/398-7707

250 WEST CHERRY
ROOM 115-B
CARBONDALE, IL 62901
618/457-3653

END

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JERUSALEM

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

מזר 7 13

54146
בלמ"ס/בהול
אהב 91311

אל: אל"מ דודו יהב פאקס - 5696564 - 03

נושא ז"א בשטחים מעסיק רבות אותנו ואת דעת הקהל העולמית. חיילי צה"ל נדרשים לעמוד במשימות קשות ביותר בעת שהותם בשטחים. משימת הכוחות בשטח היא שמירת הסדר הציבורי ובטחונה של האוכלוסיה המקומית, תוך הקפדה על זכויות האדם של אוכלוסיה זו. תנאי אחרון זה מקשה מאוד על עבודת החיילים, שכן אין לשכוח שהמדובר באוכלוסיה אזרחית הנוטלת חלק פעיל בהפרות סדר אלימות, בהן נפגעו קשה ו - נהרגו.

כללי המשחק בהם נוקטים ~~המקומיים~~ הפלשתינאים אינם מתיישבים עם הכללים המקובלים במאבקים מסוג זה: ניצול נשים וילדים לעמוד בראש המהומות וגם לנצלם כחומר אנושי וכמיסתור לצורך פיגוע בחיילי צה"ל.

עובדה היא, שכיום 60% מזריקת האבנים מבוצעת ע"י ילדים שגילם נופל מ - 13 שנים, ומקרים אלה מהווים 85% מכלל הפעילות האלימה בשטחים בימים אלה.

אציין, שהחוק הבינ"ל עוסק לא רק בחובות השלטון, אלא גם בחובות המוטלות על האוכלוסיה המקומית, לרבות הימנעות מנטילת חלק במעשים הפוגעים בכוחות שבשטח והמפרים את הסדר הציבורי.

למרות נסיבות מקשות אלה אנו ערים לנושא כיבוד ז"א וכוחותינו אינם חורגים מכללי המשפט הבינ"ל והאמנות הנוגעות בדבר.

כללי הפתיחה באש ברורים וידועים לכל חייל. בנוסף לדף המפרט כללים אלה המסופק לכל אחד מהחיילים בסדיר ובמילואים, חוזרים המפקדים בשטח ומשננים לחייליהם את הוראות השימוש בנשק חם. הוראות אלה חמורות ומגבילות מאוד, וחייל החורג מהם מובא לדין. כל מקרה של פציעה או הריגת תושב מקומי מאש חיילי צה"ל נבדק לגופו. ברצוני עוד להוסיף כי מאז תחילת ההתקוממות הובאו לדין כ - 90 חיילים על עבירות פתיחה באש, ורק 9 מתוכם נמצאו לא-אשמים; בנוסף, ~~נגד~~ למעלה מ - 500 חיילים ננקטו אמצעים משמעותיים על עבירות מסוג זה. מכאן מובן גם ש"חוליות חיסול" שהאשמות בדבר קיומן כביכול הופצו בתקשורת לא היו ולא נבראו, שכן עצם קיומן אינו חוקי ומנוגד להוראות הפתיחה באש הקיימות.

לגבי הכאת עצורים בדרכם לבית המעצר או בעת שהותם במתקן המעצר : מעשה מעין זה אסור בתכלית וכל תלונה על חריגה מהנהלים הנוקשים בנושא נבדקת ביסודיות, ואם התלונה נמצאה צודקת עומדים האשמים לדין על מעשיהם. ברצוני להדגיש עוד, שהמערכת השיפוטית הצבאית האמונה על הטיפול בחריגות מהכללים נתונה לביקורת בג"צ. למיטב ידיעתי, מתן גישה לתושבי השטחים למערכת המשפט של המדינה הכובשת היא ללא תקדים בנוהג הבינ"ל.

כידוע, תושבי השטחים אינם מהססים לנצל זכות מיוחדת זו, דבר המעיד על האמינות וההגינות שהם מייחסים לרשות השיפוטית של ישראל בנסיונותיהם להגן על זכויותיהם. אולם בסיכומו של דבר, צה"ל, שלטון החוק והמערכת השיפוטית הם רק חלק מהתמונה הכללית. גם לתושבים אחריות לגורלם. הדרך להבטיח את זכויותיהם - האזרחיות והפוליטיות - היא היענותם להצעת ממשלת ישראל כדי לממש את זכותם הדמוקרטית דרך קיום בחירות חופשיות ופתוחות במסגרת היוזמה המדינית של ממשלת ישראל.

מצפ"א
יוסף למדן 25 בדצמבר 1989

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

18365 תאריך: 26.12.8[illegible]

בלמס יוצא

חוזם:12,18365
אל:וושב/1019,בוסטון/189
מ-:המשרד,תא:251289,זח:1729,דח:מ,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:הסברה
נד:ש

בלמ'ס/מיידי

אל: וושינגטון/פלג

דע: בוסטון/לוי

PHYSICIANS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS - מצב בריאותי של עצירים בשטחים.

תגובת ד'ר דורון מייזל לדו'ח הנ'ל הגיענו היום. החומר צריך עיבוד והדפסה. יישלח בדיפ' הקרוב.

הסברה/מידע - מז'ת 2

רח

תפ: ממנכל,הסברה,מזת'ים,מצעא

+ 4 | 04.30

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DIRECTORY:18365:12
PT:DEV\PROG,DIRECT\PRT
A-:DEVPT,DN:PRT,TT:K,CR:CR
DN:6 CO:DOCFD
ET:8
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ERA'O'O''T'

PT: DEV'PROG\PRT

TU: DIRECT\TT'

STRIP HUMAN FOR SNAIDIBYNT - 32K  IT'WIN'  TM  WE'T'D
EWOM'D.

MAKE T'E TIRST O'TE TT'O DE'E  AA'WE:  O'TO.  DOTAT
ZT'L W'EIT DOTEON. ''WTO ET'E' DOTTE.

DOCFD\O'TU - O'T'D 2

DN

DD: OOTCT,DOCFD,O'DD'D,OTOH
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18252 **משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר** 25.12.89 תאריך

יוצא בלמס

חוזם:12,18252
אל:פקס/423
מ-:המשרד,תא:251289,זח:1517,דח:ב,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:צפא
נד:@

9,035696564

בלמ'ס/בהול
אהב 91311

אל: אל'מ דודו יהב פאקס - 5696564 - 03

נושא ז'א בשטחים מעסיק רבות אותנו ואת דעת הקהל העולמית. חיילי צה'ל נדרשים לעמוד במשימות קשות ביותר בעת שהותם בשטחים. משימת הכוחות בשטח היא שמירת הסדר הציבורי ובטחונה של האוכלוסיה המקומית, תוך הקפדה על זכויות האדם של אוכלוסיה זו. תנאי אחרון זה מקשה מאוד על עבודת החיילים, שכן אין לשכוח שהמדובר באוכלוסיה אזרחית הנוטלת חלק פעיל בהפרות סדר אלימות, בהן נפגעו קשה ו - נהרגו.
כללי המשחק
בהם נוקטים המקומיים אינם מתיישבים עם הכללים המקובלים במאבקים מסוג זה: ניצול נשים וילדים לעמוד בראש המהומות וגם לנצלם כחומר אנושי וכמיסתור לצורך פיגוע בחיילי צה'ל.

עובדה היא, שכיום אחוז 60 מזריקת האבנים מבוצעת ע'י ילדים שגילם נופל מ - 13 שנים, ומקרים אלה מהווים אחוז 85 מכלל הפעילות האלימה בשטחים בימים אלה.

אציין, שהחוק הבינ'ל עוסק לא רק בחובות השלטון, אלא גם בחובות המוטלות על האוכלוסיה המקומית, לרבות הימנעות מנטילת חלק במעשים הפוגעים בכוחות שבשטח והמפרים את הסדר הציבורי.

למרות נסיבות מקשות אלה אנו ערים לנושא ביבוד ז'א

[illegible]

וכוחותינו אינם חורגים מכללי המשפט הבינ'ל והאמנות הנוגעות בדבר.

כללי הפתיחה באש ברורים וידועים לכל חייל. בנוסף לדף המפרט כללים אלה המסופק לכל אחד מהחיילים בסדיר ובמילואים, חוזרים המפקדים בשטח ומשננים לחייליהם את הוראות השימוש בנשק חם. הוראות אלה חמורות ומגבילות מאוד, וחייל החורג מהם מובא לדין. כל מקרה של פציעה או הריגת תושב מקומי מאש חיילי צה'ל נבדק לגופו. ברצוני עוד להוסיף כי מאז תחילת ההתקוממות הובאו לדין כ - 90 חיילים על עבירות פתיחה באש, ורק 9 מתוכם נמצאו לא-אשמים; בנוסף, נגד למעלה מ - 500 חיילים ננקטו אמצעים משמעותיים על עבירות מסוג זה. מכאן מובן גם ש'חוליות חיסול' שהאשמות בדבר קיומן כביכול הופצו בתקשורת לא היו ולא נבראו, שכן עצם קיומן אינו חוקי ומנוגד להוראות הפתיחה באש הקיימות.

לגבי הכאת עצורים בדרכם לבית המעצר או בעת שהותם במתקן המעצר : מעשה מעין זה אסור בתכלית וכל תלונה על חריגה מהנהלים הנוקשים בנושא נבדקת ביסודיות, ואם התלונה נמצאה צודקת עומדים האשמים לדין על מעשיהם. ברצוני להדגיש עוד, שהמערכת השיפוטית הצבאית האמונה על הטיפול בחריגות מהכללים נתונה לביקורת בג'צ. למיטב ידיעתי, מתן גישה לתושבי השטחים למערכת המשפט של המדינה הכובשת היא ללא תקדים בנוהג הבינ'ל.

כידוע, תושבי השטחים אינם מהססים לנצל זכות מיוחדת זו, דבר המעיד על האמינות וההגינות שהם מייחסים לרשות השיפוטית של ישראל בנסיונותיהם להגן על זכויותיהם. אולם בסיכומו של דבר, צה'ל, שלטון החוק והמערכת השיפוטית הם רק חלק מהתמונה הכללית. גם לתושבים אחריות לגורלם. הדרך להבטיח את זכויותיהם - האזרחיות והפוליטיות - היא היענותם להצעת ממשלת ישראל כדי לממש את זכותם הדמוקרטית דרך קיום בחירות חופשיות ופתוחות במסגרת היוזמה המדינית של ממשלת ישראל.

מצפ'א

אק

תפ: מצפא

יחידות:	שגרירות ישראל/וושינגטון טופס פנוק	קי: ____ פתון: ____
סווג: שמור		
תאריך ופקן תעבור: 21 בדצמ' 1989 15:30	אל: מצפייא	
פס' פנוק: הפשיר:	דע: מז"ית 2 הסברה/מידע	
5/3	כאת: ק. לקונגרס	

ABDEL RAZIK SALEH AL-AJRAMI

1) התקשר עוזרו לענייני חוץ של הקונגרסמן *PETE STARK* (דמוקרט ליברלי מקליפורניה), *PERRY PLUMART*, וביקש לקבל פרטים על מעצרו של הנייל.
ת. הזהות של אל-עגראמיי היא 949876296. עבד כאח באחד מביהייח בעזה. לדבריו נעצר אל-עגראמיי בעזה ב-26/11 ועייס הידוע לו, טרם הצליח לראות עדיין עוייד. פנה גם לשגרהייב בתייא אולם טרם קיבלו תשובה.

2) לשאלתי את *PLUMART* מה הקשר של הקונגרסמן למעצרו של אל-עגראמיי, השיב כי הוא *PLUMART* פגשו באופן אישי בעזה באוגוסט 1988 בעת סיור של עוזרים בשטחים. לשאלתי הנוספת עייס מה הוא מבסס הפרטים על מעצרו של אל-עגראמיי השיב כי קיבל החומר מח-
" MEMBERS OF WORLD VISION - RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION".

3) מבדיקה שערכתי עולה כי *PLUMART* בקר בשטחים ככל הנראה במסגרת ביקור שאירגן ה-*ADC*.

4) נודה על קבלת פרטים כדי לתת תשובה טלפונית ולמנוע גרירתו של הקונגרסמן לתוך הסיפור.

יהודית ורנאי דרנגר.

24/12

בנדש מבשו סטטן מלאת רקע הסברה סיפל - שפ

תפוצה: -36-

PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
(212)351-5200

1/1

0 0645
21B30

9681
שמור/
&&& 120.01/בישארה סאבה

אל : מז"ת 2 - מצפ"א

דע : אלן בקר - משפט

מאת : יוחנן ביין - נאו"ם

מעצר מרוואן בישארה סאבה - רמאללה.
למברקכם 942.

נורמן, מנהל המסעדה הערבי, מפגין ידידות פומבית כלפינו בכל הזדמנות. הוא נפגש עם כל השגרירים והנציגים באו"ם - ומחווה של רצון טוב כלפיו, יסייע כמובן בעקיפין. מומלץ לכן - אם רק ניתן הדבר במגבלות "הסיבות הבטחוניות" - למצוא דרך לשחרר את הנ"ל, או לפחות להודיע מראש בהקדם על מועד שיחרור קרוב.

תודה.

אי שאפשר לשחרר אבל - מקבל 10 אכזרים On the House.

יוחנן ביין - נאו"ם

21 בדצמבר 1989

אישור:

סולטן נצרים בנשמה לבסוף סיבל גשפט
לתאום שטחים למות סאלא

164.30 טל

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

17140 תאריך : 23.12.89

נכנס בלמס

חוזם:12,17140
אל:המשרד
יעדים:וש/929
מ-:שיקגו,נר:60,תא:221289,זח:1110,רח:מ,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:הסברה
נד:@

בלמס מיידי

אל: מנהל הסברה
דע: דוד פלג, וושינגטון

מאמר על הבחירות בישש
לשלי מס' 58 מה-21.12

מכתב OP-EO בחתימתי הופיע גם בסט לואיס פוסט דיספאץ מה-15.12.
יש לציין שהמכתב הבסיסי שהעברתם היה קולע, לעניין וקצר וסייע לנו להביא לפרסומו בעתונות האזורית.

ברכות,
וחג אורים שמח.
אורי בר-נר
קונסל.

יג

תפ: בנצור,מצפא,רביב,מעת,הסברה

104.30

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

16053 תאריך : 21.12.89

** יוצא שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:12,16053
אל:נ'/942
מ-:המשרד,תא:211289,זח:1452,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:מזתים
נד:@

23109
שמור/מיידי

אל: נאום
יוחנן ביין

מעצר מרוואן בישארה סאבה - רמאללה מברקכם 59.

הנ'ל מנוע יציאה מסבות בטחוניות.

הוגש נגדו כתב אישום.

ע'מ לשכנע את גורמי הבטחון והצבא לשחררו. האם תוכל להמציא לנו נימוקים לפיהם הוא מסייע לנו מעבר לתחום המסעדה.

הטפול בנושא הועבר לאלן בקר שפנה אישית לתביעה בבית המשפט ברמאללה.

מז'ת 2 - מצפ'א .

יג

תפ: סולטן,מזתים,בנצור,מצפא,סייבל,תביעות

[illegible]

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

16851 תאריך: 22.12.89

נכנס בלמס

חוזם:12,16851
אל:המשרד
יעדים:ווש/914,בטחון/802,מצב/1492
מ-:בוסטון,נר:73,תא:211289,זח:1700,דח:מ,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:מזתים
נד:@

בלמס מיידי

אל: מז'ת 2,פיני אביבי

דע: פלג - ווש
הבר/ משהב'ט

מאת: בוסטון

תשובה לדו'ח הרופאים

שוחחתי עם ד'ר פיין. מובן שבקשותינו החוזרות לדחיה במועד פרסום הדו'ח מתקבלות לפחות באי הבנה ותמיהה , לאחר שלא עמדנו בשני תאריכים סופיים שהציע.

קבענו לדבר ביום שלישי בהנחה ותקוה שתשובתנו לדו'ח תהיה עד אז בידנו. לתשומת לבכם פיין חוזר ומבהיר שכוונתם לתקן חוזר לתקן את הדו'ח במידה שדוברים ממשלתיים צוטטו בו לא נכון, או באם ישנן בו עובדות שגויות. נודה על כל מאמץ.

אורן

יג

תפ: שהח,סשהח,מנכל,ממנכל,סולטן,מזתים,בנצור,מצפא

15126 תאריך : 20.12.89

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

** יוצא שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:12,15126
אל:וש/811
מ-:המשרד,תא:201289,זח:1516,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:מזת'ים
נד:@

שמור/מ'יידי

יהודית ורנאי דרנגר.

פנית סנטור סיימון

AMAL YASSIN - בהמשך לשלכם 439 מ-19 דנא ושלנו בנדון.

הקונסול האמריקאי בירושלים ביקר אצל הנ'ל ב-19 דנא בבית המעצר בירושלים.

המידע בשלכם הנ'ל סעיף 3 הועבר לגורמים.
הערתנו מכוונת לפונים בד'כ ולא לסנטור סיימון שעליו מידע רב במצפ'א.

ההערה היא לבחשת הגורמים המופקדים על הבירורים.

מז'ת 2 - מצפ'א -הסברה/מידע

לש

תפ: ממנכל.סולטן,מזת'ים,רב'ב,הסברה,בנצור,מצפא

21

שגרירות ישראל בוושינגטון
טופס מברק

אל : מצפ"א, מע"ת, הסברה,
מז"ת 2.
דע : יועץ תקשורת שה"ח.

מאת: עתונות, וושינגטון

דף 1.מתוך.2
דחיפות:מיידי
סווג: גלוי

1/2

תאריך,זמן:19.12.89
מספר המברק:

המשרד:
426

רצ"ב הכתבה שהופיעה ב-U.S NEWS & WORLD REPORT ועניינה רצח פלסטינים בידי פלסטינים.

הכתבה פותחת בדברי ערפאת שהוא אישית יחליט על גורלו של כל "משתף-פעולה". בהמשך מובאים דברי ג'אבר חאווש סגן מפקד חוליית "הנשר האדום" ועדותו על הרציחות שביצע.

הכותבים מציינים מסמכים שנתפסו על-ידי ישראל והוציא בפניהם אודות "רשימות רצח" ששודרו במסרים מוצפנים ברדיו אש"פ מבגדד. תשומת-ליבכם לסייפא - האינתיפאדה הפכה מכשיר בידי אלה המנסים לטרפד הדיאלוג הישראלי-פלסטיני, שממשל בוש מנסה לקדם.

עתונות

104.30

— 36 —

שרית, מ/שהה, מרכז, ממרכז, הקדר, מפא"ם, רביב, מל"ר, הסברה, סולטן, מעתים,
פצנר, לשלמ, פוג-ים, פרנור פבאי, ממק/בינלד, מקב

19891-12-19 17:14 140803 05

MIDEAST

It's Arab on Arab two years into the *intifada*

Speaking on the Mideast service of French-owned Radio Monte Carlo, Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yassir Arafat recently told listeners in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza that only he and a special PLO committee have the right to decide who should die for "collaborating" with the Israelis. "All decisions on the issue of dealing with collaborators must come from the leadership unanimously ... and as President of [Palestine], I have to be informed," Arafat declared. "They must send me a report on every case."

According to Israeli records, 539 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli troops and settlers during the 2-year-old *intifada*, the Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation. But 158 other Palestinians have been murdered by fellow Arabs—107 of them in the last six months, Israeli sources say. A senior Israeli security official reluctantly admits that almost half the victims had "some ties to Israeli intelligence." Most of the others, he says, were guilty of little more than selling land to Jews or opposing the *intifada*. PLO activists insist that almost all those killed were either informers or "traitors" and claim the Israelis have set up hit squads of their own, a charge Israeli officials flatly deny.

Despite his broadcast boasts, Arafat does not call all the shots in the *intifada*. Israeli sources say most of the executions have been ordered by one or another of the PLO's feuding factions, some of them loyal to Arafat's Al Fatah organization, others to Syrian President Hafez Assad, Arafat's mortal rival. Documents captured by the Israelis and made available to *U.S. News* suggest that several hit lists have been delivered via coded shortwave messages broadcast by the PLO on Radio Baghdad.

But the masked vigilante gangs who shoot, hang, ax, knife and sometimes beat their fellow Palestinians to death often answer to no one. "Abu Amar (Arafat's nom de guerre) is abroad, we are here," says 17-year-old Jaber Hawash, who until his arrest last month was second in command of the "Red Eagles," a band of toughs in red-checked *kaffiyehs* that held sway over the narrow streets of the West Bank city of Nablus. "The death penalty is the punishment the nation has set for those who cooperate with the [Israeli] authorities. How can we stop this? ... Our people has begun to purify itself,"

Blood ties. *Palestinian stabbed as a collaborator*

insists Hawash, who says he personally "purified" eight Palestinians, including one of his own cousins.

A recent Israeli security sweep supposedly shattered the Red Eagles as well as the "Black Panthers," another hardcore gang. But the Panthers claimed credit last week for a new slaying, and Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin says "two to three" other execution squads are still holding out in mountain caves and villages.

Funding for the death squads is said to come from "contributions" collected in the territories—a mix of voluntary gifts, protection money and highway robbery. But Fatah's coffers evidently also help finance some liquidation squads. Recently, Israeli sources maintain, new cash has been flowing from the PLO's bank accounts, much of it legally through foreign transfers to West Bank banks. Most of it is evidently intended to keep the gangs loyal to Arafat's Tunis-based PLO leadership.

The *intifada* has become a convenient weapon for those who seek to derail the Israeli-Palestinian dialogue the Bush administration seeks to broker. It is also being cited as discrediting Arafat and his claim to have renounced terrorism, and already is the Palestinian extremists' tool for intimidating those who seek common ground with Israel. History is not encouraging. When Palestinians rioted against Zionist settlers and British colonial forces in 1936-39, rival Arab groups turned on one another, and as many as 4,500 Arabs died. As it enters its third year, this *intifada*, too, may take an increasingly deadly turn. ■

by Richard Z. Chesnoff with David Makovsky in Jerusalem

426 2/2

2/2

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

19/12/89

אל: מז"ת 2. הסברה/מידע
מאת: הסברה וושינגטון

הנדון: מידע על עו"ד עצורים

במצורף מיקבץ מכתבים, הטוען כי שני עורכי דין:

חלאד אל קודראן ועדנאן אבו לילה

נעצרו שלא על עוול בכפם, מה עוד שיש האשמות כי מתנהגים אליהם רע.

אנא בידקו הנ"ל והודיעונו.

בברכה,

עודד בן-חיים

העתק: מצפ"א

AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HAUER & FELD
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS
1333 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W.
SUITE 400
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
(202) 887-4000
FAX (202) 887-4288

4100 FIRST CITY CENTER
1700 PACIFIC AVENUE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201-4618
(214) 969-2800

1500 NCNB PLAZA
300 CONVENT STREET
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205
(512) 270-0800

2100 ONE CONGRESS PLAZA
111 CONGRESS AVENUE
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701
(512) 499-6200

3200 NCNB CENTER
700 LOUISIANA STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002
(713) 221-0101

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER (202) 887-4115

December 8, 1989

Ambassador Moshe Arad
Embassy of Israel
3514 International Dr., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Your Excellency:

Enclosed are several letters written to Yitzhak Rabin on behalf of Khaled al-Qudrah and 'Adnan abu Leila, two prominent Palestinian lawyers who have represented political detainees. As lawyers in the United States, we are concerned that our fellow colleagues have been detained solely for practising their profession or for exercising their peaceful opinions or activities, guaranteed by Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We are particularly distressed about allegations of ill-treatment relating to Khaled al-Qudrah. Please assure us that you will investigate these allegations and take steps to ensure that he is humanely treated.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Gregory, Esq.

AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HAUER & FELD
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS
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(214) 969-2800

65 AVENUE LOUISE, P.B. NO. 7
1050 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
(011) 32-2-535.29.11

2100 ONE CONGRESS PLAZA
111 CONGRESS AVENUE
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701
(512) 499-6200

1500 NCNB PLAZA
300 CONVENT STREET
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205
(512) 270-0800

1900 PENNZOIL PLACE-SOUTH TOWER
711 LOUISIANA STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002
(713) 220-5800

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER (202) 887-4392

December 5, 1989

Yitzhak Rabin
Minister of Defence
Ministry of Defence
7 "A" Street - Hakirya
Tel Aviv 67659, ISRAEL

Your Excellency:

I am a lawyer in the United States. I am writing to you to express my deep concern about the recent detention of my colleagues, Khaled al-Qudrah and 'Adnan abu Leila, two prominent Palestinian lawyers who have represented political detainees. I am also distressed about allegations of ill-treatment relating to Khaled al-Qudrah.

Khaled al-Qudrah, deputy head of the Lawyers' Association in Gaza, was arrested on September 10, 1989, and was placed in Gaza Central Prison. The authorities rejected an application for his release on bail and on September 27, a court extended his detention for a period of 15 days. It is reported that Khaled al-Qudrah is suspected of being in contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization ("PLO") and of bringing money into the Occupied Territories from abroad. He denied these allegations and alleged that he had been ill-treated, including being hooded and beaten, kept in solitary confinement, and deprived of sleep in order to force him to "confess."

'Adnan abu Leila, a recently-elected member of the Administrative Body of the Arab Lawyers' Committee in the West Bank, was arrested in Nablus on September 24, 1989, after being summoned to the local police station, and is currently held in Al-Fara's Detention Centre. He was reportedly issued with a three-month administrative detention order on September 25, apparently on the grounds that he was active within Al-Fatah (a faction of the PLO) and has liaised between Al-Fatah and detainees.

I am concerned that my fellow lawyers may have been detained solely for practicing their profession or for exercising their peaceful opinions or activities, guaranteed by article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. I am unaware of any evidence that they have advocated, or been involved in or participated in specific acts of violence. Please inform me

whether Khaled al-Qudrah has been released. 'Adnan abu Leila (and Khaled al-Qudrah, if he is still detained) should be brought promptly to trial or released, unless evidence of any involvement in violence requiring his detention is produced and judicially examined in accordance with international standards.

The allegations of ill-treatment of Khaled al-Qudrah, prohibited by article 5 of the Universal Declaration, are particularly disturbing. Please assure me that you will investigate these allegations and make the findings public, permit an examination by an independent doctor, and ensure that he is humanely treated.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Eve Lynn Dubrow

Eve Lynn Dubrow

AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HAUER & FELD
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

4100 FIRST CITY CENTER
1700 PACIFIC AVENUE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201-4618
(214) 969-2800

1500 INTERFIRST PLAZA
300 CONVENT STREET
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205
(512) 270-0800

1333 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W.
SUITE 400
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
(202) 887-4000
FAX (202) 887-4288

2100 ONE CONGRESS PLAZA
111 CONGRESS AVENUE
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701
(512) 499-6200

3200 REPUBLICBANK CENTER
700 LOUISIANA STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002
(713) 221-0101

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER (202) 887-4337

December 4, 1989

Yitzhak Rabin
Minister of Defence
Ministry of Defence
7"A" Street - Hakirya
Tel Aviv 67659, Israel

Your Excellency:

I am a lawyer in the United States. I am writing to you to express my deep concern about the recent detention of my colleagues, Khaled al-Qudrah and 'Adnan abu Leila, two prominent Palestinian lawyers who have represented political detainees. I am also particularly distressed about allegations of ill-treatment of Khaled al-Qudrah.

Khaled al-Qudrah, deputy head of the Lawyers' Association in Gaza, was arrested on September 10, 1989, and placed in Gaza Central Prison. The authorities rejected an application for his release on bail and on September 27, a court extended his detention for a period of 15 days. Khaled al-Qudrah is reportedly suspected of being in contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and of bringing money into the Occupied Territories from abroad. He has denied these allegations and alleged that he has been ill-treated in detention, including being hooded and beaten, kept in solitary confinement, and deprived of sleep in order to force him to "confess."

'Adnan abu Leila, a recently-elected member of the Administrative Body of the Arab Lawyers' Committee in the West Bank, was summoned to the local police station and arrested in Nablus on September 24, 1989; he is currently held in Al-Fara's Detention Centre. He was reportedly issued a three-month administrative detention order on September 25, apparently on the grounds that he was active within Al-Fatah and has liaised between Al-Fatah and detainees.

I am concerned that my fellow lawyers may have been detained solely for practicing their profession or for exercising their peaceful opinions or activities, as guaranteed by article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. I am unaware of any evidence that they have advocated or been involved in specific acts of violence. Please inform me whether Khaled al-Qudrah has been released. 'Adnan abu Leila (and Khaled al-Qudrah, if he is still detained) should be brought to trial or released.

The allegations of ill-treatment of Khaled al-Qudrah, prohibited by article 5 of the Universal Declaration, are particularly disturbing. Please assure me that you will investigate these allegations and make the findings public, permit an examination by an independent doctor, and ensure that he is humanely treated.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Cynthia A. Young

Cynthia A. Young

AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HAUER & FELD
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

4100 FIRST CITY CENTER
1700 PACIFIC AVENUE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201-4618
(214) 969-2800

1500 INTERFIRST PLAZA
300 CONVENT STREET
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205
(512) 270-0800

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SUITE 400
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
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2100 ONE CONGRESS PLAZA
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AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701
(512) 499-6200

3200 REPUBLICBANK CENTER
700 LOUISIANA STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002
(713) 221-0101

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER (202) 887-4514

November 29, 1989

Yitzhak Rabin
Minister of Defence
Ministry of Defence
7"A" Street - Haikrya
Tel Aviv 67659, Israel

Your Excellency:

I am a lawyer in the United States. I am writing to you to express my deep concern about the recent detention of my colleagues, Khaled al-Qudrah and 'Adnan abu Leila, two prominent Palestinian lawyers who have represented political detainees. I am also distressed about allegations of ill-treatment relating to Khaled al-Qudrah.

Khaled al-Qudrah, deputy head of the Lawyers' Association in Gaza, was arrested on September 10, 1989, and was placed in Gaza Central Prison. The authorities rejected an application for his release on bail and on September 27, a court extended his detention for a period of 15 days. It is reported that Khaled al-Qudrah is suspected of being in contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and of bringing money into the Occupied Territories from abroad. He denied these allegations and alleged that he had been ill-treated, including being hooded and beaten, kept in solitary confinement, and deprived of sleep in order to force him to "confess."

'Adnan abu Leila, a recently-elected member of the Administrative Body of the Arab Lawyers' Committee in the West Bank, was arrested in Nablus on September 24, 1989, after being summoned to the local police station, and is currently held in Al-Fara'a Detention Centre. He was reportedly issued with a three-month administrative detention order on September 25, apparently on the grounds that he was active within Al-Fatah (a faction of the PLO) and has liaised between Al-Fatah and detainees.

I am concerned that my fellow lawyers may have been detained solely for practicing their profession or for exercising their peaceful opinions or activities, guaranteed by article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. I am unaware of any evidence that they have been involved in specific acts of, or advocated, violence. Please inform me whether Khaled al-Qudrah has been released. 'Adnan abu Leila (and Khaled al-Qudrah, if he is still detained) should be brought promptly to trial or released.

The allegations of ill-treatment of Khaled al-Qudrah, prohibited by article 5 of the Universal Declaration, are particularly disturbing. Please assure me that you will investigate these allegations and make the findings public, permit an examination by an independent doctor, and ensure that he is humanely treated.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Victoria A. Higman

Victoria A. Higman

VAH:cr

1333 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
November 27, 1989

Yitzhak Rabin
Minister of Defence
Ministry of Defence
7A Street - Hakirya
Tel Aviv 67659, Israel

Your Excellency:

I am writing to you to express my deep concern about the recent detention of Khaled al-Qudrah and 'Adnan abu Leila, two prominent Palestinian lawyers who have represented political detainees. I am concerned that my fellow lawyers may have been detailed solely for practicing their profession or for exercising their peaceful opinions or activities, guaranteed by Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. I am unaware of any evidence that they have been involved in specific acts of, or advocated, violence.

Khaled al-Qudrah, deputy head of the Lawyers' Association in Gaza, was arrested on September 10, 1989, and was placed in Gaza Central Prison. The authorities rejected an application for his release on bail and on September 27, a court extended his detention for a period of 15 days. It is reported that Khaled al-Qudrah is suspected of being in contact with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and of bringing money into the Occupied Territories from abroad. He denied these allegations and alleged that he has been ill-treated, including being hooded and beaten, kept in solitary confinement, and deprived of sleep in order to force him to "confess."

'Adnan abu Leila, a recently-elected member of the Administrative Body of the Arab Lawyers' Committee in the West Bank, was arrested in Nablus on September 24, 1989, after being summoned to the local police station, and is currently held in Al-Fara'a Detention Centre. He was reportedly issued with a three-month administrative detention order on September 25, apparently on the grounds that he was active with Al-Fatah.

The allegations of ill-treatment of Khaled al-Qudrah are particularly disturbing. Article 5 of the Universal Declaration mandates that "No one shall be subject to torture or cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment." Please assure me that you will investigate these allegations and make the findings public, permit an examination by an independent doctor, and ensure that he is humanely treated. In addition, I would like to be informed as to whether Khaled al-Quadrah has been released.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

Amy S. Bowerman

AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HAUER & FELD
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

4100 FIRST CITY CENTER
1700 PACIFIC AVENUE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201-4618
(214) 969-2800

65 AVENUE LOUISE, P.B. NO. 7
1050 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
(011) 32-2-535.29.11

1333 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W.
SUITE 400
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
(202) 887-4000
FAX (202) 887-4288

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER (202) 887-_____

2100 ONE CONGRESS PLAZA
111 CONGRESS AVENUE
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701
(512) 499-6200

1500 NCNB PLAZA
300 CONVENT STREET
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205
(512) 270-0800

1900 PENNZOIL PLACE-SOUTH TOWER
711 LOUISIANA STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002
(713) 220-5800

November 27, 1989

Yitzhak Rabin
Minister of Defense
Ministry of Defense
7 "A" Street - Hakirya
Tel Aviv 67659, Israel

Your Excellency:

I am deeply concerned about the recent detention of two prominent Palestinian lawyers, Khaled al-Qudrah and 'Adnan abu Leila. I am also distressed about allegations of ill-treatment of Khaled al-Qudrah. As an attorney in the United States, I believe it is of the utmost importance that these men be given fair and humane treatment and that they not continue to be detained without proof of any wrongdoing.

I am concerned that my fellow lawyers are being detained solely for practicing their profession or for exercising their peaceful opinions or activities, guaranteed by Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. I am unaware of any evidence that they have been involved in specific acts of, or advocated, violence. Please inform me whether Khaled al-Qudrah has been released. 'Adnan abu Leila, and Khaled al-Qudrah, if he is still detained, should be brought promptly to trial or released.

Please assure me that you will investigate the treatment and prolonged detention of these fellow lawyers. I request that an examination of Khaled al-Qudrah by an independent doctor be allowed to ensure that he is humanely treated.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Janis Long

Janis C. Long

AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HAUER & FELD
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

4100 FIRST CITY CENTER
1700 PACIFIC AVENUE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75201-4618
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1050 BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
(011) 32-2-535.29.11

1333 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W.
SUITE 400
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
(202) 887-4000
FAX (202) 887-4288

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NUMBER (202) 887-4458

2100 ONE CONGRESS PLAZA
111 CONGRESS AVENUE
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701
(512) 499-6200

1500 NCNB PLAZA
300 CONVENT STREET
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205
(512) 270-0800

1900 PENNZOIL PLACE-SOUTH TOWER
711 LOUISIANA STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77002
(713) 220-5800

November 27, 1989

Yitzak Rabin
Minister of Defence
Ministry of Defence
7"A" Street - Hakirya
Tel Aviv 67659, Israel

Your Excellency:

I am a lawyer in the United States. I am writing to you to express my concern regarding the recent detention of Khaled al-Qudrah and 'Adnan abu Leila, two prominent Palestinian lawyers who have represented political detainees. I am also concerned about allegations of ill-treatment relating to Khaled al-Qudrah.

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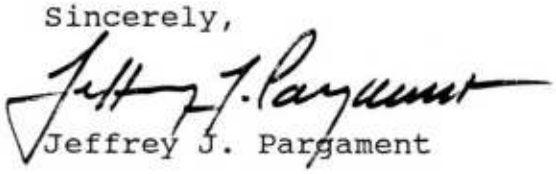
I am concerned that my fellow lawyers may have been detained solely for practicing their profession or for exercising their peaceful opinions or activities, guaranteed by article 19 of the

Universal Declaration of Human Rights. I am unaware of any evidence that they have been involved in specific acts of, or advocated, violence. Please inform me whether Khaled al-Qudrah has been released. 'Adnan abu Leila (and Khaled al-Qudrah, if he is still detained) should be brought promptly to trial or released.

The allegations of ill-treatment of Khaled al-Qudrah, prohibited by article 5 of the Universal Declaration, are particularly disturbing. Please assure me that you will investigate these allegations and make the findings public, permit an examination by an independent doctor, and ensure that he is humanely treated.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey J. Pargament

דחיפות:	שגרירות ישראל/וושינגטון טופס פנוק	קד: ____ פתון: ____
סווג: שמור		
תאריך וזמן חעבר: 19 בדצמ' 1989 16;00		אל: מצפייא מדינת 2 הסברה/מידע
כס' פברק: הפסרד: 439		דע:
		פאת: ק. לקונגרס

פניית הסנטור סיימון - *AMAL YASSIN*

1. תודה על תשובתכם אשר הועברה למשרדו של הסנטור.

2. בנה החורג של אמאל יסין (איש עסקים אמיד מפורטוריקו) מיודד עם חבר טוב ומכר אישי של הסנטור אשר ביקש ממשרדו של הסנטור לבדוק עמנו המצב. אלמלא היה מדובר בידידו של הסנטור לא היו מעבירים אלינו כלל הפנייה. ברור שדרך הפנייה שנעשתה אלינו עדיפה על פני מכתב רשמי מצד הסנטור, אפילו אם אין מדובר ב-*CONSTITUENT* שלו. ואם ניתן להשיב על פנייה כזו באופן מהיר, ניתן למנוע התכתבויות רשמיות.

3. תשובתכם סיפקה את עוזרו של הסנטור המטפל בנושא. ביקש רק להעביר בקשתו של הבן החורג, שיותר לגבי יסין טיפול רפואי בגין מחלת הסכרת שלה והקולסטרול הגבוה מהם היא סובלת. הבהרתי לו שאני בטוחה שהנושא לא נעלם מעיני השלטונות ועורכי דינה של יאסין ואעביר בקשתם למשרד.

יהודית ורנאי דרנגר.

יהודית ורנאי דרנגר.

מרטין, מצתיים, רבוב, הסברה, בקדור, מדפיו
ב"ס.

תפוצה: 36

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

13071 תאריך 18.12.89

** יוצא שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:12,13071
אל:בוסטון/131
מ-:המשרד,תא:181289,זח:1455,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:מזתים
נד:@

שמור מידי

לוי.

העסקת קטינים ערביים.

מברקכם 23 מ 7 דנא

להלן מידע שהתקבל ממתאם הפעולות בשטחים:

א. תושבי איו"ש ואזח"ע המועסקים בישראל דרך לשכות התעסוקה (עבודה מוסדרת) מועסקים עפ"י חוק העבודה הישראלי שלפיו ניתן להעסיק בני 18 ומעלה בלבד.

ב. העסקת בני 17 אפשרית באשור קצין מטה תעסוקה, במתאם הפעולות בשטחים, בלבד. האישור ינתן רק במקרים חריגים (כגון בן 17 שהינו ראש משפחה) ולאחר קבלת המלצת קצין המטה, לנושא רווחה במתאם הפעולות בשטחים וביצוע בדיקה רפואית. במקרים מהסוג הנ"ל ינתן האשור להעסקת הנער בענף החקלאות בלבד.

ג. ידוע שקיימת תופעה של העסקת קטינים תושבי איו"ש ואזח"ע בעבודה בלתי מוסדרת בישראל. תעסוקה זו אינה בפיקוח המנהל האזרחי ומימדיה אינם ידועים.

מז"ת 2 - הסברה מידע

פא

תפ: סולטן,מזתים,רביב,הסברה,בנצור,מצפא

[illegible]

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

13065 תאריך 18.12.89

** יוצא שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:12,13065
אל:וש/698
מ-:המשרד,תא:181289,זח:1455,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:מזתים
נד:@

53678

שמור/מידי

אל: וושינגטון יהודית ורנאי-דרנגר

AMAL-YASSIN

מברקכם 378 מ- 15 דנא

פנית הסנטור סיימון.

הנ'ל עצורה בשל מעורבות בפעילות פח'ע.

בפניותיכם אנא ציינו מעמדם וחשיבותם של הפונים, מידת הנזק שיגרם אם התשובה תתעכב או לא תהיה מלאה, עמדתם של הפונים כלפי ישראל.

כל זאת לבקשת הגורמים בתל-אביב

מז'ת 2-מצפ'א-הסברה/מידע

פא

תפ: סולטן,מזתים,בנצור,מצפא,רביב,הסברה

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

13064 תאריך : 18.12.89

** יוצא שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:12,13064
אל:וש/696
מ-:המשרד,תא:181289,זח:1455,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:מזתים
נד:@

53673

שמור/מידי

אל: וושינגטון

עודד בן חיים . עו"ד RAJI SOURANI - עזה.

הנושא בטפול. בימים הקרובים נודיעכם.

מז"ת 2-מצפ"א-הסברה/מידע

פא

תפ: מזתים,מצפא,הסברה

104.30

דחיפות: מיידי	שגרירות ישראל/וושינגטון טופס פבוק	ק: 1 פתוח: 2
סווג: שמור		
תאריך ושעת חבור: 15 בדצמ' 1989 13:00	אל: מדינת 2	
פס' פבוק: הפסיד: 378	דע: מצפ'א	
	כאת: ק. לקונגרס	

מעצר AMAL YASSIN

רצייב פנייה דחופה מטעם משרדו של הסנטור סיימון בנושא מעצר הגבי יאסין.
הפנייה מפורטת וכוללת כל תפרטים הידועים לאנשי סיימון שנמסרו להם עייי ייידידי משרד הסנטוריי.

אודה על כל התייחסות מיידית ולו ראשונית בלבד.

יהודית ורנאי דרנגר.
יהודית ורנאי דרנגר.

בנוסף מבקשו רבים הסברה סנטור מאמש סיוע מלא
ב.ס.

תפוצה: 36

MEMORANDUM

378 2/2

DATE: December 14, 1989

TO: Judy Dranger

FROM: Jonathan Stein, Sen. Simon (224-8465)

RE: Case: Mrs. Amal Yassin

Judy -- I've got a case here that is politically sensitive. Here are the facts as relayed to me by the step-son of the arrested woman:

On November 26, 1989, in Ein Yabrud near Ramallah, the home of Mr. Mohammed Yassin and his wife, Amal Yassin (both American citizens living in Israel), was searched by Israeli police for more than three hours starting at 10 pm. The police found nothing, but detained Mrs. Yassin. On Nov. 29, Mr. Yassin was notified that Amal was in prison in Jerusalem (Maskopiah Prison). Mr. Yassin has retaiend two Israeli lawyers, Mr. Shlomo Tusela-Cohen and Mr. Samuel Matza, who were told that Amal Yassin was suspected of being a member of an illegal political organization; the authorities said they would conduct a ten day investigation during which time Mrs. Yassin could not be bailed out.

When the ten day period expired, the authorities told the lawyers that she would be held indefinitely until the investigation was over. They subsequently found out that at some point in the previous few days, Amal was transferred from Jerusalem to Ramallah to the custody of the Israeli military. On December 6, The lawyers then went before the military judge and the judge said Amal would be detained until January 4, 1990, at which time they'll announce what their next move will be. The judge said she is being held -- she still has not been formally charged -- because she aided or knew about the murder of an Arab who was killed for cooperating with the Israelis. An American consular officer, Ms. Donna Sherman, has visited with her on at least one occasion. The step-son insists that Amal has never been involved in political activity.

Again, both Mohammed and Amal Yassin are American citizens who have lived off and on in Puerto Rico for many years. Earlier this year Amal, who was born in Jerusalem, was given permanent residency status by Israel. She is 42, mother of six, has high cholesterol and is diabetic.

** נכנס סודי
**
**
**

חוזם:12,11838
אל:המשרד
יעדים:מצב/1077
מ-:ווש,נר:376,תא:151289,זח:1530,דח:ר,סג:סו
תח:@ גס:הסברה
נד:@

סודי / רגיל

אל: מנהל הסברה
דע: הסברה, ארבל 2.

מאת: עתונות, וושינגטון.

פלסטינים נגד פלסטינים.

1. לקראת פרסומו שלדו"ח זכויות האדם של מחמ"ד בסוף ינואר - מבקשת כי תשקלו לעניין העתונאים האמריקאיים (בעיקר כתב ה-WP) בנושא פלסטינים נגד פלסטינים ולהציג בפניהם חומר שיביא לפרסום כתבות בנושא בערך באותו מועד.

2. החומר שנפרש בפני ה- CNN לאחרונה שודר כאן, כך גם היו אזכורים לנושא בכתבות השונות (בעיקר בתקשורת האלקטרונית) סביב ציון שנתיים לאינתיפדה. הנושא מתחיל לצבור תשומת-לב אולם לא מספיק.
כדאי לעשות מאמצים נוספים ולמקדם בעתוי הפרסום הצפוי של דו"ח שיפטר - סוף ינואר - תחילת פברואר.

3. אנו מצידנו עובדים כאן במקביל (בנושא זה במברק נפרד).

רות ירון.

אק

תפ: שהח,סשהח,מנכל,ממנכל,בנצור,מצפא,רביב,מעת,הסברה,ברנע,
ארבל2,פזנר

tal believers and a growing sense of the importance of social action. Another evangelical-based world evangelization movement, AD 2000, gained momentum in 1989, and CT reported on the increasing world evangelization efforts among black Christians.

Missionary Bruce Olson was released in July after nine months of captivity at the hands of guerrillas in Colombia.

of Shinto, but this did not materialize. A new president in South Africa gave some cause for optimism in the battle against apartheid.

In other parts of the world things went on much as before. Believers continued to minister amid tension and violence in Haiti, Lebanon, and in the Israeli-occupied lands of the Middle East. And would-be prophet Edgar

Resigned: NCC general secretary Brouwer.

Whisenant was proved wrong yet again by predicting a September 1 Rapture. So it was that in this year of remarkable change there was, in some quarters, remarkably little change.

By Randy Frame.

MIDDLE EAST

Palestinian Christians Join *Intifada* Tax Protest

Three years ago, Bassam Bannoura took his family to Elkhart, Indiana, where he attended seminary. Last summer, he returned to his home in the West Bank city of Beit Sahur and began planting a church. Aside from the usual difficulties, Bannoura found himself in the middle of a major revolt. His neighbors in the largely Christian city decided they would support the Palestinian *intifada* (an organized uprising against Israeli occupation of the West Bank) by refusing to pay taxes.

"The Israelis responded by closing the city to outsiders, placing us on a five o'clock curfew, and seizing our property," Bannoura said, pointing to a makeshift Israeli military base set up next to the town's Orthodox church. According to figures released by the Israeli government, more than $1.5 million in property has been collected.

Bannoura teaches Greek and New Testament at nearby Bethlehem Bible College (BBC), which has been closed since the beginning of the *intifada*. The school was founded ten years ago to train new pastors. Some of Bannoura's students at BBC are allowed to attend Bible studies on campus, while others are taught by correspondence.

But according to college president Bishara Awad, few new pastors are being turned out by the school. "We asked the Israelis to allow us to stay open because we teach our students there is an alternative to throwing stones," Awad said. "We have never had demonstrations at our school and our students are not involved in the *intifada*. But the authorities won't let us open our school."

LYN CRYDERMAN

Tax payment: Israeli soldiers confiscated six cutting machines from Nakhlah Bannoura's shop in Beit Sahur.

Paying the price

Beit Sahur lies just to the east of Bethlehem and has been closed to nonresidents since early September. In Bannoura's home, neighbors dropped by to swap tax-revolt stories. One man, who owned an olive-wood factory, opened his shop to show where $15,000 of woodworking equipment once stood. "They have taken my means to earn a living," he said. Bannoura explained that after the soldiers visit, other residents collect food and money to help the victims. "If anything, the response of the Israelis has strengthened our commitment to this form of nonviolent protest."

On October 31, the Israelis announced an end to the confiscation of property. Yet after a one-day reprieve of the blockade, the town remains closed.

Both Awad and Bannoura say the potential for violence in the West Bank is increasing because radicals in both Israeli and Palestinian communities are challenging moderates who favor the delicate negotiation process. Awad has sent his two teenage sons to study abroad because he fears for their safety.

As believers, Awad said, they feel isolated by Muslims, Jews, and American Christians. "We believe Jesus should be the center of our faith and that our Jewish neighbors need the Lord Jesus too, so it troubles us when Western Christians endorse Israel," Awad said.

Also troubling is the increase in violence of Palestinian against Palestinian. Bannoura acknowledged incidents of retaliation against those who refused to join the tax protest, but said the church is trying to mediate such disputes. "There is so much opportunity for ministry here," he said. "If Christians in the West would just hold back a little in their enthusiasm for Israel, the gospel would have more credibility among my people."

By Lyn Cryderman in Beit Sahur.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

10667 תאריך 14.12.89

יוצא ** שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:12,10667
אל:ווש/555
מ-:המשרד,תא:141289,זח:1607,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:הסברה
נד:@

385

שמור/מיידי

וושינגטון/בן חיים

רצח פלסטינים בידי פלסטינים
שלך 335

מציעים וזאת גם על דעת יגאל כרמון שתשתמשו בטבלה מס' 1 המצורף לחוזר הסברה 216 מה-1/12 כדי לאפיין הנרצחים ולא חוזר לא לנקוב באחוזים.

הסברה/מידע - מז'ת 2

פא

תפ: הסברה,מזתים,מצפא

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

טופס מברק

אל: המשרד

דף 1 מתוך 1
סוג בטחוני: גלוי
דחיפות: מ"ק
תאריך וז"ח: 14/12/89 16:00
מס' מברק: 357

אל: מד"ת 2, הסברה/מידע
מאת: הסברה, שגרירות וושינגטון

איסור יציאה מעזה

1. פנה אלינו פול מרטין, מנכ"ל המרכז ללימוד זכויות האדם באוניברסיטת קולומביה ואמר כי לתוכנית שתתחיל ב-16/1/90, הזמנו בפעם ראשונה משתתף מעזה.

2. מטרת התוכנית, הנמשכת 4 חודשים, היא ללמד פעילים בנושא זכויות האדם. המשתתפים השנה יהיו מדרום קוריאה, אינדונזיה, מלזיה, ליבריה, ברזיל אורוגואי וקולומביה.

3. המועמד מעזה, הינו עו"ד, בוגר אוניברסיטת אלכסנדריה, בשם: RAJI SOURANI, כתובתו: ת.ד. 1024 עזה. טלפון בבית: 051-866340 טלפון בעבודה: 864432.
הוא שלח להם פאקס המודיע כי השלטונות לא מעניקים לו אשרת יציאה.

4. בררו נא הנושא והודיעונו בחוזר.

עודד בן חיים

סולל לצרים חבר הסברה בגדה לבקר תחום שלום
1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1

דווח מלא תקבלו מניו-יורק.

עודד בן-חיים

36 + אוגן

5

דחיפות: בהול לבוקר	שגרירות ישראל/וושינגטון טופס פבוק	קוד: ____ פתון: ____
סווג: שמור		
תאריך וזמן תעבור: 13.12.89	אל: הסברה/מידע,מנת 2	
פס' פבוק: הפשרד: 335	דע:	
	פאת: הסברה וושינגטון.	

רצח פלסטינאים בידי פלסטינאים.

בהרצאה של יגאל כרמון, יועץ רוה"מ למלחמה בטרור, בעת ביקורו כאן-אמר כי לרוב הפלסטינאים שנרצחו בידי פלסטינאים לא היה כל קשר לשירותי הבטחון. האחוז שנקב היה כ- 80-90.
התוכלו לברר עם כרמון האם בידו ציטוט מדויק של דבריו ומה האחוז המדויק.
בתודה.

עודד בן חיים.

104.30

הסברה מידע מצתים
2 2 1

תפוצה: -12-

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

7598 תאריך 11.12.89

יוצא ** שמור
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**
**

חוזם:12,7598
אל:פרנציסקו/71
מ-:המשרד,תא:111289,זח:1805,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:מזתים
נד:@

שמור/מיידי

אנה אזארי.

מוחמד צדיק.
בהמשך לשלנו 102 מ15.11.

הגל אותר.

נמסר כי אין אינדיקציה שנעצר בעבר בארץ.

עד כאן.

מזת2-הסברה/מידע

אק

תפ: בנצור,מצפא,סולטן,מזתים,רביב,הסברה,סייבל,משפט

104.3

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

6859 תאריך : 10.12.89

** יוצא שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:12,6859
אל:ווש/317
מ-:המשרד,תא:101289,זח:1753,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:הסברה
נד:@

שמור/מיידי

פלג

הישאם פחג'אללה.

שלכם 388 מ-16 נובמבר. בהמשך לשלנו 1250 מ-30.11

הנ'ל היה עצור מאוגוסט 89.

לידיעתכם הנ'ל שוחרר.

מזת 2/הסברה מידע

תפ

מא

תפ: רביב,הסברה,סולטן,מזתים,בנצור,מצפא,סייבל,משפט

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

6356 תאריך : 09.12.89

** נכנס שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:12,6356
אל:המשרד
יעדים:@
מ-:ווש,נר:208,תא:091289,זח:1900,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:צפא
נד:@

מיידי/שמור

מנהל מצפא

חאלד אל חסן

שאלתי הבקר את הירש האם נתנה לנל אשרה הכוללת גם את וושינגטון ובאם לא איך מתכוונים לנהוג בכך. הירש אמר שנדמה לו שלא ניתנה אשרה לוושינגטון אך שהנושא בבדיקה במחמד.

ערן

פא

תפ: בנצור,מצפא,סייבל,משפט

מ.ל.64.30

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

מברק

דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים
סווג בטחוני: גלוי
דחיפות : רגיל
תאריך וז"ח : 7/12/89
מס' מברק :

אל: המשרד 170 1/2

אל: מז"ת 2. הסברה/מידע

מחמד סעדאת איבראהים

קיבלנו פניה מאמנסטי ביחס לנ"ל העצור במעצר מנהלי.

אנא מירב הפרטים.

פקג 3/

-36-

סולטן בצאי'ן רח'ב הסברה בנצרת בבקשה לבדוק טלחון

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL USA

GROUP 27

10 Verandah Place Brooklyn, New York 11201 (718) 834-1199

December 4, 1989

Mr. David Peleg
Minister of Information
Embassy of Israel
3514 International Drive N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

170
2/2

Dear Mr. Peleg,

I am writing to you as a member of Amnesty International out of concern for Mr. Muhammad Sa'adat Ibrahim who is believed to be held in administrative detention at the Ketziot military detention center. Recently two of our members met with you concerning the people who are being detained, Mr. Ibrahim among them, and they asked that you conduct an investigation into possible abuse. Mr. Ibrahim may be in fact a prisoner of conscience, held in detention solely for the peaceful exercise of his rights to free expression and association.

I urge you to look into this matter and do whatever possible to ensure the release of all those who are unjustly being held in administrative detention.

Sincerely yours,
Virginia Peters

END

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

5375 תאריך : 07.12.89

** יוצא שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:12,5375
אל:ווש/244
מ-:המשרד,תא:071289,זח:1823,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:מזתים
נד:@

שמור/מיידי

בן חיים

בהמשך לשלנו 1190 מ-31/10
באשיר ברגוטי (ביר זית)

הנ'ל אותר ולהלן הפרטים שקיבלנו:

נעצר ב-28/11/89 עד 9/2/90 בגין היותו פעיל
בהפרות סדר ומשתייך לועדה עממית.

עד כאן.

מז'ת 2 - הסברה/מידע

אש

לש

תפ: בנצור,מצפא,סולטן,מזתים,רביב,הסברה

דחיפות: כרגיל	שגרירות ישראל/וושינגטון טופס פנוק	דף: 1 פתון: 2
סווג: שמור		
תאריך וזמן חעבור:	אל: מצפ"א, ממ"ד, חסברה.	
פס' פנוק: הפסיד: 186	דע:	
	כאת: השגרירות, וושינגטון.	

תהליך השלום/אינתפאדה/אש"ף

מכון המחקר הוושינגטוני C.S.I.S. ערך ב-7.12 כינוס לרגל "שנתים לאנתיפאדה".
נכחו בקהל כ-100 איש. להלן מהכנס:

1. ארון מילר (מחמ"ד)

א. הדגיש הסיבות להתמקדות הממשל ברעיון הבחירות בשטחים: הבחירות אמורות לשנות האוירה בשטח, לשנות גישות ישראל והפלסי אלה לאלה, ולפתח תהליך מדיני.

ב. לשם כך צריך דיאלוג ישראלי פלסי. לאחר שהתקבלו תשובות חיוביות מישראל ומצרים יש בסיס משותף לדיאלוג. עתה צריך לדון בדאגות (concerns) הצדדים לגבי 5 הנקודות, בהרכב המשלחת הפלסי ובסדה"י.

ג. התקדמות תלויה ביכולתנו לתמרן ובקיום גישות ריאליסטיות בקרב הצדדים. אם הצדדים יגשו לנושא בראש פתוח אנו יכולים לסייע להם. יש סיכוי סביר (reasonable chance) לנוע קדימה. צריך להניע הצדדים מתיאולוגיה להתמקדות בנקודות החשובות.

ד. בשנה האחרונה: רעיון הדיאלוג הישראלי-פלסי זכה לאמינות; נוף התהליך השתנה -מעיסוק בנושאים מלאכותיים-לנושאים העשויים להניב תוצאות מוחשיות. יתכן כי אין אוהבים הדיאלוג והבחירות - אך הכל מדברים על כך; יש יותר ריאליזם והבנה בין הצדדים לגבי האפשרויות.

ה. סיים בהערה שהגדירה - לראשונה בתולדות הסכסוך: ישראלים ופלסי מביטים אלה אל אלה באורח בו לא הביטו בעבר. זהו השלב הראשון בדרך לדיאלוג.

ו. בין השאלות; התבקש להתייחס לדבריו של ראה"מ שמיר, אמר כי איננו מתכוון להעיר על דברי ראה"מ וכי "כל אחד (מהצדדים י,א,) מנסה להתקדם בתוך סביבתו הפוליטית".

2. חנאן עשראוי (אוני ביר-זית):

א. האנתפאדה העלתה בקרב הפלסי את בולטות ההסדר הפוליטי כפתרון לסכסוך, וחיזקה הלגיטימציה של אש"ף ואת אחדות המחנה הפלסי.

ב. פרוק (dismantle) שיתוף הפעולה עם ישראל בשטחים, מאז תחילת האנתפאדה, הוא חלק מההגדרה מחדש (redefinition) של החברה הפלסי, ומקור של כבוד עצמי.

ג. הכרת ישראל את הפלסי היתה מעורבת תמיד בנימת עליונות, ואף גזענות. אפו מכירים את ישראל מבפנים. אנו מוכנים לראות בישראל ברת שיח, למרות מדיניות הדיכוי הקולקטיבי מצידה.

תפוצה: -36-

יחידות:	שגרירות ישראל/וושינגטון טופס פנוק	דף: ב פתון: ב
סווג:		
תאריך ושעת העבר:		אל:
פס' פנוק: הפשרד:		דע:
186		פאת:

ד. אשייף החליט לא לדחות את 5 נקודות בייקר ולקבל הדיאלוג עם ישראל.

ה. מה עושים האמריקאים על מנת לתרגם עקרונותיהם למעשה? הדגישה עקרון האדמה תמורת שלום.

ו. התייחסה לדברי מילר וקבעה: רק אשייף מדבר בשם הפלסי. לא יכולה להיות חטיפה (hijacking) של הייצוג הפלסי; יש להגדיר בברור את תפקיד המתווכים בדיאלוג (בין ישראל לפלסי י. א.). צריך להיות סדייי פתוח; קיימת סתירה בין הדיבורים על השלום לבין מעשי ישראל בשטח ולכן קשה לפלסי לקשור עצמם לתהליך שלא ברור לאן הוא מוביל. "כשמעים את ארון מילר אפשר לחשוב ש- deus ex machina התקיימנה בחירות והכל יבוא על פתרונו".

ז. יזמת אשייף באלג'יר היתה הצעד האמיץ ולא יזמת שמיר היא היכולה להניע התהליך.

3. חאלד אלחסן (אשייף) - עפייי דברים שנמסרו לנו עייי אחד הנוכחים בכינוס:

א. אשייף תומך בפתרון של שתי מדינות. חמש דקות לאחר הקמת המדינה הפלסי העצמאית יתחיל בשיחות עם ירדן על קונפדרציה. (בנימת אירוניה?)

מוכנים לטיפוח השטחים עייי ישראל אם זו תעניק זכויות דמוקרטיות שוות לפלסי.

ב. ביחס לחיסול ערבים עייי ערבים - זה קורה בכל חברה. גם יהודים רוצחים יהודים. יהודים חסלו משתפי פעולה עם הגסטפו. יהודים חסלו נאצים. יהודים תפסו את אייכמן והרגו אותו.

ג. החמאס נמצא תחת המטריה האשפייית, והסכים לא להוות מכשול להתליך המדיני.

אמיתי - פלג.

ת. הפיזית:

13

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

טופס מברק

דף 1 מתוך 1 דפים
סווג בטחוני: שמור
דחיפות : מיידי
תאריך וז"ח : 5/12/89
מס' מברק :

אל: המשרד

90

אל: מז"ת 2.
דע: מנהל הסברה. ממ"ד

הלך רוח בשטחים

מצאנו ענין רב בנאמר בתדרוך המדיני השבועי מ- 4/12 סעיף 6 על קולות של אי נחת ודאגה בשטחים מהמצב ומחוסר יכולת אשף לתרגם הישגי האינתיפדה למטבע מדינית ממשית, ובשלכם 87 על התפכחות בציבור הפלסטיני בשטחים.

מבקשים לקבל נייר מפורט בנושא לניצול סלקטיבי.

פלג

-36-

בנדיר, אדם, סלמן, מצתים, רביב, הסברה, המרכז, מגן
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מ.ס

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

טופס מברק

דף 1 מתוך 3 דפים
סווג בטחוני: שמור
דחיפות : מיידי
תאריך וז"ח : 5/12/89
מס' מברק :

אל: המשרד

1/3 88

אל: מצפ"א. הסברה

שנתיים לאינתיפדה.

השתתפתי בארוע שתכניתו מצ"ב לציון שנתיים לאינתיפדה. להלן מספר ממאפייני הארוע:

1. הרצאתה של הלנה קובאן על ההיבט האשפ"י היתה חלשה, כללה טעויות עובדתיות ובתשובה לשאלות נוקבות של הקהל היא די התבלבלה.

2. הצגת עמדת הקהילה היהודית ע"י ג'ורג' גרואן מ- AJC היתה חוורת. ציין התמיכה בישראל אך הרחיב הדיבור על המפריד, התייחס באהדה ל"מכתב ה- 41", ולא הביע הסתייגות ברורה מחוגי השמאל כ"לובי השלום".

3. האוירה הכללית היתה ביקורתית כשהדגש היה על חוסר אמינותה של יוזמתנו (קואנדט אמר, למשל, שבממשל אין הערכה רבה לתכניתנו אלא כמכשיר לפתיחת דיאלוג ישראלי פלסטיני). ועל הקמת מדינה פלסטינית כהתפתחות בלתי נמנעת.

שרת סנשהת אנל אמנל אבל הנלבר אדלהו רביב מלא

הסברה סלקין מצתים
2 1 - 36 -

פלג

מ.ט.

CONFERENCE ON
ISRAEL AND THE INTIFADA AFTER TWO YEARS
Sunday, December 3, 1989
1-10:30 p.m.
Baltimore Hebrew University

88
2/3

Sponsored by: Baltimore Hebrew University
The Baltimore Jewish Council

AFTERNOON SESSION

Welcome 1-1:15 p.m.
Dr. Robert O. Freedman,
Dean, Peggy Meyerhoff Pearlstone School of Graduate Studies
Baltimore Hebrew University -- Conference Organizer

Panel I The Nature of the Intifada 1:15-3:00 p.m.
Chairperson: Dr. Steven David
Johns Hopkins University

The Intifada and the Palestinian Uprising of 1936-1939: A Comparison
Dr. Ken Stein, Emory University

The Intifada in the Context of Armed Struggle
Dr. Bard O'Neill, National War College

The PLO and the Intifada
Professor Helena Cobban, George Mason University

Questions and Answers

COFFEE BREAK 3:00-3:15 p.m.

Panel II External Responses to the Intifada 3:15-5:45 p.m.
Chairperson: Professor Kenneth Lasson
University of Baltimore School of Law

U.S. Policy
Dr. David Pollock, U.S. Information Agency

Soviet Policy
Dr. Robert O. Freedman, Baltimore Hebrew University

The Arab World
Dr. Gregory Gause, Middle East Institute, Columbia University

American Jewry
Dr. George Gruen, American Jewish Committee

Commentator: Dr. William Quandt, Brookings Institution

Questions and Answers

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3/3

DINNER (by reservation only) 5:45-7:00 p.m.

EVENING SESSION

Panel III Israeli Domestic Politics and the Intifada 7:00-10:30 p.m.
Chairperson: Dr. Tzion Evrony
Israeli Consul for Academic Affairs

Israeli Public Opinion and the Intifada
Dr. Asher Arian, City University of New York

The Labor Party
Dr. Myron Aronoff, Rutgers University

The Likud Party
Dr. Nathan Yanai, Haifa University/Gratz College

Questions and Answers

COFFEE BREAK 8:30-8:45 p.m.

Israeli Arabs
Dr. Elia Rekhess, Tel Aviv University/Lehigh University

The Israeli Economy
Mr. Howard Rosen, Institute for International Economics

Commentator: Mr. David Peleg, Minister of Information
Embassy of Israel

Questions and Answers

Final Comments - Dr. Robert O. Freedman,
Baltimore Hebrew University

The conference was made possible in part by The Jack Pearlstone Institute for Living Judaism, a programmatic endowment of the Associated Jewish Charities and Welfare Fund of Baltimore.

Baltimore Hebrew University and the Baltimore Jewish Council are constituents of the Associated Jewish Charities

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6

שגרירות ישראל / וושינגטון

טופס	מברק
דף 1 מתוך 1 דפים	
סווג בטחוני: שמור	
דחיפות: דחוף	
תאריך: 5.12.89	

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אל : מז"ת 2

דע :מצפ"א, הסברה/מידע, כנסיות

מאת: הקונב"ל , וושינגטון

סכלולת

העציר מאהר אבו חרטאביל.
שלנו 526 מ-21.11 (ותשובתכם)

1. להלן שמו המלא ומספר הזהות של העציר:
מאהר עבדל רחמן חמדן
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2. לפי המידע שבידו של וולטרס, הצעיר נעצר בענתה, ע"י רמאלה.

3. אחכה לתשובתכם, בהתאם למברקי הקודם.
תודה.

אומן

עתים לפנ הסברה כנסיות

36 + אומן

כ.ס.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1331 תאריך : 03.12.89

בלמס יוצא

חוזם:12,1331
אל:
אתונה/11,בון/20,בריסל/15,האג/12,לונדון/28,פריס/35,רומא/16,
מרסיי/8,מדריד/11,סינגפור/15,מילנו/15,גנבה/11,וינה/10,
אוסלו/7,בוקרשט/9,ברן/18,הלסינקי/9,קופנהגן/23,שטוקהולם/13,
ליסבון/15,פרטוריה/6,בודפשט/16,מונטריאול/7,טורונטו/10,
אוטבה/11,לוסאנגלס/15,ני/82,ווש/45,ביירס/28,בוגוטה/13,
ברזיליה/14,גואטמלה/9,לימה/17,מונטבידאו/7,מכסיקו/19,
סנחוזה/11,קיטו/17,קרקס/25,ריו/14,סנטיאגו/17,סנפאולו/9,
הונדורס/12,סנטודומינגו/9,פנמה/6,קינגסטון/9,להפאז/6,
אסונסיון/6,בוסטון/6,מיאמי/9,שיקגו/9,פרנציסקו/6,יוסטון/7,
אטלנטה/7,פילדלפיה/9,לילונגווה/10,מבבנה/8,פיגי/8,סידני/6,
וולינגטון/8,בומבי/7,קטמנדו/8,הונגקונג/13,קולומבו/8,טוגו/8,
אלכסנדריה/6,אקרה/10,ורשה/16,ציריך/7,מנילה/9,מוסקבה/9,
ניקוסיה/10,ניירובי/12,אנקרה/8,איסטנבול/12,קינשאסה/13,
מונרוביה/9,אבידגאן/11,יאונדה/12,טוקיו/18,קנברה/10,
בנגקוק/19
מ-:המשרד,תא:031289,זח:1749,דח:מ,סג:בל
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104.30 מיר

בלמס/מיידי

כל הנציגויות

האוניברסיטאות ביוש'ע - תמונת מצב:

1.האוניברסיטאות ביוש'ע נסגרו לפי הוראת שהב'ט משום שהן מהוות חממה להפרות סדר בקמפוסים ומחוצה להם. מאז ומתמיד נראו האוניברסיטאות בעיני הפלשתינאים סמלים לאומיים מובהקים ושימשו להתארגנות לאומית ולטפוח התודעה הלאומית.

למעשה למרות סגירת הקמפוסים ממשיכים הלימודים להתקיים באולמות שונים.בלימודים מסוג זה אין משום עבירה על החוק שכן צו הסגירה הוא 'צו לסגירת מקום' ולא נאמר בו דבר על

ניהול פעילות אקדמית מחוץ לקמפוס שנסגר בפקודה.

מדיניות המנהל האזרחי הינה שכל עוד אין הפרות סדר במקומות הלימוד האלטרנטיבים אין המנהל האזרחי מתערב.

הנהלות האוניברסיטאות החלו ללמד את תלמידי שנה ד' שנותרו להם רק מספר נקודות זכות לסיום התואר אך בהדרגה התרחבו הלימודים גם לשנות הלמוד האחרות וכיום, מתפרסמות בעתונות הערבית המופיעה במזרח ירושלים מודעות המזמינות את התלמידים לשעורים ולבחינות.

הפעילות הערה ביותר מתנהלת כיום באוניברסיטת 'ביר זית' (כמובן לא בקמפוס). ביתר האוניברסיטאות מספר התלמידים קטן יותר והיצע הקורסים מצומצם. בעזה (במכללה האיסלמית) ככל הידוע, אין מתקיימים לימודים כלל.

2.לשימושכם באם תשאלו בנידון.

הסברה/מידע - מז'ת 2

יכ

תפ: שהח,סשהח,רהמ,ממרהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,סמנכל,אוקיאניה,מצרים, מצפא,אסיה,מאפ,אמלט,מזתים,ארבל2,הדרכה,מעת,הסברה,ממד,אירו1, אירו2,לעמ,ארבל1,פרנ,מזאר

Israeli-Palestinian Digest

an Information Service of the Jewish Committee for Israeli-Palestinian Peace

Fall 1989

Inside This Issue:

Whither the Peace Process?

Sides Talk (But Not to Each Other) About What To Talk About

The Occupation Must End

By Shulamit Aloni.

Reprinted from the New York *Times*, October 12, 1989.

[Middle East analyst] Clinton Bailey suggests the fundamentalist Muslim Hammas movement as an alternative negotiating partner to the Palestine Liberation Organization (Op-Ed, Sept. 9) — a suggestion that implies turning a political conflict that can be solved by political means into a religious war ending in jihad. As an Israeli, I regard this as the most dangerous of options, especially in view of the messianic fundamentalists on the Israeli side, such as Gush Emunim (the Bloc of the Faithful) and others who also talk in the name of their God.

People who speak in the name of God and hear voices do not know compromise. Furthermore, we should bear in mind that the God of the Muslims has more soldiers than the God of the Jews.

In promoting peace between Israel and the Palestinians, there is no need for an alternative to the PLO. Quite the contrary. Israel should sit down with the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people. Rather than dwell on mistakes, we should relate to the situation at hand.

A rational political analysis of the situation will demonstrate that it is easier to resolve the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians than that of Northern Ireland or South Africa.

• It is universally recognized that Palestine-Eretz Yisrael is the land of two peoples. The United Nations determined this in Resolution 181 of Nov. 29, 1947, which called for partition of the land and was the basis for Israel's establishment.

• It is universally recognized that Israel's borders lie within the Green Line, i.e., the 1949 armistice lines. This is inherent in Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, now also recognized by the PLO.

Continued on Page 2

The Basis for Elections

The Egyptian Points for Elections:

- All Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem would be allowed to participate.
- No Israeli interference in campaigns.
- International supervision of the election process.
- Jewish settlement activity in the territories would be frozen during.
- The army would withdraw from the area near polling places on election day.
- Israelis who do not live or work in the territories would not enter them on election day.
- Preparation would take no longer than two months. Egypt and the U.S. could assist.
- Israel would negotiate on the basis of land-for-peace and its security.
- The U.S. and Israel would publicly guarantee Israel's adherence to the points.
- Israel would publicly agree in advance to accept the outcome of the election.

Vice Premier Shimon Peres (Labor) takes a stand: "If the Palestinian delegation will come equipped with these ten points as their position, we should probably come equipped with our position and we can start the preparations for negotiations." (Quoted in the Washington *Post*, Oct. 11, 1989.)

Secretary of State Baker's Points for Pre-Election-Talk Talks in Washington:

- There should be an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue in Cairo.
- Egypt could not substitute for the Palestinians in talks, although Egypt would consult them on all aspects of that dialogue.
- Israel would attend talks only if it is satisfied with the makeup of the Palestinian delegation.
- Talks on elections in Cairo would be based on Israel's May 14 election proposal.

Prime Minister Shamir rejects any points that allow input from the PLO into the Palestinian pre-election-talk delegation or discussion of any topic but elections in those talks. He rejects several of President Mubarak's election points.

The New York *Times* on the Likud Position: "Many [U.S.] Administration officials were viewing [Likud's acceptance "in principle"] as a diplomatic maneuver largely aimed at making Israel look cooperative." October 25, 1989.

Israeli-Palestinian Digest

Editor:
Seth Grimes

Produced Quarterly
in Takoma Park, Md
by Design on Demand

IPD is produced quarterly as an information service of the Jewish Committee for Israeli-Palestinian Peace, an organization of American and Israeli Jews formed after Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

JCIPP supports a secure, just, and democratic Israel and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, both states to coexist peacefully. JCIPP advocates negotiations to achieve this goal between the government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. JCIPP urges the government of the United States to facilitate negotiations between Israel and the PLO.

The views expressed in the articles presented in *IPD* represent a diverse selection of American, Israeli, and Palestinian commentary on the subject of Israeli-Palestinian peace. No specific article included in *IPD* is intended as a statement of JCIPP policy.

JCIPP provides *IPD* to community leaders, policy makers, and media outlets across the country to enhance availability of some of the best analyses and most pertinent policy statements in the Israel-Palestine public debate.

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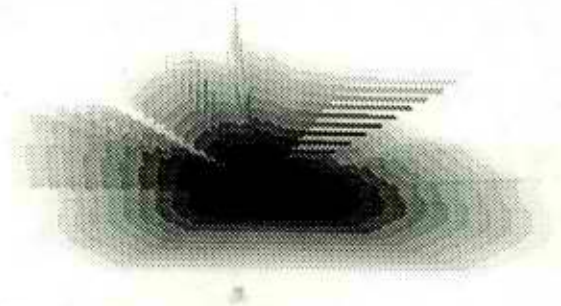
Israeli Opposition Leader Urges End to Occupation

Continued from Page 1

• Israel's de facto border is the 1949 armistice line (the 1967 line), with the addition of East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, which Israel has annexed. This borderline also demarcates Israel's area of jurisdiction. Within this border reigns Israeli democracy, while in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip there is a military government, i.e., an occupation force. Thus there are two separate entities today, living in separate territories, one Israeli, the other Palestinian; one sovereign, the other, under occupation.

• The United Nations declarations, as well as United States democratic doctrines, determine that a people's right to self-determination and sovereignty cannot be negated. From these points, it is unclear why the United States does not state loudly and unequivocally that the occupation must come to an end and recognize the right of the Palestinians to sovereignty, i.e., to a state of their own — while providing Israel with security guarantees. (A federation or confederation with Jordan is a later stage.) Talk about autonomy without political rights — the right to elect and to be elected, representation and sovereignty — means occupation in a different form. Yugoslavs who enjoy autonomy as a minority in Austria can also present their candidacy for the premiership, and so can the Basque minority in Spain.



"...it is unclear why the United States does not state loudly and unequivocally that the occupation must come to an end and recognize the right of the Palestinians to sovereignty, i.e., to a state of their own...."

For years, the leadership in Israel said it would not talk to the PLO as long as it did not recognize Israel, and Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and so long as it did not renounce terrorism. The PLO has fulfilled these conditions, and Israel must therefore sit down with its leaders.

But Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir refuses to sit down with the PLO, not for security reasons, but because of expansionist inclinations. The ideology of Mr. Shamir's party and its followers, Gush Emunim and the Nationalist Religious Party, states that the Land of Israel belongs in its entirety to the Jewish people and that one should not give back a square centimeter of the "holy" land liberated in 1967.

It is not only the PLO that will not agree to such an extreme position. The Hammas will never accept it either. What is more, the religious zealots in Israel, the mirror image of the Hammas, are preparing to rebuild the Temple and offer sacrifices on the Temple Mount.

We must discard Mr. Bailey's Machiavellian thoughts and uphold the principles in the democratic ethos, namely that my neighbor deserves the same rights as I.

There are three United Nations resolutions accepted by all sides. They now need to be implemented. The United States has the power to do a great deal to advance a solution to benefit the region as a whole. The question is whether it will choose to do so.

Shulamit Aloni, a member of Knesset (Ratz), is founder and head of the Citizens Rights Movement and a leader of the Israeli opposition.

U.S. Study Says PLO Statements Match Promises

By Larry Cohler

Excerpted from the Washington *Jewish Week*, September 7, 1989

A classified government analysis of public statements by mainstream PLO leaders has rejected Israel's contention that they put out mutually contradictory lines to Arab and Western audiences on the PLO's 10-month-old diplomatic initiative.

The comments of mainstream leaders on the initiative "have for the most part been consistent, regardless of the media in which they appear," the review has concluded.

But the analysis acknowledges "occasional instances" in which some leaders have issued "inconsistent or contradictory statements." These include remarks on such major issues as Palestinian violence against Israel and the PLO's ultimate acceptance of Israel's existence, it adds. Such statements have "usually" appeared in the Arabic media, the study reports.

The study, conducted by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS), concludes that these outright breaches are the exception. More commonly, it reports, PLO statements are consistent with commitments the group undertook at a landmark meeting of the Palestine National Council in Algiers last November, when those attending declared a Palestinian state. The Algiers commitments include... implied acceptance of Israel under a two-state solution and denunciation of terrorism.

But, the study adds, within the broad parameters of these commitments, the PLO couches statements to Western audiences in "judicious diplomatic vocabulary" and those aimed at Palestinians in the territories in "unrelentingly harsh anti-Israeli rhetoric."

The analysis attributes this pattern to the PLO's differing objectives with each audience: with the West, to persuade international opinion of its turn to a moderate political course; and with the Palestinians, to sustain the intifada. Nevertheless, "Even the PLO radio's diatribes addressed to Palestinians in the territories have avoided explicitly contradicting established policy," the study says....

Moderate Statements to Arab Audiences

The study notes that contrary to Israel's charges, many moderate PLO statements about accepting Israel's existence which gained prominence in the West were made also to Arab audiences....

[E]xamples the study cites of PLO officials espousing moderation to Arab audiences that mirror their statements to Western audiences include:

• A statement by PLO executive committee member Abdallah Hurani last September that "the PLO wants a state next to Israel and not a state in place of Israel." Hurani made the remark in an interview with Al-Ittihad, a Kuwaiti daily.

• A statement by Fatah's number-two official, Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyad], last May, asserting that at its November meeting in Algiers the PNC had "adopted a new international principle based on the coexistence of two states." He added that the Palestinians did so "for the first time in their history." Khalaf made the statement in an interview with the Egyptian weekly Al Musawwar.

• A comment by Arafat last May that the PNC had based its proclamation of Palestinian independence on previous Arab and international decisions, "including Resolution 181, which provides for the attainment of a two-state solution." The comment was broadcast over Radio Monte Carlo's Arabic service.

PLO Omissions Noted

The study notes that there have been "some occasions" when the PLO failed to report in their own media moderate statements they have trumpeted from the most prominent Western forums. Neither during nor after Arafat's visit to Paris last May, for example, did any PLO media outlet report his celebrated statement that the Palestine National Charter was "caduc," or obsolete.

Most commonly, says the report, PLO leaders have voiced their acceptance of Israel in much more sharply restrictive terms in Arab media without outrightly contradicting the commitments they made at Algiers. Arafat, for example, told the Omani daily Al-Watan last January that the international conference proposed by the PNC would be attended by the permanent members of the UN Security Council, the "State of Palestine," and "the Zionist enemy state." That statement was... read over the PLO's own Voice of the PLO.

Khalaf, too, took a "restricted view" of the two-state formula in an interview with Kuwait daily Al-Wattan last February, the study relates. "Neither the Algiers PNC session resolution nor Arafat's Geneva speech featured recognition of Israel," he said. "We have not recognized Israel. We will do so when they recognize us."

...The study also addresses charges that PLO leaders articulate a "phased strategy" for destroying Israel before Arab audiences that they carefully avoid when addressing the West.... It reports that "at least one statement" by a prominent PLO figure supports the critics' charge. Soon after the PLO issued its declaration of Palestinian statehood, PLO spokesman Abd al-Rahman declared that the development constituted the "first signs that the Zionist cancer in Palestine is feeding on itself." Palestine, he said, "does not know the meaning of partition." Likening the newly declared Palestinian state to a dagger, he proclaimed that the independence declaration meant not "partition of the dagger but its penetration onto the soil of the homeland."

The study says that other statements on a strategy of stages to Arab audiences have stressed it as a peaceful, evolutionary process.

Farouk Kadoummi, designated as foreign minister of the Palestinian state, told the London-based Arabic weekly Al-Tadamun last January that a single "democratic state" for Jews and Palestinians was the "ideal" solution, ultimately. But he said it was necessary to first convince everyone, "including the Jews and Israelis," of the need for "peaceful coexistence." Establishing a Palestinian state on a "liberated part of Palestine" would constitute a step toward the ultimate ideal "via legal and peaceful means," he said....

Positions on Terrorism

The study characterizes the position of mainstream PLO leaders on terrorism as "evasive," terming it a reflection of their "apparent reluctance, notwithstanding international pressure for moderation, to abandon militant resistance to Israel."

Arafat renounced terrorism in his statement in Geneva. But PLO leaders have continued to distinguish this from what they describe as legitimate acts of resistance to Israel "without, however, providing any precise definition of what sorts of anti-Israeli violence are deemed legitimate," the study notes.

Furthermore, mainstream leaders in

Continued on page 6

Doctors Work for Human Rights

At the end of January 1988, before the term Intifada had come to the fore as the name of the uprising in the territories, a few leftists got together in Tel Aviv to discuss what to do. At the end of the meeting it was decided that all the participants would try to organize his or her professional sector, check things out, apply pressure and push for action.

Dr. Ruhama Marton, a psychiatrist and lecturer at the Medical Faculty of Tel Aviv University, organized two groups of 12 people to visit Shifa Hospital in Gaza and al-Makassad Hospital in East Jerusalem. The delegations were to be given the opportunity to see for themselves what was happening, and they returned in a state of shock. Over the past two or three months, many delegations have gone through the Erez checkpoint [into Gaza] — authors, intellectuals, psychologists and lawyers; all of them have returned shocked, and they have shared their shock with readers or friends. Usually, that was the end of it. Among the professional groups, the only one that is still operating is the Association of Israeli and Palestinian Physicians for Human Rights [AIPPHR]. That's what they call themselves. The question that begs for an answer is why the doctors.

> ***"An x-ray machine in a refugee camp didn't work for a year because the Tel Aviv technician refused to come to fix it...."***

According to Dr. Marton, the Association has 110 members; they include doctors and people who work in paramedical professions. Over the course of almost two years, they have been compiling data and statistics. They try to intervene when possible, apply pressure — which is usually ineffective — for the release or the lifting of restricting bans on doctors in the Gaza Strip. They cannot provide real assistance: it is difficult for a doctor to be absent from work for long. You can't treat a patient in half a day, and not every Palestinian is ready to be examined by a Jewish doctor. But the group has protested against the reduction of hospital days in Israel allotted to the residents of the Gaza Strip and the dearth of ambulances. The media and the military government are getting sick and tired of them.

Two days ago at a press conference, which was well attended by foreign reporters (and less so by Israeli reporters), they presented a report on the state of health services in the Gaza Strip. In contrast to the ongoing reports about the wounded and dead in the territories put out by the Israeli army spokesperson or others, their data provides a very sharp picture of Israeli policy during the Intifada. The data really cuts into living flesh.

It's pretty difficult to get an overview of what is going on in the Strip. The Health Ministry has its own data, and local elements have their own data. But in spite of that, it is well worth the effort to review the data collected at al-Ahli Hospital in Gaza. Al-Ahli is a small hospital with no more than 55 beds. But many wounded persons have been sent there, basically because it as a private hospital (as opposed to the largest hospital in the Strip, Shifa, which is a government hospital) and therefore is not required to report on patients to the authorities. The Palestinians know that whoever is reported as having received treatment will be summoned sooner or later for interrogation and possibly imprisonment — even while still in the hospital. Such cases have occurred. In al-Ahli, a small hospital, the chances of their coming and dragging you off to Ansar [3, the Ketziot prison camp in the Negev,] are smaller.

Since the beginning of the Intifada, in the course of 15 months, 3199 wounded people have passed through the 55-bed hospital. Of those, 890 were hit by live ammunition and 1753 were badly beaten to the point that they needed medical treatment. During the first year of the Intifada, 16,000 people were wounded in Gaza, 9042 were beaten, and there were eight cases of people who were beaten to death. How is it that we know only about the case of Hani al-Shami? (And even in his case we don't know and we'll never know who killed him.)

For the sake of the statistics, the numbers of wounded persons were given in thousands. The first 1000 were wounded during the first 14 weeks, but the next 1000 were wounded in only six weeks. The number of people wounded in shooting incidents rose by six percent and the number of people wounded by beatings rose from 54 percent to 63 percent. And even then, [the authorities] claimed that the Intifada was dying out.

In the course of 1988, there was another turning point: In the second half of the year, a relative increase in people wounded by gunfire as opposed to beatings was recorded. There was also an increase in head, chest and stomach wounds, at a rate that was much higher than what is normally the case in conventional warfare, in which weapons are used to kill and not "for the purpose of arresting a suspect."

State of the Health Care System

The statistics give cause for concern, but what is even more worrying is the state of the health care system, which is supposed to treat the sick. The condition of the hospitals in the Gaza Strip, which has a population of 600,000, is simply disastrous. The hospitals lack basic equipment, to say nothing of sophisticated equipment for neurological operations. Even the equipment that they do have frequently breaks down, and a lot of time goes by before it is fixed. An x-ray machine in a refugee camp didn't work for a year because the Tel Aviv technician refused to come to fix it, even when he was promised that a United Nations car

> ***"The Palestinians know that whoever is reported as having received treatment will be summoned sooner or later for interrogation...."***

would take him and return him to Tel Aviv. There are only 16 ambulances in all of the Gaza Strip, and they aren't the ambulances we're used to. Usually they are pickup trucks that are also used to transport the medical staff to and from work. The military government does not allow the ambulances to be equipped with two-way radios or even beepers. The authorities also prohibit the ambulances from using their sirens in the Gaza Strip. If you lose your reason, while there is a psychiatric ward at Shifa Hospital, there isn't a psychiatrist there. And the conditions of those suffering from chronic diseases are rapidly deteriorating. Patients in need of chemotherapy, which usually calls for 10-15 separate treatments, cannot be hospitalized [overnight] in Israel. So they leave at five in the morning for Tel Hashomer Hospital for treatment and return home the same evening, usually throwing up on the way. The next day, in spite of everything, they go back.

The members of the association claim that the state is using health services as a means of applying pressure, and that is perhaps the reason why the medical group has continued to operate. "Naturally, doctors are more sensitive about life and death," Marton said, trying to explain the phenomenon. "They see it every day, and their seven-year long medical training and six years of specialization apparently leave some trace, even among older doctors."

But this isn't all that convincing. After all, according to this perspective, teachers should not be apathetic about the denial of schooling to pupils in the territories. [West Bank schools and universities have been closed for all but a few months over the last two years.] Yet it took them an entire year to wake up and start acting. Lawyers should be sensitive about the human rights situation in the territories, but they appear to be more concerned about the clients they might lose if they were to take a public stand on the issue. And when it comes down to it, the doctors aren't all that different. There are 12,000 doctors in Israel — and only about 100 are active in the Association.

"We Are Shocked" by Zvi Gilat appeared in the Israeli newspaper *Hadashot* on August 18, 1989. Translation from *Al-Fajr*.

Fighting for Peace

Groups Working Within Israel's Political System for Peace with the Palestinians

Excerpted from the revised edition (1989) of* A Compassionate Peace: A Future for Israel, Palestine, and the Middle East, *by Everett Mendelsohn.

Israeli protest activity escalated during the months of the uprising. At least seventy-five peace groups (albeit some quite small and others with overlapping membership) have been identified. They fall into four major categories: (1) those which were active or had roots prior to the intifadah: *Peace Now*, the largest group, organized to support the Camp David initiative in 1978; *Year 21*, an activist breakaway from Peace Now willing to engage in civil disobedience; *Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI)*, which supports legal efforts to assist Palestinians; *Yesh G'vul* (There Is a Boundary [or There is a Limit]), which came into being to protest Israel's invasion of Lebanon, many of whose members refuse military or reserve duty beyond the Green Line [delimiting Israel from the occupied territories]; *Dai Lakibush* (Enough of the Occupation), which grew out of the early 1980s Committee for Solidarity with Bir Zeit; *Hala Hakibush* (Away! with the Occupation), made up largely of young people and high school students; a series of women's groups — *Israeli Women Against the Occupation* and *Women in Black* (who conduct a weekly public demonstration); (2) new professionally oriented groups, an *Inter-University Committee for a Political Solution* (some 1,200 faculty members); *Council for Peace and Security* (some 130 retired generals and colonels of the Israeli Defense Forces); organizations of psychologists and social workers, lawyers, writers and artists, and psychiatrists; (3) a series of new ad hoc groups focusing on specific incidents or needs: *Committee for the People of Beita* (the village where an Israeli youth was accidentally killed by an Israeli guard, leading to military demolition of fourteen houses, destruction of crops, and other punitive measures); *Committee Against Administrative Detention;* a *Legal Aid Committee* (all these groups work cooperatively with Palestinian groups and individuals); (4) grass-roots groups which are organized as a movement and seek continuity, such as *Israelis by Choice* (immigrants largely from North America and Western Europe who fear that Israeli democracy will be shattered).

Shift in Strategy

An important shift in political strategy has occurred in a number of the groups, from affecting government policy to establishing longer-term alliances and cooperative working arrangements with Palestinians. In turn, as the uprising continued, there has been greater willingness on the part of Palestinians to become directly involved with Israeli protest movements. Regular meetings have been arranged between groups of Israelis and residents of Palestinian towns such as Beit Sahur, Jericho, and Ramallah. Some Israeli peace groups make weekly visits to Palestinian refugee camps to express solidarity.

Activity on the Right

The efflorescence of nonparliamentary protest/peace groups in Israel has not been matched by similar activity on the right, although some organization has occurred. *Gush Emunim* (Bloc of the Faithful) has reactivated itself, working largely in cooperation with Israeli settlers through the Council of Judea and Samaria. *Mothers for Israel* is closely linked to Gush Emunim. Moledet (Homeland) is a new right-wing ultranationalist party advocating expulsion.

A Compassionate Peace is a report prepared for and published by the American Friends Service Committee. Prof. Everett Mendelsohn of Harvard University is chair of the AFSC's Middle East Program Committee.

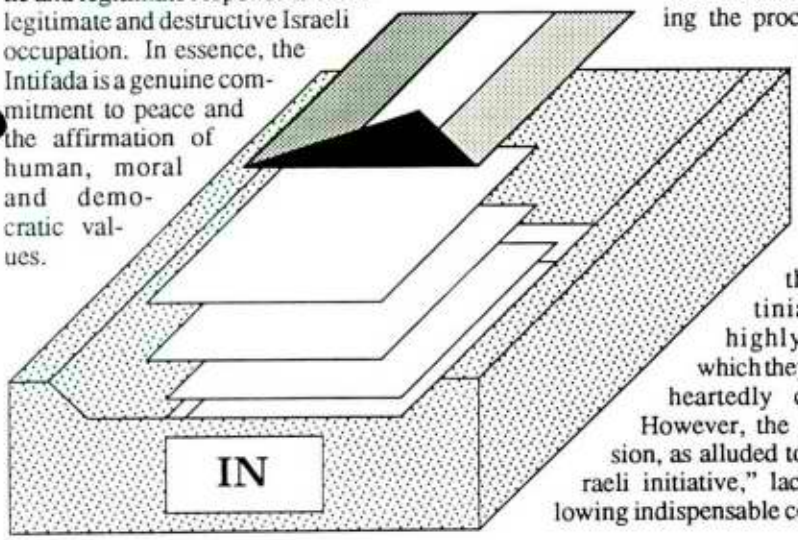
The Message of the Intifada

Text of a memorandum given by Palestinian leaders from the West Bank, Gaza, and Jerusalem to John Kelly, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, at their meeting in Jerusalem in August.

We view our meeting today, Thursday, August 3, 1989, as part of the ongoing dialogue between the U.S. administration and the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of all the Paelstinian people inside and outside the occupied territories. As such, neither this meeting nor any other activity of a similar nature may be construed as constituting an alternative channel or alternative representation to the PLO, but rather a reinforcement of the legitimacy and substance of the existing official avenues and leadership.

This meeting would indeed have had greater import and significance had it been preceded by official talks between yourself and PLO officials. In fact, the U.S.-PLO dialogue has so far demonstrated an alarming lack of progress in matters of substance and the levels of representation. In order for this dialogue to fulfill its pivotal role in the peace process, it must undergo a serious and candid reappraisal to serve the purposes of empowerment and effective achievement.

As Palestinians from occupied Palestine, we seek to convey to you in this meeting the message of the Intifada — a message that is at once the rejection of and resistance to the Israeli occupation of our lands and oppression of our people, and at the same time an expression of the endeavors at social transformation and state-building as the alternative, appropriate, authentic and legitimate response to the illegitimate and destructive Israeli occupation. In essence, the Intifada is a genuine commitment to peace and the affirmation of human, moral and democratic values.



This commitment was responsibly articulated by the Palestine National Council in its 19th session on November 15, 1988. The Palestinian peace initiative embodies within it the principles and mechanisms essential to the achievement of a comprehensive and permanent solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, and hence to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Unfortunately, the maturity, foresight, courage and sense of historic responsibility that characterize the Palestinian commitment to peace have not met with a response of equal magnitude and daring.

Part of the Ongoing Dialogue

It is ironic that the Palestinian peace stance which presents a unique opportunity for reconciliation and for breaking the endless cycle of violence and pain that has hitherto engulfed our region has been met with blind intransigence and entrenchment on the part of the Israeli authorities as expressed in their escalation of a brutal and punitive policy of repression and violence. Palestinian rights and lives are being blatantly violated on a daily basis as a matter of deliberate, declared and premeditated state policy against a captive civilian population in flagrant defiance of international public opinion and all norms governing civilized behavior.

The so-called Israeli "peace initiative" is an attempt at simultaneously negating Palestinian national rights and identity, circumventing legitimate representation and leadership, and sidestepping the central issues of the conflict. As a tactical ploy to distract and deceive public opinion, it has introduced tangential issues and misdirections, thus confusing the means with the end and confusing the procedure with the substance. The principle of free and democratic elections is one that Palestinians value highly and to which they are wholeheartedly committed. However, the Israeli version, as alluded to in the "Israeli initiative," lacks the following indispensable components:

1) The recognition of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people.

2) The logic of internal coherence in the form of clearly perceived and delineated transitional steps leading to a defined objective.

3) The framework of international legitimacy and guarantees.

Consequently, in its present form, it is a deconstructive exercise in verbal manipulation that violates the very principles of freedom and democracy and disqualifies itself as a serious and viable step in the peace process.

In view of the asymmetry between the Palestinian and Israeli initiatives, the role of the United States gains an even greater significance. Based on our recognition of this fact, we view with the greatest seriousness the lack of evenhandedness and objectivity in the U.S. response. To redress this imbalance, the U.S. administration is called upon to demonstrate a genuine commitment to a just peace through the following:

1) The recognition of the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people as an expression of Palestinian national rights and not just political rights.

2) The implementation of its "land for peace" policy by actively seeking an end to the Israeli occupation of the territories occupied in 1967.

3) The appreciation of the urgency for the convening of the International Conference as a venue for serious negotiations to achieve a guaranteed peace settlement.

4) The adoption of the principle of mutuality and reciprocity in all matters pertaining to the solution of the conflict, including issues of independence, sovereignty, security, recognition, national rights and guarantees.

In attending this meeting today, we would like to stress the crucial and immediate role that the United States can play by actively intervening to put an end to the Israeli violation of Palestinian human and national rights. Such a move logically constitutes the first step towards creating a dynamic for peace.

— Elias Freij, Ziad Abu Zayyad, Radwan Abu Ayyash, Jamil Tarifi, Zahira Kamal, Mahdi Abdul-Hadi, Said Kanaan, Hanna Siniora, F. Abu Rahmeh, Mustafa Natsheh, Dr. Zakaria al-Agha, Hanan Mikhail-Ashrawi, Faisal Husseini, Ghassan el-Khatib.

American Jewry: With Two Voices

Reprinted from *the Economist*, July 29, 1989.

The sharp disagreements among America's Jews have not, until now, been plainly reflected in the for-Israel-right-or-wrong public arguments of organized Jewry. This may be changing. The greater impatience that President Bush and his secretary of state, Mr. Jim Baker, have been showing towards the Israeli government, plus the accumulated effect of televising the Palestinian revolt, is encouraging several groups to rethink their strategies — and allowing some of the braver ones to challenge conventional American-Jewish wisdom.

The newcomer among the radicals is the Jewish Peace Lobby, started a couple of months ago by Mr. Jerome Segal, from Maryland University. The JPL, which advocates a Palestinian state co-existing with Israel, goes beyond the prevarications of Israel's Labor party but is roughly in step with the party's elder statesman, Mr. Abba Eban. Arguing a cause that is unpopular but no longer unrespectable, the JPL enjoys prestigious academic and rabbinical support. But it is short of the cash that it must have if it is to turn itself into a serious Washington lobby: it badly needs an imaginative, and generous, Jewish businessman or two.

It chose its first fight wisely. People are uncertain about big complicated issues, such as Arab and Israeli rights and wrongs. But many Americans, reading newspapers or watching television, noticed one small hard fact: the occupying Israelis were preventing Palestinian children from going to school. This stuck in American gullets. So, with a good deal of urging from the JPL, the Senate and the House of Representatives recently passed sense-of-the-Congress resolutions calling on Israel to allow the reopening of all the schools in the Palestinian territory it occupies[, specifically, the West Bank].

The politicians were not very bold. Their votes coincided with the Israeli government's decision that it was anyhow going to allow the provisional reopening of some Palestinian schools. Yet the Senate, at least, went on to say that schools should not be closed for political reasons. And, though the resolutions were tactfully passed by voice vote, so that no names remain on record, they do mark a new departure: congressmen formally expressing concern about the Israeli occupation.

The JPL prudently kept out of another, more passionate, battle. The Israeli government and its leading support-group in the United States, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), are intensely opposed to the talks between the administration and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which got going last December when Mr. Yasser Arafat was judged to have renounced terrorism. The pro-Israeli lobby bided its time when Mr. Robert Pelletreau, America's ambassador to Tunis, was talking only to low-level PLO officials; it pounced when it was revealed that the ambassador had spoken on two occasions in June with Mr. Arafat's second-in-command, Mr. Salah Khalef, also know as Abu Iyad. Mr. Khalef, a loyal Arafat man, now enjoys political prominence. But, back in the early 1970s, he founded and led the Black September terrorist group which, among much else, was implicated in the 1973 murder of the American ambassador to Sudan.

A Senate amendment, drafted with AIPAC's help and introduced by Senator Jesse Helms, proposed that the administration should in future talk to no PLO representative unless the president had first given him a non-terrorist bill of health. Mr. Bush and his men, with all guns popping, set out to shoot this amendment down. It would, they argued, bring the American-PLO dialogue to an end, sabotaging American efforts to persuade the Palestinians to accept the Israeli government's election plan. The dialogue, an administration official added defiantly, had been getting nowhere until Mr. Khalef — who could take decisions and abide by them — joined in. The senators, impressed by the president's agitations, accepted a compromise that, in effect, will allow the administration to talk to any Palestinian it wants to. Prudently, it is unlikely, at least for a time, to choose to talk to Mr. Khalef.

Though AIPAC fought hard for the Helms amendment, other Jewish organizations — such as the American Jewish Congress and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations — held back. Without their own clear or articulated policies on Israeli-Palestinian relations, and sensing changes in the air, they did not relish taking on the administration.

All American-Jewish groups are prepared to fight to the death any reduction in the $3 billion that the United States gives to Israel each year. Even the JPL does not propose using this money as a lever, though it does suggest that 1% of economic aid to Israel — $12 million out of $1.2 billion — should be earmarked for the promotion of human rights. Most of the groups, though no longer all of them, are committed to the effort to block the sale of certain American arms to Israel's Arab neighbors. But on other matters, including Israel's wisdom in holding on to the occupied territories, the old certainties are gradually becoming less certain.

U.S. Study Says PLO Keeps Its Promises

Continued from page 3

practice seem to claim "reflexively" that any act of Palestinian violence against Israel constitutes legitimate resistance, it adds....

The study appears not to view the PLO leaders' frequent endorsements [of] intifada violence as a violation of their commitment on terrorism.... [The State Department's] Office of Counterterrorism does not generally regard intifada violence as terrorism unless it involves premeditated targeting of civilians by cadres acting on an agreed plan.

Though Fatah has not launched any attempts to infiltrate armed groups into Israel for southern Lebanon since the PNC meeting, its leaders have continued to justify such operations by other PLO groups, the study notes. In this, it says, they have been consistent in both Arab and Western media.... The State Department ... has never publicly labeled them as terrorist. The PLO claims they were all aimed at Israeli military targets.

Terrorism Expert Speaks

"Anat Kurz, head of a terrorism research group at [Tel Aviv University's] Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies,... said Arafat had restrained militants in order to preserve his diplomatic initiative, but that the PLO had difficulty controlling organizations that sprang up during the Arab uprising against the Israeli occupation.

"'Most of what we call terror activities have been conducted by locally affiliated elements and unorganized groups,' she said."

The Washington Post, October 26, 1989.

No More Likud Excuses

Excerpts from the lead New York *Times* editorial, October 10, 1989

The Likud leadership never seems to run out of ways to avoid talks with Palestinians. Last week's split decision by the Israeli Cabinet to reject an Egyptian initiative for getting such talks under way is the latest example of this ingenuity.

Likud's intransigence must surely please Arab and Israeli hard-liners. But the endless delays in discussing Israel's own plan for holding elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip cannot serve Israel's long-term interests.

The Likud position is an affront to President Mubarak of Egypt, whose attitude toward Israel is pivotal among moderate Arabs. It undercuts Palestinians who have taken risks to urge talks with Israel. And it certainly doesn't help Israel's standing in the United States....

Mr. Shamir is surely playing for time. At heart he doesn't want negotiations with the Palestinians — even based on his own plan, if the outcome might ultimately lead to a Palestinian homeland. He wants to demonstrate that the Palestinian uprising is now under control and thereby remove that bargaining time bomb. And he needs to preserve some concessions for his trip to Washington next month.

This thinking could prove politically clever in the short run. There may be no immediate penalty in Israel, since Labor is unlikely to bolt the coalition and face uncertain elections. There may be little cost in Washington, since the Bush Administration reckons that Likud is essential to negotiations and will not do anything to jeopardize Likud's position. But over time, Likud's delaying tactics will erode good will for Israel. And the Bush Administration will not be doing Israel any favor by letting Likud get away with its excuses and ploys.

"There can be no solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, in my view, unless you take a two-state approach."

Philip Klutznick, President Emeritus, World Jewish Congress and U.S. Secretary of Commerce, 1980-81, in Washington, October 17, 1989

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November, 1989

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We need your help. The Jewish Committee for Israeli-Palestinian Peace has been sending the *Israeli-Palestinian Digest* free of charge to you and others who are deeply concerned about Israeli security and a just settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Unfortunately, we can no longer afford to publish the *Digest* without financial support from our readers.

Why support the *Digest*? Many of our readers believe that a two-state solution offers the best hope for a peaceful resolution of the conflict. Many do not. But all readers should find the selection of articles and documents the *Digest* presents -- from the Israeli and Arab press, the U.S. and Israeli governments and Palestinian sources -- extremely valuable. With features on developments in Israel and the territories, Palestinian politics and current diplomatic initiatives, the *Digest* provides information that's hard to find elsewhere.

Why are we asking for your support now? JCIPP is a voluntary organization that depends on contributions for its activities. JCIPP members are not paid for the work they put into the *Digest*; however, production and mailing costs are significant. We want to continue to provide this resource to American Jewish community leaders, U.S. policy makers and journalists, but we are facing a severe shortage of funds.

What we want from you: We won't beat around the bush. We want your dollars. If you think that the *Digest* should continue, please use the coupon below to send a tax-deductible contribution to JCIPP.

Last but not least: We would also like to hear from you. Write and tell us what you think of the *Digest*. Is it useful? Are there other sources of information we should consult? Do you know others who should be getting the *Digest*? Please let us know.

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מאת : עתונות/ניו-יורק

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הפשרד: 709	כאת: השגריר, וושינגטון	

בפגישה עם שיפטר היום ביקש להעלות בפני מקרהו של Khalil Mohamad el-Yazouri (ת.ז. 924361017) מרפיח אשר ביקש, לפני מעלה משנה, רשות לנסוע למצרים לניתוח מעקף בלב. עד כה לא קיבל האיש תשובה כלשהי ומבקש לבדוק האם נוכל לסייע בהענות חיובית.

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מאת : יוחנן ביין - נאו"ם

פלסטין.

לוטה תקציר בעברית וכן הנוסח המלא של ואומנו היום אחה"צ (29/11).

יוחנן ביין - נאו"ם

29 בנובמבר 1989 אישור: יו

רהמ ממרהמ

שהה פנשהה מנכ ממנכ מדב ברנע ארבל 2

רביב מעת הסברה בנדור מדפ מצכירהממשה

סיבל מספר פנר

המשלחת הקבועה
של ישראל לאומות המאוחדות
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27 בנובמבר 1989
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הנדון: תקציר דברי השגריר יוחנן ביין בדיון פלסטין 29.11.89 .

אנו חיים בתקופה הסטורית - לראשונה בתולדות האנושות מעמיד האדם את עצם קיומו בסכנה ע"י שינוי מבנה כדור הארץ, האטמוספירה והגנטיקה של צמחים וחיות. המדע המודרני חייב למצוא פתרונות והסיכוי לכך טוב, כי בימינו חיים יותר מדענים מאשר בכל ההסטוריה האנושית יחד. אך פתרונות יימצאו רק ע"י שת"פ חדוק.

במקביל לאתגרי המדע ואיכות הסביבה עומדות בפתח הזדמנויות מדיניות הסטוריות. המהפכה התקשורתית גימדה את עולמנו ומטר הדמוקרטיה מחפשט על פני גבולות - חומות פיזיות ואידיאולוגיות מתמוטטות.

דמוקרטיות מאופיינות ביישוב מחלוקות ע"י חילופי דעות ודיאלוג. בהתפשטות הדמוקרטיה חקוה להתמעטות איומים ואלימות. גם דמוקרטיות יודעות שיש סיכון במו"מ - אך משוכנעות שהסיכון קטן בהרבה מזה של אלימות, טרור ומלחמה.

המציאות העצובה היא שבמז"ת ישראל היא עדיין מיעוט דמוקרטי . מאז ומתמיד קראה ישראל לשכנותיה: לפרז את הסכסוך ולהביא לפתרון דמוקרטי .
TO DEMILITERIZE THE CONFLICT AND DEMOCRATIZE THE SOLUTION .

רצח נשיא לבנון הוא תזכורת לנו באיזה אזור אנו חיים - אזור שבו הגורם היציב היחיד הוא חוסר היציבות . לאש"פ זכות היוצרים לטרור ולרציחות המוניות - מכוניות נפץ, פיצוץ מטוסים, חטיפות ורצח מכוון של אזרחים שלווים בנמלי תעופה, ספינות, בתי ספר, בתי כנסת ומסגדים.

כאן באו"ם מתנהל דיון פלסטין כבארמון זכוכית המנותק מהמציאות . האו"ם מנוצל ע"י הקבוצה הערבית לא לקידום הבנה ושלום אלא כזרוע נוספת למאבק נגד ישראל . האבסורד הוא שבארגון שמטרתו קידום השלום עוברות החלטות קיצוניות המזדהות לחלוטין עם העמדות הקיצוניות והחד-צדדיות ביותר. כאן בעצרת גונה אפילו הסכם קמפ דייויד והשלום עם מצרים.

דוגמא לניתוק האו"ם מהמציאות היא המצאת משקיפי או"ם על הגבול שהיה בין ישראל ומצרים ב-1975. הגבול זז לפני 11 שנה - המשקיפים נשארו . הגבול שזז לא השפיע על המשקיפים .

מאז 1971 מגנה העצרת את מאמצי ישראל ליישב פליטים ערביים מעזה וקוראת להחזרתם למחנות. ישראל יישבה כ-150,000 פליטים ערבים בנוסף ל-800 אלף הפליטים היהודים מארצות ערב . ישראל היא היחידה שפעלה ליישוב פליטים ערבים.

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כאן בעצרת עברה, ביוזמת הקבוצה הערבית, משוואת ציונות-גזענות כשגם בעת ההצבעה ידעו המצביעים שזהו שקר והשוואת ניגודים. בכך סכנה לרבים, כי בעוד שהיהודים הם בדרך כלל הראשונים הנפגעים ע"י גזענות, אין הם האחרונים. אנדריי סחרוב כינה לכן החלטה זו "תועבה".

כאן באו"ם הרודנים מגנים רודנות, גזענים מגנים גזענות וכמה מחברי הוועדה לזכויות האדם הם מהפוגעים הראשיים בזכויות האדם. כאן מגנים את ישראל על מאבקה בטרור - ולא את הטרוריסטים. כאן ללא בושה האשימו יוזמות הטרור את ישראל על פעולת אנטבה, בה שוחררו 103 אזרחים שלווים.

כאן מאשימים את ישראל באלימות כשהיא מנסה למנוע אלימות. 160 פלסטינים נרצחו בשטחים ע"י פלסטינים לפי הוראות ישירות מאש"פ רק בשל אי נכונותם לקבל בתלם אש"פ. איננו זקוקים לאישור אמנסטי כדי לקבוע שישראל חייבת לדאוג לשלום התושבים בשטחים ולהביא את הרוצחים לדין.

כאן ישראל מואשמת בתוקפנות בעוד שזו באה מאש"פ והקבוצה הערבית. מאז ת"קדוק" של ערפאת אשתקד היו למעלה מ-40 פעולות טרור בעידוד סוריה ואיראן.

כאן מאשימים את ישראל בשימוש בגז מדמיע כשהמאשימות, כעיראק רוצחות למעלה מ-3000 מאזרחיהן הכורדים בגז רעיל. כאן מאשימים את ישראל בגרוש יחידים, כשמאות אלפים מגורשים בגבולות ובין גבולות אחרים.

כאן מאשימים הערבים את ישראל בסיוע לאפרתהייד - כשהן מספקות 90% מצריכת חדלק של דרא"פ וישראל מכריזה שוב ושוב על התנגדותה המוחלטת לאפרתהייד כאידיאולוגיה ושיטה מדינית. ישראל, שיש בה כ-100 קיבוצים אתניים שונים, היא המדינה עיוורת הצבעים ביותר בעולם.

כאן מנסה הקבוצה הערבית לבודד את ישראל, יוצאת מן האולם בעת נאומי רוה"מ או שה"ח ומנסה להביא לגרוש ישראל מהאו"ם.

לא כך יושג השלום או יקודם מצבם של הפלסטינים תושבי יש"ע. הטרגדיה של הפלסטינים היתה, שתמיד דחו פשרות והזדהו רק עם הקיצוניים. כך בשנות ה-30 כשהזדהו עם המופתי שמברלין הנאצית קרא להשמדת היהודים, דחו את מסקנות ועדת פיל ב-1936, שהקציבה להם 80% משטח פלסטין המערבית, את הספר הלבן של צימברליין ב-38, את תכנית החלוקה ב-47, את חגבולות שלפני 67, את החלטות 242 ו-338, את שיקום פליטיהם הם ואת הסכמי קמפ דייוויד, שקראו למו"מ על עתיד יש"ע.

ישראל והעם היהודי תמיד האמינו כי אם מסמך הוא לזכותך ב-30%, יש לקבלו ולנהל מו"מ על היתרה. הסירוב הערבי-גם כשמסמך הוא 80% לזכותם זורקים אותו לסל.

בתקופת הרגיעה העולמית הנוכחית יש לנסות להביא גם לסיום סכסוך ישראל ערב. עלינו לזכור שמדינות ערב הן שהכריזו מלחמה ואף הודיעו על כך לאו"ם ב-48. עברו 41 שנה וחמש מלחמות, עשרות אלפי הרוגים, 600 אלף פליטים ערבים, 800 אלף פליטים יהודים מארצות ערב, 41 שנה של קריאות חוזרות של ישראל לשלום.
20 מדינות ערביות עדיין במצב מלחמה עם ישראל. מולנו בגבול המזרחי מערבים למעלה ממליון חיילים חמושים, למעלה מעשרת אלפים טנקים, 15000 מטוסי קרב ומאות טילים, מהם המחומשים בראשי חץ כימיים ומכוונים כלפי מרכזי האוכלוסיה בישראל.

השלום עם מצרים מצביע על הדרך האפשרית. סאדאת ובגין הפגינו כי כשיש רצון לשלום משני עברי הגבול - ניתן להשיגו.

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יוזמת השלום של ממישראל מה-14.5 הביאה לתקוות חדשות. היא פרגמטית ומציאותית. ארבע נקודותיה מעוגנות זו בזו, והתקדמות באחת תסייע בכל האחרות. השלום עם מצרים פעיל ומתחזק, פתרון בעיית הפליטים מוכר כחשוב, עקרון הבחירות ביש"ע מקובל - אך אין עדיין כל סימן לנורמליזציה של היחסים עם מדינות ערב. עלינו לעשות עתה מאמץ להגיע לבחירות ביש"ע. זה פרושה האמיתי של "הגדרה עצמית", לאף אחד אין הרשות לייצוג אלא לנציגים נבחרים.
לכן אש"פ מתנגד לבחירות ורוצה את אלה המעיזים לפעול שלא לפי הוראותיו. למעלה מ-160 פלסטינים ביש"ע נרצחו לפי הוראותיו, ורק לפני חמישה ימים חזר אבו עיאד, סגנו של ערפאת, פומבית על האיום (שרק אל אואסט - סעודיה, 24.11.89).
ישראל מחוייבת ליוזמתה והבחירות ביש"ע יהיו, שלוש שנים לאחר תחילת הממשל העצמאי יתחיל המו"מ על הסדר הקבע. ככל שנמעיט עתה בסיסמאות על העתיד והשאיפות - כן ירבו הסיכויים להגיע להסכם על הפתרון הזמני. בבוא בזמן - כשנדון על הסדר הקבע יהיה מקום לדון באספירציות השונות. היוזמה היא הברירה הטובה ביותר לשלום שיש לעמי האזור. היא ניתנת לביצוע עתה. הבה ניתן לה הזדמנות.

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CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Statement by

Ambassador Johanan Bein

Acting Permanent Representative to the United Nations

on

'The Question of Palestine'

(Agenda Item 39)

44th Session of the General Assembly
United Nations

29 November 1989
New York

6/27 1155-182

Mr. President,

At the outset, I would like to congratulate you again on your unanimous election to the presidency of the General Assembly. We know of your outstanding leadership qualities both in your home country and at the United Nations. We are confident, therefore, as to your continued success in the difficult and important task of steering this session of the General Assembly.

Mr. President,

My delegation spoke yesterday and presented its views with regard to the situation in the Middle East. Most speakers, however, did not. Instead of addressing the many inter-Arab upheavals in the region, they preferred once again to direct and divert attention only to Israel and the Palestinians. This practice is repeated in today's debate. In this connection, let me remind you that the Palestinian problem is the direct consequence of the instability and violence still reigning in many parts of the Middle East. The problem of the Palestinians is a direct outcome of the situation in the Middle East and the ongoing belligerency of the Arab states towards Israel.

Mr. President,

We live in the midst of an historical era which will be remembered for generations to come. For the first time mankind is placing its very survival at stake. We are altering the physical structure of our planet, the genetic composition of plants and animals, and the very ecosystem upon which all life is dependent.

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Modern science is now compelled to find immediate solutions to these man-made dangers. We are confident that solutions will be found and in our time, as our generation has spawn more scientists then in all of human history put together. Yet, scientists alone will not redeem us. As we are all aware, effective solutions can be found and applied only through close and vigorous cooperation.

Paralleling these environmental and scientific challenges, political opportunities of historic dimensions lay at our doorstep. The aspiration for democracy is asserting itself in the most impervious corners of the world. Physical and ideological walls are crumbling. The information revolution has dwarfed the globe and the message of democracy is spreading over physical and political boundaries.

Since democracy is characterized by an open exchange of views, the stronger and more widespread democracy becomes, the higher the probability of peaceful interaction among peoples and nations. Indeed, in addressing political conflicts in this emerging democratic era, dialogue and negotiations are beginning to replace the resort to coercion, threats and belligerency.

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The virtue of democracies is to be found in their deep conviction that even when the process of negotiations is loaded with dangers, the risks entailed in dialogue and compromise are by far smaller than those of violence, terror and war.

The unfortunate reality in the Middle East is that Israel is still a democratic minority in this region. The winds of change and political progress, which are engulfing at a dizzying pace whole regions of the world, have left the Middle East relatively untouched to date. The continued repudiation of Israel by the Arab states is a product of the intolerance and rejectionism which still reign in most Middle East countries. To this, Israel is an exception. For decades, and since its rebirth, this young democracy has urged its neighbors to peacefully coexist with it. We have continuously called upon the Arab states to demilitarize the conflict and to democratize the solution.

This concept has failed to take root in much of the region surrounding Israel. The assassination of Mr. Rene' Moawad, the newly elected President of Lebanon, served to remind us once again of the true character of the region we live in, where the only stable factor is that of instability. Bitter recriminations, Political assassinations and mass murders of dissidents remain the accepted norms.

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These norms were reinforced by the PLO, who owns the "copyright" to the systematic targeting of civilians by hijacking, hostage taking, car bombs and midair bombs as well as the indiscriminate murder of noninvolved civilians at airports, on cruise ships, and in schools, synagogues and mosques.

Here at the United Nations we have witnessed a trend, in which the debates on many issues, particularly on those pertaining to the Arab-Israeli conflict, are held as if within hermetic glass walls. All too often, the debates here are completely divorced from the reality in the Middle East. The responsibility for this bleak record lies squarely on the shoulders of the Arab block. For, instead of utilizing the United Nations to further mutual tolerance, understanding and dialogue, the United Nations, today as in the past, is being used by the Arab Group as an additional arm, a war by other means, in their ongoing struggle against Israel.

An absurd phenomenon has thus emerged: The resolutions of an organization dedicated to the pursuit of peace are made to fully identify with the most bellicose and intransigent of the arab positions.

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It is here at the Assembly that we have thus witnessed not the condemnation of acts of war by the Arab states, but a castigation of the only peace treaty achieved in the region. On November 29th, 1979, at its 34th session, the General Assembly endorsed resolution 34/65B, which strongly condemned all so-called "partial agreements and separate treaties," and declared that the Camp David accords had no validity. The United Nations was made to denounce the peace agreement signed between Egypt and Israel, the most comprehensive and only peace treaty ever signed between parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Nothing is more indicative of this detachment from reality, than the continued presence of UNTSO observers on the defunct 1975 interim buffer zone line. Following the withdrawal of Israeli troops 11 years ago, UNTSO observers are today situated hundreds of Kilometers deep into Egypt. Evidently, the shifting border did not affect its observers. The border moved - its observers did not.

It is here at the Assembly that we have witnessed another blunder orchestrated by radical Arab states and the PLO: Since 1971, the General Assembly has been made to condemn Israel's efforts to rehabilitate the Palestinian refugee camps.

END

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That same year, Israel embarked upon a monumental effort aimed at a comprehensive rehabilitation of the Palestinian refugees in the Gaza District. In a commitment which continues to this very day, over 22,000 families, some 150,000 refugees benefiting from the program, have left the camps of their own volition and are domiciled today in modern neighborhoods outside, but in close proximity to, the camps. Israel has thus not only rehabilitated the 800,000 Jewish refugees from Arab countries, but has been the only party actively engaged in rehabilitating Palestinian refugees. The Arab group on the other hand, today as in the past, continues to work for the perpetuation of the refugee problem. The human suffering continues to be exploited by them as the spearhead in their struggle against Israel.

The Arab group has, therefore, initiated annual resolutions of the General Assembly which from 1971 to 1978 not only condemned this humanitarian effort, but called on Israel to "take effective steps immediately for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which they were removed." (A/RES/33/112 (E)) These annual resolutions continue to this very day in various formulations, and beg the question: Is this really the way to achieve peace, to further solutions?

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It is here at the Assembly that we witnessed how nations were coaxed by the Arab Group to vote on the infamous equation of Zionism with racism, when those who voted in favor of that resolution knew only too well, even as their votes were being cast, that this was a gross lie, that the very mentioning of the two in the same breath was an oxymoron, a statement of totally contradicting concepts which defied all logic.

But the ominous significance of this shameful resolution ran much deeper. The very labeling of Zionism as racism was in itself racist, portending a grave threat not only to Jews everywhere, but to many others as well. For, while Jews are often the first group to be attacked, they are never the last. For this reason, Andrei Sakharov, among many other voices of human conscience, called this resolution "an abomination".

It is here in this organization that among all the endeavors of Arab propaganda, the practice of the double standard has been especially perfected. We have thus grown accustomed to seeing how tyrants condemn tyranny, racists attack racism, and some members of the Commission on Human Rights are among the chief human rights transgressors themselves. And worse of all, is that some of the enlightened states that genuinely support freedom and democracy, acquiesce to the hypocritical process of double standards, and themselves turn into part of this process.

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It is only here at the United Nations that we could witness continuous denunciations of Israel's lone efforts in combating international terrorism, with never even a mention, let alone a condemnation, of the multitude of heinous terror attacks perpetrated against Israeli and Jewish civilians around the world. The massacre of Israeli athletes during the Munich Olympics, the massacre of Israeli high school children at the Ma'alot high school, the 1977 bus massacre on the Haifa-Tel Aviv road, are but a few among many, many other bloody outrages never condemned here. Instigators of violence escape condemnation, while the targets are condemned.

It is only here that we could have witnessed the audacity of those Arab states, aiders and abetters of international terrorism, responsible for killing hundreds of innocent victims of countless nationalities, who shamelessly castigated Israel for the Entebee Operation (1976), in which one hundred and three innocent civilians were rescued from bloodthirsty international terrorists.

It is only here at the General Assembly that we could witness sweeping condemnations of Israel for its purported use of violent measures, when in reality, Israel is trying to stem the violence with utmost restraint, violence which is funded, supported, encouraged and perpetrated by the PLO and some of the Arab states.

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Over 150 Palestinian arabs, one quarter of all those killed in the violence of the last two years were slain in cold blood by the PLO in the most brutal ways imaginable. Orders for these 150 murders of Palestinians by Palestinians were sent directly from PLO headquarters in Tunis and Jordan. Only here could these Palestinian victims be so callously ignored by those who are purportedly concerned about the plight of the Palestinians.

We did not wait for the report of Amnesty International to learn that it is Israel's responsibility to protect the residents. We did not wait for that report to be convinced that it is Israel's obligation under international law to track down and prosecute the PLO murderers. We know that and we act accordingly.

It is only here in the General Assembly that Israel could be blamed for being the aggressive party, whereas the aggression stems from some of the Arab states and the PLO. Over forty terrorist attacks, aided and abetted by Syria and Iran, were launched into Israel since Arafat, with his "caduc", purportedly renounced his terrorism in December 1988.

A155-182 15/27

It is only here that Israel could be impugned for the use of tear gas in its efforts to quell mass rioting, when the condemnation comes from countries such as Iraq who slaughtered, with lethal chemical gas, over 5,000 of its own Kurdish civilians in two bloody days.

It is only here that spokesmen could denounce vociferously Israel's expulsion of individuals accused of active instigation and terror while mass deportations of hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians in their own countries and regions are ignored.

And it is only here at this Assembly that countries who supply ninety percent of the oil that fuels the Apartheid system, could find the audacity to castigate Israel for its alleged support of Apartheid, whereas we state tirelessly, again and again, and as late as November 9th 1989 at this very podium, that Israel and the Jewish people condemn and reject Apartheid in the most categoric and unequivocal manner, both as an ideology and a political system.

All present here - I am convinced- are aware that Israel, a multi-racial society, composed of some 100 ethnic groups of all shades and colours is the most colour-blind nation in the world. Yet, none of these facts restrain those who join in on these assaults against Israel. None of these facts temper their voting patterns.

MSS-182 16/27

It is only here at the United Nations that we witness the manipulation of summoning special sessions of the General Assembly and Security Council at predetermined and special dates significant only to the Arab block, when nothing on the ground justifies them.

Only here do we observe the obsessive efforts aimed at isolating Israel at all costs, exemplified by systematic attempts by the Arab group to block Israeli sponsorship of resolutions of any nature including the most politically innocuous such as those pertaining to the elderly or youth.

It is only here that we could witness such an unabashed demonstration of Arab belligerency during every General Debate when the delegates of all Arab states, with the exception of one, collectively march out of the hall when the Prime Ministers or Foreign Ministers of Israel make their annual call on the Arab states to commence direct negotiations and conclude peace.

Only in these halls could the ritual of contesting the credentials of the delegation of Israel, aimed at expelling Israel from this organization, repeat itself annually.

 MSS-182 17/27

And only here, could the same states, in glaring hypocricy, sponsor resolutions calling for an international conference under the auspices of the very organization from which they seek to expel Israel.

Mr. President,

This is hardly the way to achieve peace, to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict, to improve the lot of those caught in the middle or to find a solution to the problem of the Palestinian residents of Judea, Samaria and Gaza. The fruitless repetition of cliche's and slogans by the spokesmen of Arab states and others, at best dampens the prospects of any solution, and at worse exacerbates hatred and deepens the conflict.

Nonetheless, the debate on the Question of Palestine continues to be one-sided, biased, and governed by moral double standards. Israel is confronted with repeated hostile and bellicose statements by representatives of over twenty Arab states and others. They represent governments who do nothing to further dialogue, negotiations or peace. Instead, they repeat extreme demands, spiced with outrageous name-calling and false accusations, and coupled with ambiguous statements of intent.

 1155-182 18/27

All this does nothing to encourage the parties to the conflict to advance the cause of peace. This debate and the subsequent resolutions fail to encourage political dialogue or direct negotiations between Israel, its neighboring states and the Palestinians in Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

Instead, these deliberations succumb to the most truculent and intransigent of Arab positions. Such positions disclose the deeply ingrained all-or-nothing stance so common to radical Arab tradition, in which only the most utopian solutions will be accepted, irrespective of the amount of blood shed in the process.

The grave mistake and tragedy of the Arab Palestinians has been their proclivity to always adopt the extreme option and exclude any compromise. They did so as early as the 1930's when they identified with Haj Amin al- Husseini, the Mufty of Jerusalem, who, from his base in Nazi Germany, called for the liquidation of the Jewish communities in Europe and Palestine.

 1155-182 19/27

They rejected the decisions of the Peel Commission in 1936, which recommended to allot them 80 percent of the area west of the Jordan River. They rejected the Chamberlain White Paper in 1938. They rejected the United Nations Partition Plan in 1947. They rejected the pre-1967 boundaries. They rejected Resolution 242 in 1967. They rejected the rehabilitation of their own refugees, and they rejected the Camp David Accords which called for negotiations over the future status of Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

If the history of this conflict teaches anything, it is the folly of rejection. Israel and the Jewish people have always held that if a document is 30 percent in your favor, accept it as a basis for negotiations. Arab rejectionists have always held that if a document is even 80 percent in your favor, throw the thing out.

Unfortunately, some Palestinian Arabs are repeating the old same mistake. Instead of choosing the route of dialogue, negotiations and compromise, they continue to identify with and resort to the extreme. Sadly, the deliberations here are heirs to this extremist legacy.

1155-182 20/27

Mr. President,

In this era of global thaw, it behooves us to adopt a constructive approach not only to ecological problems, or to the crumbling Cold War world order, but to the Arab- Israeli conflict as well.

There are a number of fundamental facts that must be repeated in this context:

Israel never declared war on the Arab states, it was the arab states that not only declared war on Israel in 1948, but had the gall to officially inform the United nations of their aggression.

Forty one years of belligerency and five wars; tens of thousands of war dead on both sides; six hundred thousand Arab and eight hundred thousand Jewish refugees; these are the bitter fruits of this unceasing aggression. Forty one years of repeated calls by Israel to her warring neighbors to accept her existence once and for all, to terminate the state of belligerency, and to normalize relations. Forty one years of a one-sided call for peace.

Twenty Arab states are still in a formal state of war with Israel. On our eastern front alone, we face massive Arab armies with over one million men under arms; over ten thousand tanks; fifteen hundred fighter planes and hundreds of missiles, some armed with chemical warheads, all aimed at Israel's dense population centers.

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Mr. President,

Only one Arab state had the courage to depart from this course. Egypt, the largest and most prominent of the Arab states, under the guidance of its great statesman, president Anwar Sadat, reached the conclusion that it is Israel which needs assurances that it is welcome in the Middle East, and that the only solution to the conflict was through direct negotiations. The people of Israel welcomed the courageous step taken by President Sadat when he came to Jerusalem. His declaration of "no more war", the Camp David Accords and the final peace treaty, all based on resolutions 242 and 338, were the natural outcomes.

The road traveled by President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin, with the creative and constructive help of American mediation, proved that there are ways out of the cycle of belligerency, provided that the aspiration for a negotiated peace exists on both sides of the border.

These historic developments which held in them a promise and a vision for a better future, occurred eleven years ago.

 1155-182 22/27

Since then, various diplomatic moves have taken place, primarily between Egypt, Jordan and Israel. Contacts between Israel and some other Arab states have been initiated and an agreement was signed between Israel and Lebanon, ratified by the Lebanese Parliament only to be abrogated under Syrian duress.

Yet, the 20 Arab states still in a formal state of war with Israel, continue to ignore Israel's repeated calls to terminate the conflict. This impasse can be resolved only when the Arab states join in the efforts to unravel the tangled web of the protracted conflict in our region and subscribe to the prevailing international atmosphere of dialogue, rapprochement and normalization of relations. The hostile atmosphere which continues to resonate in these halls only proves that it is not here that the solution will be found. It can and will be found only through dialogue and direct negotiations - not by repetitious, one-sided and extreme resolutions.

The May 14th 1989 peace initiative of the Government of Israel has resuscitated the peace process, and new hopes now reign in the region. The initiative is aimed at resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict and achieving peace with a pragmatic, realistic, and comprehensive approach.

Its four points call for: strengthening the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, ending the state of war between the Arab states and Israel, rehabilitating the Palestinian refugee camps, and holding elections among the Palestinian inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and Gaza. These four points are mutually reinforcing. Progress in one facilitates progress in each of the others. For this reason we believe that all four points should be pursued in parallel, and with equal vigour.

None of these points are beyond the pale for anyone but the radical Arab states. The first which calls for the strengthening of the peace treaty, is already being acted upon; the third, aimed at rehabilitating the refugee camps, is widely recognized as crucial; the fourth, that of the concept of elections, is strongly endorsed by the Palestinians in the territories. Only the second, urging peace with our Arab neighbors, has remained out of reach. Yet, it is most crucial. For an end to the state of belligerency is the linchpin of any peace process. Peace in our region is clearly contingent upon the normalization of relations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

Despite all the obstacles our goal remains to move as quickly as possible towards elections in the territories of Judea, Samaria and Gaza. These elections will enable the Palestinians for the first time in their history, to choose their legitimate representatives freely and openly.

This is the true meaning of self determination: to enable the people to exercise their choice and freely elect their representatives. No one has the right to claim representation of a people, but its elected representatives. Precisely for this reason, their self-nominated "sole legitimate representatives", are terrified by these elections, by this genuine expression of self-determination. Echoing Arafat's infamous threat to pump ten bullets into the chest of any Palestinian opposing him, Arafat's deputy Abu Iyad issued the following statement only five days ago: "I warn every Palestinian who will participate in any meeting, dialogue or negotiation with Israel which is not approved by the PLO." (Shark el Ausat, Saudi Arabia, November 24th 1989). So fearful is the PLO, an amalgamation of terrorists which are neither the sole, nor the legitimate, nor the representatives of the Palestinians, that it has murdered over 150 Palestinians opponents. All in the name of self determination.

1155-182

25/27

The PLO chieftains commit acts of terror and murder while, in the same breath, claiming to be the legitimate representatives of their victims and supposedly willing to negotiate on their behalf. This destructive force is opposed in principle to the democratic process, and applies force to block the emergence through free elections of genuine representatives.

Israel is determined to implement the May 14th peace initiative. The campaign of internal Palestinian terrorism will fail, and the elections in Judea, Samaria and Gaza will take place. With the elected Palestinian representatives, Israel intends quickly to conclude negotiations for a five-year period of Palestinian self-rule, which will give the Palestinians effective control over most aspects of their daily lives. We are committed to begin negotiations on a permanent settlement within three years of the commencement of the period of self-rule.

This is a genuine and practical initiative aimed at bridging the gaps, untangling the web of mistrust, and reaching an agreement on the first attainable step towards a comprehensive peace. There is no rationality in further rejection. The time is ripe to put an end to the cycle of violence and the deeply embedded hatred, and to cast away the fossilized and ossified slogans used here that only serve as additional stumbling blocks on the road to accomodation.

 1155-182 26/27

In order to advance the peace process, it behooves us to overcome the many pitfalls along the way. The more we avoid mottos pertaining to ultimate aspirations and to the permanent settlement, the better the prospects of achieving agreement on elections and the interim settlement.

Avoiding such slogans will enhance our ability to reach an agreement on interim arrangements regarding elections and self-rule. If at that point joint efforts aimed at building confidence and normalizing relations continue, there is a very good chance that the long sought permanent settlement and true peace will be achieved.

There are no magic solutions. The peace process in the Middle East requires not only courage, but patience and perseverance. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had to make 27 visits to Damascus, only to secure the disengagement agreement. By the same token, peace with Egypt was achieved through interim stages which stretched over a period of five years. The peace process opened with the disengagement agreement in January 1974, followed by the interim agreement in 1975. The Camp David Accords were signed three years later, followed by the peace treaty in 1979.

 1155-182 27/27

Mr. President,

Political platforms are often based on security concepts founded on past and present experience. However, friendly relations and true peace must be developed in the minds of people. Israel has proposed, therefore, to attempt to achieve that which is possible now, through free and democratic elections leading to a transitional period of self-rule. During this period, we should all dedicate ourselves to further the process of confidence building in the region. It is our hope that the dynamism, the momentum of negotiations will do the rest. Negotiations on a permanent solution will follow. All proposed visions, options and plans for an agreed permanent settlement will be discussed then. By changing the atmosphere in the area, before and during the transitional period, from belligerency, terrorism and violence, to confidence, dialogue and peace - permanent solutions can and will be negotiated and agreed upon.

This, Mr. President, is the best peaceful alternative to the peoples of the region. It is acievable now. It is within our reach. Let us give it a chance.

Thank you Mr. President.

1/6

0 1177

8557
שמור/רגיל
355.19

אל : ארב"ל 2.

דע : מצפ"א. מז"ת. מא"ס. אמל"ט.

מאת : דוד מתני, נאו"ם, ניו-יורק

שאלת פלסטין פעילות ה-JCRC

מצ"ב העתקי מכתבים שה-JCRC שלח לשגרירים שה-JCRC עמד עמם בעבר בקשר, בנושא שאלת פלסטין, ברוח הנחיותיכם.

דוד מתני, נאו"ם, ניו-יורק

29 בנובמבר 1989

אישור:

10430

ברנע: ארבל 2 בנגר מדפה

סחטן מצתים הדס אסיה תרגמן אמלט

תפוצות

JACK D. WEILER CENTER FOR INTERGROUP RELATIONS
711 Third Avenue, 12th Floor, New York, NY 10017
Tel. 212·983·4800 Facs. 212·983·4084

2/6 1177

November 29, 1989

H.E. Ambassador Guido Ditella
Embassy of Argentina
1600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Dear Ambassador Ditella,

On behalf of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York representing 62 Jewish organizations in the New York metropolitan area, we would like to draw your attention to recent activities by the Palestine Liberation Organization bent on disrupting and politicizing the United Nations and posing a serious obstacle to Middle East peace.

The P.L.O. remains an umbrella organization of disparate Palestinian organizations whose one common interest, formalized in the P.L.O. Covenant, is the delegitimization and, ultimately, the destruction of the State of Israel.

For years, the organization has waged a campaign to seek international legitimacy, primarily through unilateral declarations and other actions within the United Nations. Currently, the P.L.O. is requesting that its status be upgraded to the "state of Palestine".

Apart from the negative political implications of such a move, democratic governments worldwide have agreed that the self-proclaimed "state" lacks the legal criteria for statehood as prescribed under international law.

We ask that your government seek withdrawal of the P.L.O. sponsored resolution which we view as an impediment to the Middle East peace process. A peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict can best be achieved through a process which will enable discussions, elections and direct bilateral negotiations by parties to the dispute.

We appreciate your attention on this important matter.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Bialkin
Kenneth Bialkin,
President

Michael S. Miller,
Executive Director

JACK D. WEILER CENTER FOR INTERGROUP RELATIONS
711 Third Avenue, 12th Floor, New York, NY 10017
Tel. 212·983·4800 Facs. 212·983·4084

1177 3/6

November 29, 1989

H.E. Dr. Jorge Vazquez
Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations
One United Nations Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Ambassador Vazquez,

On behalf of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York representing 62 Jewish organizations in the New York metropolitan area, we would like to draw your attention to recent activities by the Palestine Liberation Organization bent on disrupting and politicizing the United Nations and posing a serious obstacle to Middle East peace.

The P.L.O. remains an umbrella organization of disparate Palestinian organizations whose one common interest, formalized in the P.L.O. Covenant, is the delegitimization and, ultimately, the destruction of the State of Israel.

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Kenneth Bialkin,
President

Michael Miller
Michael S. Miller,
Executive Director

JACK D. WEILER CENTER FOR INTERGROUP RELATIONS
711 Third Avenue, 12th Floor, New York, NY 10017
Tel. 212·983·4800 Facs. 212·983·4084

1177 4/6

The JCRC is a beneficiary of the UJA-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York.

November 29, 1989

H.E. Ambassador Nuzhet Kandemir
Embassy of Turkey to the United States
1606 23rd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Ambassador Kandemir,

On behalf of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York, representing 62 Jewish organizations in the New York metropolitan area, we would like to welcome you as you assume your new position as Argentina's Ambassador to the United States. We look forward to having the privilege of meeting you in the near future and establishing a personal relationship between your community and ours.

We would like to draw your attention to recent activities by the Palestine Liberation Organization bent on disrupting and politicizing the United Nations and posing a serious obstacle to Middle East peace.

The P.L.O. remains an umbrella organization of disparate Palestinian organizations whose one common interest, formalized in the P.L.O. Covenant, is the delegitimization and, ultimately, the destruction of the State of Israel.

For years, the organization has waged a campaign to seek international legitimacy, primarily through unilateral declarations and other actions within the United Nations. Currently, the P.L.O. is requesting that its status be upgraded to the "state of Palestine".

Apart from the negative political implications of such a move, democratic governments worldwide have agreed that the self-proclaimed "state" lacks the legal criteria for statehood as prescribed under international law.

We ask that your government seek withdrawal of the P.L.O. sponsored resolution which we view as an impediment to the Middle East peace process. A peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict can best be achieved through a process which will enable discussions, elections and direct bilateral negotiations by parties to the dispute.

We appreciate your attention on this important matter.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Bialkin

Kenneth Bialkin,
President

Michael S. Miller,
Executive Director

JACK D. WEILER CENTER FOR INTERGROUP RELATIONS
711 Third Avenue, 12th Floor, New York, NY 10017
Tel. 212·983·4800 Facs. 212·983·4084

November 28, 1989

1177 5/6

H.E. Ambassador Masamichi Hanabusa
Consulate General of Japan
299 Park Avenue
18th Floor
New York, NY 10171

Dear Ambassador Hanabusa,

On behalf of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York, representing 62 Jewish organizations in the New York metropolitan area, we would like to draw your attention to recent activities by the Palestine Liberation Organization bent on disrupting and politicizing the United Nations and posing a serious obstacle to Middle East peace.

The P.L.O. remains an umbrella organization of disparate Palestinian organizations whose one common interest, formalized in the P.L.O. Covenant, is the delegitimization and, ultimately, the destruction of the State of Israel.

For years, the organization has waged a campaign to seek international legitimacy, primarily through unilateral declarations and other actions within the United Nations. Currently, the P.L.O. has submitted resolutions requesting that the "state of Palestine" be recognized, that the "state" be granted observer status at the U.N. and that the P.L.O. be recognized as its representative.

Apart from the negative political implications of such a move, democratic governments worldwide have agreed that the self-proclaimed "state" lacks the legal criteria for statehood as prescribed under international law.

We ask that your government seek withdrawal of the P.L.O. sponsored resolutions which we view as an impediment to the Middle East peace process. A peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict can best be achieved through a process which will enable discussions, elections and direct bilateral negotiations by parties to the dispute.

We appreciate your attention on this important matter.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Bialkin
Kenneth Bialkin,
President

Michael S. Miller,
Executive Director

JACK D. WEILER CENTER FOR INTERGROUP RELATIONS
711 Third Avenue, 12th Floor, New York, NY 10017
Tel. 212·983·4800 Facs. 212·983·4084

1177 6/6

November 28, 1989

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

On behalf of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York, representing 62 major Jewish organizations in the New York area, we want to commend the firm position of our government in opposing the ongoing P.L.O. campaign to politicize the U.N. system.

The current round of efforts by the P.L.O. at the U.N. is particularly damaging. In seeking the upgrading of its status in the international body, the P.L.O. continues to present obstructions to the Middle East peace process. We support the recent statement by the Department of State condemning such activities, including the U.S. pledge to withdraw financial support from the U.N., should this action succeed.

Furthermore, we appreciate efforts which address the legitimate concerns of all parties to the conflict and value the Administration's pivotal role in promoting a process of discussions, elections and direct bilateral negotiations to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute.

We again thank you for your attention and support on this important matter.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Bialkin

Kenneth Bialkin,
President

Michael S. Miller,
Executive Director

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

ט ל ג ר מ ב ר ק

אל: המשרד

673

דף 1 מתוך 1
סווג בטחוני: שמור
דחיפות: רגיל
תאריך וז"ח: 28/11/89 16:00

מס' מברק: 673

אל: מד"ת 2, הסברה מידע
דע:
מאת: שגרירות וושינגטון/הסברה

סיוע ממשלתי ליש"ע

פנו אלינו מהיחידה להערכה ותכנון מדיניות של ה- USA ובקשו ושימוש המדינות המעניקות סיוע ליש"ע וכן מהו גובה הסיוע שמעניקות.
הכוונה לא לסיוע באמצעות האו"ם וסוכנויותיו, אלא לסיוע ישיר ובאמצעות PVOs ו- NGOs.
אנא, בחודר האם בידכם הנתונים והאם ניתן לספק אותם.

בנדון מדובר סלקטן מצתים

רביב הסברה ארבה

36

עודד בן חיים

התקבל 11.12.89

~~אורלי~~
נא טיפולך עם מפקד נבי

ISRAEL POLICE
משטרת ישראל
דחוף
שמור

308 444
309 444

המטה הארצי/ אגף החקירות
מח' מודיעין/מדור קשרי חוץ
תאריך: 27/11/89
שלנו: נר/89(25)0501 -
36939

שב"כ 473
✓ משרד החוץ/מחלקת צפון אמריקה (מיצפא)

גולן

הנדון: AMJAD HUSSEIN JIBRIL

נציג ה - F.B.I המוצב ברומא הודיענו כי משרד המשפטים של ארצות הברית חוקרים את מותו של הנדון.
על פי מידע שהתקבל במשרד המשפטים האמריקאי מ - NAAA - (THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ARAB AMERICANS), הנער הנ"ל מת בין ה- 16-18 באוגוסט שנה זו לאחר שעזב את ביתו באל בירה על מנת להשתתף בתפילות במסגד מקומי וכורה בגבו.
על פי מידע זה הנער כבן 14 (אין ברשותינו פרטים נוספים).

בבקשכם לבדוק בהקדם האפשרי נסיבות המקרה, כל המידע הרלוונטי בהקשר לכך וכן אישורכם להעביר מידע זה לאמריקאים.

נא תשובתכם בהקדם האפשרי.

בברכה
מש/רפ"ק
מ/ אתי יבנין, סנ"צ
רמ"ד קש"ח/איבטרפול.

מרגלו שלום

אורלי.
רמי הודיע טלפונית לאתאם הפיזלר בשטה.
אמ שרוצל הקבל המידע בהתאם מעיתן לה/בר ה
לנציג F.B.I. ההלטר בידיה.
תודה אבל וסגור

בברכה
אמנה

11.12.89

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

20567 תאריך : 26.11.89

יוצא בלמס

חוזם:11,20567
אל:וש/1027
מ-:המשרד,תא:261189,זח:1834,דח:ר,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:הסברה
נד:@

בלמס/רגיל

ורנאי-דרנגר

בתי הספר בשטחים.

לשלך נר 506 מ-21.11

כתגובה למכתב NAAA תשומת ליבך לחוזמנו 11,5163
מ-7.11.89.

הסברה/מידע-מזת 2-מצפא

אש

תפ: הסברה,מזתים,מצפא

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

20514 תאריך : 26.11.89

** יוצא שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:20514,11
אל:נ'/1237
מ-:המשרד,תא:261189,זח:1755,דח:ב,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:צפא
נד:@

שמור/בהול
91311

אל: עתונות

ערורי
לשלך 989

ליד יעתך, במקרה שתזדקק לכך, חומר הסברה רב על הנ'ל נמצא בהסברה בווש'.

מצפ'א

תפ

יג

תפ: בנצור,מצפא,רביב,הסברה

נכנס בלמס

חוזם:11,19942
אל:המשרד
יעדים:בטחון/984,מצב/1804
מ-:נ',נר:989,תא:241189,זח:1400,דח:ר,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:צפא
נד:@

בלמס/רגיל

אל: מצפא,מעת,מזת 2, הסברה

דע:מתאם הפעולות בשטחים , יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת

תייאסיר ערורי.

(262.26)

1. נודע לנו שמגורש הנל יופיע ביום ב' הקרוב ברדיו WNYC המקומי.

2. ארגנו עם JCRC קבוצת מטלפנים שתודרכה לפני כן.

עתונות/יובל רותם

אק

תפ: שהח,סשהח,מנכל,ממנכל,רביב,מעת,הסברה,סולטן,מזתים,בנצור, מצפא,סייבל,משפט,עמית460

נכנס בלמס

חוזם:11,19942
אל:המשרד
יעדים:בטחון/984,מצב/1804
מ-:נ',נר:989,תא:241189,זח:1400,דח:ר,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:צפא
נד:@

בלמס/רגיל

אל: מצפא,מעת,מזח 2, הסברה

דע:מתאם הפעולות בשטחים , יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת

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(262.26)

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עתונות/יובל רותם

אק

תפ: שהח,סשהח,מנכל,ממנכל,רביב,מעת,הסברה,סולטן,מזתים,בנצור, מצפא,סייבל,משפט,עמית460

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

17984 תאריך : 22.11.89

נכנס בלמס

חוזם:11,17984
אל:המשרד
יעדים:בטחון/898,מצב/1622
מ-:נ',נר:881,תא:221189,זח:1100,דח:ר,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:הסברה
נד:@

בלמס/רגיל.

8144. 262.31

אל: הסברה, מע'ת,
דו'צ' בטחון העבירונא

דע: יועץ תקשורת לשהב'ט.
מצפ'א.

מאת: עתונות ניו יורק

רעולי פנים.

אמש בחדשות הערב של ABC , כתבה על רעולי הפנים.

הודגש נושא רציחות פלשתינים ע'י בני עמם.
הובאה תמונה של תערוכה מטעם צה'ל על כלי הרצח ואח'כ'
רעול פנים שטען שכל רצח מאושר על ידי אשפ'.
ראיון של אל'מ' גיסין ואחריו עתונאי פלשתיני שהגיב
שהנושא הינו פנים-פלשתינאי.

עתונות.

פא

תפ: שהח,סשהח,רהמ,ממרהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,שהבט,בנצור,מצפא,רביב,
מעת,הסברה,לעמ,סולטן,מזתים,ר/מרכז,ממד,פזנר,דוצ-ים,
מתאמשטחים,עמ'ת460

[illegible]

דף: 1/2 מתוך: 18	טופס מברק קשר ניו-יורק
דחיפות:	
סייג: כלמס	אל: מע"ח, מצפ"א, הסברה
תז"ח: 211030	
מס' מברק: 0 0804 129 - ווש' 49 - מטחון	דע: יועץ תקשורת לרה"מ, יועץ תקשורת לשהב"ט, לע"מ, דו"צ קש"ח, מזכיר הממשלה, וושינגטון
	מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק

DAILY NEWS

Mubarak to PLO: Accept U.S. plan

NOV 21, 89

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak for the first time yesterday publicly advised the Palestine Liberation Organization to accept a U.S. plan for an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue.

Mubarak said he had not yet received the PLO's reply to Secretary of State Baker's plan.

"We do not put pressure on anyone, but we must help to push the process forward," Mubarak was quoted as saying by the Middle East News Agency said.

Previously, Mubarak had said Egypt consults regularly with the PLO on peace moves and "adopts" whatever decisions the group makes.

Baker proposed the dialogue between Israel and a Palestinian delegation to prepare the ground for Israeli-proposed elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The plan elaborates on Israel's own election plan.

The elections would choose Palestinian delegates for talks with Israel on interim autonomy in the two territories. Negotiations on a final settlement would be held later.

Israel has told the U.S. it would accept the Baker proposal if the Americans provided some assurances, mainly, that the PLO would be excluded from negotiations.

The PLO recently requested clarifications of the Baker plan and got a reply through Egypt. PLO leaders were reported meeting in the Tunisian capital last week to formulate a final answer to the proposal.

104.30

שמה מקום לשל בנושא בנשאר בדבר רב"ב גם הסברה בגלה
לגם בוגדי ם בנשאר בשיו בדבר הישל

אישור: שם המשולח: עין שאנר תאריך: 21/11

804-129-49 8/8

NEWSDAY ★ TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1989 NY 13

Bring Soviet Jews to Homeland, Shamir Says

By William Sexton

Charging that the PLO plans to flood Israel with non-Jewish immigrants, Israeli Prime Minister Itzhak Shamir called yesterday for a "gigantic venture" to speed newly freed Soviet Jews to the Jewish homeland now that East Bloc barriers are crumbling.

In a new rejection of peace negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Shamir said its strategy contemplates "the influx of thousands of PLO people into our country to terrorize and control the Arab population and establish another Lebanon."

Israel's answer, he said, should be "a wave of it [Jewish immigration] comparable in size only to that of the '50s." That was when the bulk of Israel's population arrived. This is made possible, he said, by political reforms in eastern Europe — "revolutionary developments of the highest magnitude."

Jewish relief organization sources in New York said that they soon would announce plans for an airlift to bring 100,000 Soviet emigrants to Israel.

Shamir addressed a conference of American Jewish leaders at the end of a six-day visit that saw U.S.-Israeli governmental relations at something of a low point. According to American sources, President George Bush, at a White House meeting with Shamir last Wednesday, sharply criticized Jerusalem's policy in the Palestinian crisis and its reported military cooperation with South Africa.

Shamir seemed unchastened in his speech sponsored by the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations in Manhattan.

He ignored the U.S. complaint that Israel had collaborated with South Africa in missile development, and on the Palestinian issue spoke only of "some differences of view" that remained after his meeting with Bush.

He demanded that Washington terminate its ongoing low-level contacts with the PLO begun early this year.

"We have conveyed to the administration ample proof that the PLO has made a mockery of its promises, which were the basis for their dialogue with the U.S.," he said.

He also criticized American Jews for publicly questioning his hard-line policies. "As always," he said, "we are open to the views and thoughts of our brethren, preferably directly, and not via the front pages of The New York Times."

Palestinians Assailed on Killings

London (Reuter) — Amnesty International assailed Palestinian leaders in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip yesterday, saying they are reported to have endorsed the killing of Arabs who collaborate with Israel.

In a rare attack on a non-government body, the London-based human rights organization said more than 120 Palestinians had been killed by Palestinians since an uprising against Israeli rule began in the territories in December 1987.

"Palestinian leaders are reported to have called for restraint and for warning procedures to be adopted first, but nevertheless to have endorsed or failed to condemn the killing of collaborators," an Amnesty statement said.

Amnesty said it could take no action against the Palestinian leaders since it dealt only with governments.

דחיפות: דחוף	שגרירות ישראל/וושינגטון טופס פברק	דף: 1 פתוח: 4
סווג: שמור		
תאריך ודפן תעבור: 21.11.89 16:35	אל: מז"ת 2	
פס' פברק: המשרד: 525	דע: מצפ"א , הסברה/מידע , כנסיות	
	פאת: תקונכ"ל , וושינגטון	

העבור מאהר אבו חרטאביל.

1. ראה-נא פנייתו המצ"ב של ד"ר וולטרס מאוניברסיטת ג'ורג'טאון בעניינו של העצור הנ"ל.

2. תמצית הפנייה: (א) היכן הוא מוחזק? (ב) במה מואשם? (ג) אם לא הואשם פורמלית, או לא ברור אם אמנם הפר החוק, הנתיה מוכנים לשחרר כדי לאפשר לו לסיים לימודיו בתיכון?

3. וולטרס טלפן אלי אתמול בנדון, ביקש פגישה בשגרירות בהסביר שהופנה אלי על-ידי מיודענו תאב בראיין היר, בקשתי שיעלה הדברים על הכתב כדי שנוכל לבדוק העניין טרם נשב לשוחח, ומיד שלח מכתב. גישתו וסגנונו, הן בטלפון והן במכתב, קורקטיים ומאופקים, והייתי רוצה ללכת לקראתו לפחות על-ידי תשובה מהירה ועניינית לפנייתו, ויהא תוכנה כאשר יהא.

4. אנא סיועכם.

בכבוד רב

ארמן

סולטן לצרים בשגרירות
בוושינגטון, רמ"מ הסברה כשיות ומידע טלחיים

תפוצה: 36 תאומו

2/4

7118 Exfair Road
Bethesda, Maryland 20814
November 20, 1989

Consul General Moshe Auman
Minister-Counselor on Church Relations
Embassy of Israel
3514 International Drive
Washington, D.C. 20008

525 2/4

Dear Mr. Auman:

Thank you for speaking with me this afternoon. I am a faculty member at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics at Georgetown University, where Fr. J. Bryan Hehir, consultant to the U.S. Catholic Bishops' Conference, is one of my colleagues.

I am writing you on behalf of a high-school student who was recently arrested on the grounds of a boarding school in Beit Jala on the West Bank. The school has been supported for several years by members of the Church of the Pilgrims, a Presbyterian congregation located near Dupont Circle in Washington, D.C. A delegation from the church, including its senior pastor, Mr. Sidney D. Skirvin, would be pleased to meet with you at your convenience to discuss our concern about this arrest and our ongoing interest in the Hope Secondary School.

In early September a teen-aged boarding student, Mr. Maher Abu Khartabeel, was on the school grounds of Hope Secondary School in Beit Jala. Six Israeli soldiers from a passing bus came into the school grounds and pursued Maher until they caught him. According to an eyewitness, the soldiers handled Maher very roughly and even pushed the school's principal and secretary when they attempted to intervene.

The events immediately preceding Maher's arrest are somewhat unclear. The soldiers claimed that Maher had a stone in his hand, whereas the teacher in charge of the school's chicken farm asserted that he had a pitcher in his hand and was going for water. As of early November, Maher was still in prison.

I have a particular interest in the welfare and future of Maher because my late wife and I sponsored his education for several years in the mid-1980s. (Please see the enclosed report and picture from academic year 1986-87.) Hope Secondary School seeks to provide general high-school training within a Christian religious framework for Arab young men and women. It is, so far as I know, the only school of its kind on the entire West Bank.

Representatives of the Church of the Pilgrims would like to meet with you to discuss Maher's case. We would also appreciate your inquiring with the Israeli government about the location of

525 3/4 3/4

Maher and about what formal charges, if any, have been filed against him. If no formal charges have been filed, or if it is not clear that he was in fact violating the law, we would appreciate your efforts to secure his release, so that he can complete his secondary education.

My home telephone number in Bethesda, Maryland, is 654-3787. My office number at Georgetown University is 687-6771. Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

LeRoy Walters

LeRoy Walters, Ph.D.

Enclosure

cc: Fr. J. Bryan Hehir
The Rev. Sidney D. Skirvin

4/4

525 4/4

HOPE SECONDARY SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 5
BEIT JALA - WEST BANK

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
DURING SCHOOL YEAR 1986/87
FOR Maher Abu Khartabeel
SPONSORS Mr Mrs Leroy Walters

PERSONALITY

PREFERS:
- Indoors
- Outdoors X

Is:
- Talkative
- Average X
- Quiet

ACTIVITIES
- Football X
- Music Choir X
- Swimming
- Drawing
- Reading
- Athletics
- Group games Basket Ball X

HEALTH
- Good X
- Fair
- Poor

CHORES IN SCHOOL
- Cleaning
- Sweeping
- Gardening X
- Chicken Farm X
- Kitchen

CHRISTIAN TEACHING
- Church attendance X
- Christian Club X
- School Chapel X
- Youth meeting

PROGRESS

SUBJECTS	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
Mathamatics		X	
Science		X	
History		X	
English		X	
Arabic		X	
Geography		X	
Religion	X		
Art	X		
Physical Ed	X		
Business Studies			
Computer			
Typing -Arabic			
English			

END

17

שגרירות ישראל בוושינגטון
טופס מברק

אל : מע"ת, הסברה, דו"צ.

דע : יועץ תקשורת שהב"ט.

מאת: עתונות, וושינגטון.

דף 1.מתוך 2.
דחיפות:מיידי
סווג: גלוי

תאריך,זמן:21.11.89
מספר המברק:

המשרד: בטחון

404 527

רצח פלשתינאים ע"י פלשתינאים

רצ"ב תמליל כתבה ששודרה ברשת ABC ביום 20.11.89.

עתונות

109.30

שיחה קשה נשא נשיא בושה נגד רבים מעל
הסברה בוצים בכנה לגבי טופטן נבחרים

36

404 527 2/2

PROGRAM ABC World News Tonight STATION WJLA TV ABC Network

DATE November 20, 1989 6:30 PM CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT "Palestinians Killing Palestinians"

PETER JENNINGS: The international human rights' group, Amnesty International, which often has been critical of Israeli human rights' violations in the occupied territories, today had harsh words for some Palestinians.

In response to questions, Amnesty today criticized some Palestinian leaders for endorsing or failing to condemn the killing of other Palestinians who collaborate with the Israelis.

Here's ABC's Dean Reynolds.

DEAN REYNOLDS: Israeli soldiers are bringing this man to an orchard, to an abandoned car, to a body left in the trunk, the body of his son, one of more than 120 Palestinians murdered by other Palestinians in the last two years. They were all accused of collaborating with the Israelis. Young Palestinian strike forces, operating mostly at night, are the executioners.

[Clip of man speaking in Arabic.]

REYNOLDS: "After we get the okay from the PLO," he says, "the execution is carried out."

The targets are often Palestinians like these, heavily armed and working with Israeli troops. But in some cases, they are prostitutes, drug pushers, or members of feuding families.

The Israelis have tried to crack down on the strike forces and have produced suspects and weapons for the cameras.

RAANAN GISSIN: I would say that it's the revolution starting to kill or consume its own sons.

MAHDI: Palestinians do have all the right in the world to clean their house and to fight back and to struggle for their independence. And nobody will tell them what to do, what not to do.

REYNOLDS: While some Palestinians have urged restraint, few have demanded an end to the murders.

Dean Reynolds, ABC News, Tel Aviv.

2/2

דחיפות: מיידי	שגרירות ישראל/וושינגטון טופס פברוק	קף: 1 פתוח: 3
סווג:		
תאריך ופקן תעבור: 21 בנובי 1989 11:30	אל: מצפייא	
פס' פברק: הפשרד: 506	דע: מדיית 2 ; הסברה/מידע 1/3	
	פאת: קישור לקונגרס	

פתיחת בתיהייס ביוייש

רצייב לידיעתכם מכתב שנשלח עייי NAAA למחוקקים בקונגרס בדבר סגירה מוקדמת של בתיהייס ביוייש.

51909

אלקין זל
יהודית ורנאי דרנגר.

104.30 מ"ש

בנשמה גבהו סולטן בעיים רבי חברה
ו 2 ו ו ו 2

פ.ס

תפוצה: 36

November 17, 1989

2/3

506

Dear Member of Congress:

In spite of universal concern over the closure of Palestinian schools as a means of collective punishment, Israeli authorities have again acted in an arbitrary manner by closing schools for political purposes.

On November 1, 1989, the Israeli government announced that all schools in the West Bank and Gaza must begin their winter break on November 13, ten days earlier than usual. Normally, winter break runs from November 23 through January 20. In a further development, Israeli authorities notified the schools on November 14 that they were to be completely closed during this time period, with no access allowed. This means that exams scheduled for the end of November will have to be canceled.

In an unprecedented move, this decree covers private and UNRWA (U.N. Relief and Works Agency) schools as well as public schools. Post-secondary institutions have remained closed.

Schools have met for only 60 days out of 180 this year. In this context, a loss of even one or two days is harmful. The timing of the closure coincides with the celebration of several Palestinian holidays falling between November 13 - 23, including Palestine Independence Day. Israeli authorities claim that the rationale behind closing the schools early is to prevent disturbances during these holidays. Logic would seem to argue, however, that children are better off kept busy in school than inactive at home. A more likely motive behind the decree is to display Israel's authority over the Palestinians at a time when they are celebrating holidays which affirm Palestinian identity.

2000 M [illegible] N.W. Suite 300 Washington D.C. 20036-3089 202/467-4300 TELEX 904161 NAAA WSH

506 3/3

Both the House and the Senate passed amendments earlier this year urging Israel to keep schools open and to refrain from using them forpolitical purposes. A recent letter to Secretary of State James Baker signed by 23 House members again raised the issue of the schools, stating that the "continuation of a proper education for young children is, in our view, a critical first step to reaching peace in the region."

Arbitrary school closures work directly against the trust-building necessary to advance the peace process. I urge you to express your concern over the use of education for political purposes to both Secretary Baker and the Israeli government. Education is a basic right.

Sincerely,

Jawad F. George

Jawad F. George
Executive Director

15

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

טופס מברק

דף 1 מתוך 8 דפים
סווג בטחוני: גלוי
דחיפות : רגיל
תאריך וז"ח : 21/11/89
מס' מברק : 502

אל: המשרד

1/8

אל: מז"ת 2. הסברה/מידע
דע: בוסטון (נוא"ר)

PHYSICIANS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS - מצב בריאותי של עצירים בשטחים.

1. מצ"ב מכתב מנכ"ל הארגון לשגריר, ומסקנות הדו"ח. הדו"ח עצמו יועבר בדי"פ הקרוב.

2. תשומת ליבכם שמבקשים הערותינו עד 7/12.

פלג

104.30

-10-

3 0.0.0.2 בנוסף בקשו מלמן בעניין רבים
שיתח מלמן בעל בעל בעניין בקשו מלמן בעניין רבים
הסברה ביטחון טלחים בקב

1989-11-21 13:16 140839 01

PHYSICIANS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

AN ORGANIZATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

502 9/8

November 13, 1989

His Excellency Moshe Arad
Embassy of Israel
3514 International Dr., NW.
Washington, D.C. 20008

Dear Ambassador Arad:

The attached draft document, "March 1989 Prison Mission Report", is the product of a fact-finding mission by two American prison health specialists who travelled to Israel in March 1989 for Physicians for Human Rights to "investigate concerns about the health, health care and environmental health conditions of Palestinian detainees." Every effort was made to meet with the Israeli officials in positions of authority and to visit the appropriate detention facilities. Concurrently, interviews were conducted with ex-detainees.

While the findings and the conclusions in this report are the responsibility of this organization and the authors, we very much want the report to be thoroughly accurate and impartial. We therefore would appreciate its review, prior to publication, by the appropriate representatives of your government.

We shall be grateful if you would have any comment sent to us no later than December 7, 1989. Any comments and corrections submitted by your government by that date will be considered prior to publication.

Sincerely,

Jonathan E. Fine

Jonathan E. Fine, M.D.
Executive Director

58 Day Street, Suite 202, Somerville, MA 02144 • Tel. (617) 623-1930 • FAX (617) 623-7234

502 4/8

1 is problematic for health professionals practicing in any prison
2 setting. It is particularly challenging when the prisoner

502 3/8

1 prepare a report about health services for Palestinians in the
2 three prison systems. Much of this information was supplied by
3 Israeli officials. It has not been verified as a result of the
4 impediments, imposed by the Government of Israel, to thoroughly
5 evaluating the relevant health services. The delegation also
6 surveyed former Palestinian detainees, including some who are
7 health professionals, to obtain information for the report.
8 The delegation reached conclusions but acknowledges that
9 some are provisional until a thorough and complete prison health
10 services survey is accomplished. The conclusions are based in
11 some instances on consistencies between the Palestinian and
12 Israeli testimonies and in other instances on the delegation's
13 analysis of the credibility of the furnished information. There
14 are many areas in which there are wide disparities between the
15 information from the Palestinians and that from the Israelis.
16 These discrepancies, coupled with the fact that Israeli officials
17 did not provide access to the delegation for verification, has
18 limited the breadth of the conclusions.

19 The delegation's conclusions are:
20 1. There are organized health services within each of the
21 three systems' detention facilities, but the adequacy of the
22 health services is greatly limited by distrust between
23 Palestinians and Israelis.
24 Given the emphasis on security and control, medical autonomy

is problematic for health professionals practicing in any prison setting. It is particularly challenging when the prisoner patients are perceived as enemies, as in the case of Palestinians detained by Israelis. Medical decisions which are apparently or in reality based on security needs erode confidence in care provided to patients who already mistrust the providers.

The importance of medical autonomy is procedurally recognized within the Israeli detention facilities' health care systems. However, the delegation concluded that compliance with health services procedures, especially in the military detention camps, was poor, and questions whether medical autonomy receives the respect claimed by Israeli officials.

2. Health screening of Palestinian detainees upon admission to any detention facility is not routinely provided. Even in those facilities in which some screening is performed, it is not sufficient.

The purpose of admission health screening is to accurately document the health status of detainees immediately upon arrival at a facility and to make provisions for any urgent health care needs. Admission health screening permits intervention in cases that represent a danger to others (e.g. communicable diseases). Even more important in the case of Palestinians entering detention facilities, health screening will detect injuries that occurred prior to detention.

The Palestinians claim that they are frequently beaten during arrest or interrogation and that they arrive at detention

1 facilities with injuries. Israeli officials deny seeing any
2 pattern of injuries indicative of the alleged physical abuse.
3 The delegation cannot substantiate the officials' claims against
4 abuse because careful intake health screening is not undertaken
5 to detect and document injuries.

6 There was no evidence presented to the delegation which
7 indicated that health professionals might be involved in physical
8 abuse of Palestinian detainees. However, the delegation believes
9 that Israeli health professionals are not fulfilling their
10 obligation to prevent physical abuse, either. It is imperative
11 for health professionals to carefully document injuries already
12 incurred by Palestinians arriving in detention and to call for
13 investigations when physical abuse is alleged. Health
14 professionals must have an active role in ensuring that physical
15 brutality and torture cease.

16 3. Environmental health and sanitation conditions at some of
17 the military detention facilities, as described by the
18 Palestinian subjects,are unacceptable. Military procedures
19 acknowledge the importance of environmental health and sanitation
20 practices but the reports of Palestinian ex-detainees indicate a
21 lack of basic sanitation infrastructure at some of the camps.
22 The conditions violate international standards, such as the
23 Fourth Geneva Convention continues.

24 4. Ketziot is located in the Negev Desert where conditions
25 are harsh and temperatures are extreme. The detainees at Ketziot
26 are subjected to isolation from all but other detainees.

1 Prolonged detention at Ketziot may contribute to mental anguish
2 and to chronic, bothersome, physical ailments, such as
3 gastrointestinal distress and skin problems. Military detention
4 camps and other prisons which house detainees for more than a
5 month should be situated in locations that are not potentially
6 injurious.

7 5. Palestinian detainees are often held for weeks and even
8 months in the police station detention system because of lack of
9 space in other systems. No complete medical examination is
10 performed on detainees during their stay in the police station
11 facilities.

12 Any detainee who remains in detention for more than three
13 weeks should receive a thorough medical examination beyond the
14 initial admission screening. Allowing three weeks to complete an
15 in-depth medical examination spares health care resources by not
16 using them on detainees with very short stays, and provides
17 important baseline medical information on detainees destined to
18 be in the system for longer stays. This is particularly
19 important since the police stations are often the entrance into
20 the detention system. Medical problems can be documented and
21 treatment plans formulated. Many of the delays in treatment
22 reported by the Palestinian subjects might be avoided by the
23 implementation of thorough medical examinations and coordination
24 of information with the other prison systems.

25 6. There is no orientation program for military health
26 professionals who are assigned to care for Palestinian detainees.

The challenges of health services delivery in detention settings can lead to frustration for providers, which can interfere with their abilities to provide good care. Detainees often present for health care with difficult-to-treat psychologic and psychosomatic problems which are the result of their situations. The prisoner patients also tend to be distrustful of the health care professionals who they see as part of the system that locks them up. These challenges to the provision of care are clearly magnified by the conflict between the Palestinians and Israelis, especially when the Israelis are soldiers.

An orientation for Israeli military health providers should provide strategies to deflect professional dissatisfaction away from prisoner patients. There should also be training in international standards for the treatment of detained persons.

7. Health professionals, among other professionals, academics, and others who provide important services to the Palestinian community, are targets of administrative detention. Israeli use of administrative detention extends beyond the limits accepted by international standards and deprives Palestinians of needed services.

8. The delegation's investigation is not complete without interviewing direct health care providers and without surveying a variety of the facilities. Conflicting information from Palestinian ex-detainees and Israeli officials could possibly be resolved by interviewing health providers directly involved in care and by completing on-site inspections, both of which were

unsuccessfully sought by the delegation.

Situations of detention by their very nature lead to seclusion of the detainees and place their welfare completely at the mercy of their keepers. Unmonitored, such situations create a potential for abuse of detainees, as was reported by the Palestinian subjects. The keepers also cannot protect themselves against allegations of mistreatment in unmonitored situations of detention.

Israeli officials should be more cooperative with outside monitoring bodies. Their reluctance to permit on-site inspections of health services for Palestinians in detention creates suspicion that officials have something to hide. PHR looks forward to resolving the remaining questions about health and health care of Palestinian detainees in a future mission.

*

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

14872 תאריך: 19.11.89

** נכנס שמור
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**
**

חוזם:11,14872
אל:המשרד
יעדים:נ'/910
מ-:מקמר,נר:1905,תא:191189,זח:1814,דח:ר,סג:שמ
תח:צהל,דובר גס:בטחון
נד:@

שמור/רגיל

קונסוליה כללית של ישראל בניו-יורק/עתונות
דו'צ/ ר' עק'ל

מאת:משה פוגל-רס'ן/רמ'ד כתבי חוץ/יחידת דובר צהל
ענף קישור לעתונות/טלפון: 03-5692456

חיפושים במשרדו של עתונאי פלשתינאי

שלך: נר 669 מתאריך 16 נוב' 1989

1. לא התגלה אף ממצא בחקירה שעשוי להפליל את טאהר שריטא.

2. כאמור במברקנו מ-17 בנובמבר 89', הוחזר לכתב כל מה שנלקח בחיפושים.

3. לידיעתך.

מא

תפ: סולטן,מזתים,רביב,הסברה,בנצור,מצפא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

14330 תאריך 18.11.89

** נכנס שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:11,14330
אל:המשרד
יעדים:נ/866,וינה/257,בטחון/705,מצב/1309
מ-:וש,נר:450,תא:171189,זח:2000,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:ארבל
נד:@

שמור/מיידי

אל:ארב'ל 2

דע:נאו'ם/גורדון
וינה/ירדן
משהבט/מתאם הפעולות בשטחים

מאת:שג' וושינגטון.

סוס''ת-סיום שנת הלימודים

לשלכם 439 מ- 12.11

1.בשיחה(16.11) עם מנהל מז'ת,אירופה,דר' אסיה ואמריקה ודסקאית משהח באגף לעינייני פליטים,הבאתי לידיעתם החלטת המינהל בדבר סגירת בתי'ס. כמו כן פירטתי תוכן הנייר (1040 מ- 12.11) המפרט חריגתו של סוס'ת מהסכם מיצ'למור -קומיי.

2.אנשי שיחי היו מודעים לפגישת ירדן- ג'קומלי.

3.הביעו צער על החיכוכים ביננו לסוס''ת וחשש שהדבר יפגע בפעילות הארגון. הביעו תקווה שיעלה בידנו ליישב המחלוקת סביב פרשנות ההסכם.

4.הבטיחו כי בשבוע הבא בשיחתם עם ג'קומלי יבהירו עמדתנו.

שטיין

פא

תפ: שהח,סשהח,רהמ,ממרהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,שהבט,ברנע,ארבל2,סולטן,
מזתים,בנצור,מצפא,סייבל,משפט,עמית460

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

14179 תאריך : 17.11.89

נכנס בלמס

חוזם:11,14179
אל:המשרד
יעדים:בטחון/696
מ-:נ',נר:709,תא:171189,זח:1200,דח:ר,סג:בל
תח:צהל,דו'צ גס:בטחון
נד:@

בלמס/רגיל

אל:דובר צהל-ענף קישור לעתונות-רמד כתבי חוצ,
מעת,מצפא

דע:וושינגטון (הועבר לווש בנפרד-118)

מאת:עתונות ניו יורק

8009

סיום פרשת טאהר שריטא

הודעתי לבוב אנדרסון,עורך החוץ של CBS תוכן
מברקך שביקש להעביר את תודתו על טיפולינו בנושא.

עתונות/רותם

פא

תפ: רביב,מעת,הסברה,בנצור,מצפא

** נכנס שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:11,13967
אל:המשרד
יעדים:וש/725,נ/852
מ-:מקמר,נר:1707,תא:171189,זח:1445,דח:ר,סג:שמ
תח:צהל,דו'צ גס:בטחון
נד:@

שמור/רגיל

104.30

יחידת דובר צה'ל
ענף קישור לעתונות
טלפון: 03-5692456
תאריך: 89- 17- 11

שגרירות ישראל וושינגטון/ רות ירון
הקונסוליה הכללית של ישראל בניו-יורק/יובל רותם

הנדון:סיום פרשת טאהר שריטא

שלי: נר 5025 מתאריכ 30 נוב' 89'

1. ביום חמישי, 16 נובמבר 89', נפגש היועצ לענייני ערבים במנהל האזרחי בעזה עם הכתב הנ'ל, והחזיר לו את כל המסמכים שנלקחו לבדיקה בתאריך 30 בנובמבר 89'.

2. בפגישה, שהתנהלה בנימוס וברוח טובה במשרדי המנהל האזרחי בעזה, הוסבר לכתב מה היו הסיבות לבדיקה, וכאמור הוחזר לכתב כל מה שנלקח בחיפושים.

3. פול טיילור, מנהל משרד רויטרס בירושלים, ואחד ממעסיקיו של טאהר שריטא, התקשר להודות לנו על טיפולנו בנושא.

4. לידיעתכם.

משה פוגל, רס'ן

רמ'ד כתבי חוץ

פא

תפ: רביב,מעת,הסברה,בנצור,מצפא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

13443 תאריך : 16.11.89

יוצא ** שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:11,13443
אל:גנבה/237,ווש/680
מ-:המשרד,תא:161189,זח:1911,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:ארבל
נד:@

שמור/מידי

ג'נבה/השגריר.
דע: וושינגטון.

אב"ע - תכנית לקידום הבריאות בשטחים. שלך 77.107.

1.תודה.

2.היות שסאטו מסר העתק רשמי של התכנית לוולדן בפגישתם ב-8.11 (מברקכם 53 מ-9.11) ניתן לראות בכך 'מסירה רשמית'.

3.וולדן יכול לומר לסאטו שהנושא הועבר לדיון הגורמים המקצועיים בארץ ושנודיעם תגובתנו. לגבי הדרך, ראו נא המלצתנו במברק נפרד בנושא המשלחת המוצעת לבדיקת המצב בשטחים.

מנהל ארב'ל 1

אג

אק

תפ: שהח,סשהח,מנכל,ממנכל,ברנע,ארבל1,בנצור,מצפא,סולטן,מזתים,
סייבל,משפט,מתאמשטחים,הרצוג/בריאות

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

12914 תאריך : 16.11.89

** יוצא שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:11,12914
אל:לוסאנגלס/199
מ-:המשרד,תא:161189,זח:1423,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:מזתים
נד:@

שמור/מידי

ג.ב. 3726

אילן מור

פלשתינים-ישראלים בית סחור
שלכם 23 מ-3 דנא

צר לנו אך לאחר פניות לגורמים השונים לאתר האישים המופיעים בכתבה לאור האמור בשלכם הנ'ל, נענינו שהפרטים אינם מספיקים.
פנינו רשמית לכתב - הלל ברדין, בכוונה לקבל ממנו את הפרטים המבוקשים, אך הנ'ל נמנע מלשתף פעולה וסרב לתת לנו המבוקש.
הפנה אותנו לעו'ד המטפל בענינם.
מציעים שבתגובתכם למאמר תציינו שפניתם לכותב המאמר אך הוא מסרב לשתף פעולה. לדעתינו אין הדבר מעיד על כתיבה ענינית.

הטלפון של הלל ברדין - בית 02-712936
עבודה 02-584082

מז'ת 2 - מצפ'א - הסברה/מידע

תפ

אק

תפ: בנצור,מצפא,רביב,הסברה,סולטן,מזתים

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

טופס מברק

דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים
סווג בטחוני: שמור
דחיפות : מיידי
תאריך וז"ח : 16/11/89
מס' מברק :

1/2 388

אל: המשרד

אל: מז"ת 2. הסברה/מידע

השאם פרד'אללה. לרצ"ב.

נודה על מידע מירבי.

בנימה.
פלג

סמנכ"ל מדיניות

-12-

סולטן בצעדים רבים הסברה בנושא בקשו בתחום טלחים

a

PETITION

to

2/2 388

President George Bush
The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC 20500

Senator Brock Adams
513 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510

Senator Daniel Evans
702 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510

Congressman and Speaker of the House
Thomas Foley
1201 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515

We, the undersigned members of the Washington State University Community - students, staff, faculty, administrators, and friends - respectfully request your assistance in obtaining the immediate release of Mr. HISHAM FARAJALLAH, teaching assistant in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, who is presently being held without charge in an Israeli jail, arrested when trying to visit his family on the West Bank this past August. We appreciate your help for our colleague and friend and for his American wife and child in this most tragic event. Thank you very much.

Name	Position	Address
1. Donna Luttrell	student	SE 500 DIVE #B
2. Harvey L. Yang	"	NE 308 Maple
3. Alice Spitze	Faculty	NE 635 Opal
4. Daryl A. Salazar	staff	NE 630 Maple Ln #44
5. Pat Minier	Grad Student	NE 457 Morton
6. NANCY WAGNER	U. staff	625 Ridge Rd - Moscow, ID
7. James R. HAMAKER	student	725 Campus NE
8. Michael S. Gue	Asst Prof	NE 1013 Duncan Lane, Pullm
9. Michelle M. McClain	student	S.E. 447 Jackson St Pullm.
10. Michelle Polk	Student	McEachern Hall, Box 27

END

13

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

טופס מברק

דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים
סווג בטחוני: שמור
דחיפות : רגיל
תאריך וז"ח : 16/11/89
מס' מברק : 1/2 387

אל: המשרד

אל: מצפ"א. הסברה

צעדת שלום - ישראל פלסטין.

לשלכם 1188

1. ראו נא המצ"ב.

2. אנא עדכנונו בהתפתחויות.

104.30 טלחי

בלגרט-
פלג

-12-

בלגרד, בבקר רביב הסברה פולט בעתים
בתאום טלחי אירו בבריר יוסף לפלגי. ד רביב מרבל
אירבן לפשר הרר אולגרט ר/482 מית

Non-Governmental Organizations

Representatives of Global NGOs Plan December Peace March

387

2/2

By Don Betz

Plans for major peace events in Israel and the occupied territories Dec. 29 to 31 highlighted action-oriented proposals submitted to an August gathering in Vienna under United Nations auspices of world non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active on the question of Palestine.

The Austria Center on the banks of the Danube actually hosted three successive NGO meetings. These included one organized by the NGOs themselves on developmental assistance to the territories occupied by Israel in 1967, the European NGO meeting and the international meeting. More than 250 NGOs participated in the week of deliberations, testifying to the dramatic growth of non-governmental support for an end to the Israeli occupation and self-determination for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

NGO Network Grows as a Result of Intifada

Growth of the network has been sustained by the persistence of the Palestinian intifada. The International Coordinating Committee for NGOs on the Question of Palestine (ICCP) noted that in the three years since it opened its office in Geneva, its mailing list of NGOs has skyrocketed from 110 to over 1200 worldwide. The United Nations and this burgeoning network have cooperated voluntarily since the UN's 1983 International Conference on the Question of Palestine. Through its Geneva office, the ICCP plays a central supportive role in the network's increasing effectiveness.

The Sixth Annual International Meeting on the Question of Palestine was highlighted by the presence of a large number of Israeli and Jewish organizations and several members of the Palestine Liberation Organization executive committee. Palestinian leader Faisal Husseini's participation was delayed by a day after Gush Emunim Jewish extremists surrounded his home in East Jerusalem. He declared in his remarks at the conference that the Palestinians must be dealt with as a people and not as a subject minority in any serious negotiations about the future of the region.

Nabil Shaath, head of the PLO political department, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania (Ph.D. Economics), and former dean of the School of Business at the American University of Beirut, spoke of the visions of the Palestinian people. The original vision of a democratic Palestine, one secular state for two peoples of three religions, eventually gave way as early as 1974 to the offer of a two-state solution, he said. UN Security Council Resolution 181, which partitioned mandatory Palestine into two states, still ensures the Palestinian right to self-determination and national independence.

The PLO now is articulating a vision, Shaath said, of two peoples and two states with a movement toward linkage in the future. "From dependence to independence to interdependence is the road to the future, but each step must be taken," Shaath commented.

"From dependence to independence to interdependence is the road to the future, but each step must be taken." Any solution must speak to all 5.5 million Palestinians scattered throughout the world.

Any solution must speak to all 5.5 million Palestinians scattered throughout the world. Raising the thorny issue of the right of return to Palestine, Shaath declared that "One million Palestinians outside may return, and this right is guaranteed." Noting that "the right of return to homes prior to 1948 must be addressed and negotiated" and compensation offered, Shaath said solutions cannot be predetermined. Negotiations are central to any solution, and "those solutions must be just and lasting."

During proceedings of the international meeting, Bir Zeit University physics lecturer Taysir Aruri, recently expelled from the occupied territories, was acknowledged and honored. Scientists from around the globe had petitioned Israeli authorities not to expel Aruri, who is one of 60 persons expelled by Israel since the advent of the intifada, and who has expressed his willingness to conduct peace negotiations with Israel.

In private meetings, a member of the PLO executive committee disagreed with media contentions that the political process is at a deadlock. "There is no deadlock in the process," he asserted, "but rather in US policy." He described the US interest in the Shamir plan as shortsighted and unproductive, and noted that the US at the time was offering no alternative. Rather, Palestinians were being pushed to accept the basis of the Shamir plan lest the US withdraw the opportunity for dialogue. He said such a hard-line approach by the US sought to compel the PLO to reject its strategy. He said the PLO intends to continue its peace offensive in Europe and within the UN system, including a request for Yasser Arafat to address the UN General Assembly.

Increased UN Involvement Urged

In its final declaration, the International NGO meeting called for a peace process linked to the convening of a UN-sponsored peace conference. To protect the Palestinians under occupation, it urged the Security Council to "establish an immediate UN presence in the post-1967 Israeli-occupied territories." The declaration urged the United Nations Relief and Works Agency to increase its small number of refugee affairs officials (RAOs) currently deployed to monitor the occupation.

Workshop reports depicted UN and other specialized agencies as vital elements in the struggle for recognition of legitimate Palestinian rights. The NGOs expressed support for Israeli peace activists and condemnation of Israeli laws barring contact between Israeli citizens and the PLO. The NGOs also condemned a proposed Israeli measure which "would provide arbitrary and dictatorial powers of confiscation of the assets of charitable and educational NGOs and close to them all avenues of aid from international sources."

A highlight of the action-oriented program was the consensus on plans for a peace march in Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories from Dec. 29 to 31, 1989. The aim is to achieve the broadest possible NGO participation under the banner of "Two Peoples—Two States; Respect for Human and Civil Rights; Negotiations for Peace." The networking organizations also reached conclusions on channeling assistance to the occupied territories.

One speaker outlined the rationale and mission of the meetings and of the NGO network.

"We, the United Nations and the NGOs gathered here, can fulfill our accepted roles

Continued on page 44

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

12116 תאריך: 15.11.8[redacted]

** יוצא שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:11.12116
אל:וש/599
מ-:המשרד.תא:151189.זח:1730.דח:מ.סג:שמ
[redacted]ח:@ גס:מזתים
[redacted]נד:@

שמור/מידי

אל: פלג. וושינגטון

עוואד מחמד עיסא ג'אדאללה. שלכם 276

הנ'ל הודה במהלך החקירה במעשים שיוחסו לו: החזקת בקבוקי תבערה. מיכלי דלק. איסוף מסיכות. תכנונים לבצע פיגועים. גרימת נזקים ופגיעה באנשים.רכבים ותחבורה ציבורית באמצעות האלמנטים הנ'ל.

הנ'ל שוחרר.

[redacted]במהלך החקירה לא התלונן על הבלת מכות ולא קיבל מכות.

לאחר שחרורו בא והתלונן על הבלת מכות. הנושא נבדק.

מז'ת 2 - מצפ'א - הסברה/מידע

פא

תפ: סולטו.מזתים.בנצור.מצפא.רביב.הסברה.סייבל.משפט

5

הקונסוליה הכללית של
ישראל בניו־יורק

CONSULATE GENERAL
OF ISRAEL IN NEW YORK

800 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

(212) 351-5200

0 0632
151630

7889
בלמ"ס/רגיל
251.01 &&&

אל : הסברה מידע

מאת : קונסול לענינים אקדמאים, ניו-יורק

שעור ילודה ביו"ש

פרופ' הווארד אידלסון, מראשי ארגון ידידי האוניברסיטה העברית כאן, והמסייע לענייננו מבקש לברר לצורך כתיבת מאמר הפרט הבא:
הסטטיסטיקה על שעור הילודה של יהודים וערבים ביו"ש ע"פ נתוני מכון המחקר של מירון בנבנישתי.

נודה אם תבדקו ותבריקו.

אברוני

104.30

קונסול לענינים אקדמאים, ניו-יורק
ציון אברוני
15 בנובמבר 1989

אישור:

הסברה מדפא מצתום
2 2 1

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JERUSALEM

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

10

F A X
==========

51032
בלמ"ס/מידי
21513

אל: נאו"ם/גורדון

דע: וינה/ירדן, וש'/שטיין.

ס.ס.ו"ת - סיום שנת הלימודים ביו"ש.

1. מצ"ב הודעה לעתונות מטעם ס.ס.ו"ת שפורסמה בוינה (13/11).

2. כן מצ"ב צו ההסמכה שניתן ע"י אלוף הפקוד וצו קמ"ט החינוך (12/11).

3. הצווים ניתנו כחוק והם חלים על כלל בתי הספר באיזור, לרבות אלה של ס.ס.ו"ת. צו קמ"ט חינוך מתבסס על הוראות חוק החינוך הירדני התקף ביו"ש.

4. כפי שמקובל בכל מערכת חינוך בעולם גם ביו"ש שנת הלימודים והפגרה מתחילה ומסתיימת בצורה אחידה לכל בתי הספר ואין מקום לאפלייה בין מוסדות ס.ס.ו"ת לכל היתר אשר סיימו את שנת הלימודים על פי הצו וללא תלונה. דרישת ס.ס.ו"ת להתיחסות מועדפת למוסדותיה מעוררת תהיות לגבי כוונותיה.

ארב"ל 2
אריה טנא
15 בנובמבר 1989

2/5

נ 1049
ווש 1054
ינה - 229

ק"ל

סולן בתים סיבל נשרם בשמי בקרוב
מתוקן שלמים ברמת אריאל 2

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
VIENNA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE
P.O. BOX 700
A-1400 VIENNA AUSTRIA

3/5

Press Release HQ/16/89
13 November 1989
For immediate publication

1649 U
1054 211
0J1

Education for refugee children again in jeopardy

A military order issued 12 November closing UNRWA's 90 schools in the Israeli-occupied West Bank is again jeopardizing the education of some 36,000 young refugees, said UNRWA's Commissioner-General Giorgio Giacomelli in expressing his concern over this most recent forced closure of Agency schools.

Schools had reopened in July after being ordered closed in January, but some had lost another 30-40 days because of local curfews, general strikes and military closure orders on individual schools. UNRWA had intended to finish the 1988-89 school year by the end of November by introducing a revised and reduced curriculum, but it will now be impossible to complete this programme.

Students had returned to classes with renewed motivation in July and August, and the UNRWA teaching staff had worked hard to complete the reduced curriculum, said Mr. Giacomelli. Now their education has again been interrupted, he said.

UNRWA's three vocational and teacher training centres in West Bank for 1,500 young refugees remain closed under military order for the third full school year.

***

For information media

Not an official record

For further information please contact:
Vienna 21131 4530 or telex 135310 (UNRA A)

36471

צבא הגנה לישראל

צו מס'

צו בדבר דיני חינוך (שנת לימודים התשמ"ט)(הוראת שעה)

בתוקף סמכותי כמפקד כוחות צה"ל באזור, ולאור חגיגיות המיוחדות השוררות ביום באזור, ובשל כך שלא נוחלה מערכת לימודים סדירה, ובהיותי סבור כי הדבר דרוש לטובת האוכלוסיה המקומית ולחבשחת הסדר באזור, הנני מצווה בזאת לאמור:

שנת לימודים התשמ"ט

1. על אף האמור בחוק החינוך והתרבות, מס' 16 לשנת 1964, הלימודים אשר התנהלו בכל בתי הספר באזור מאז חודש דצמבר 1988 ועד חודש נובמבר 1989 ועד בכלל, ייחשבו כשנת לימודים לכל דבר וענין (להלן-שנת לימודים התשמ"ט).

סמכויות מיוחדות

2. (א) קצין מטה לענייני חינוך במינהל האזרחי (להלן-קמ"ט חינוך) רשאי לקבוע בהוראות כללים מיוחדים לשנת הלימודים התשמ"ט בענין:

1. עריכת בחינות סיום שנת הלימודים, לרבות בחינות סיום שלב לימוד.
2. תנאים חלים לקבלת תעודות סיום שנת הלימודים או תעודות סיום שלב לימוד, במקום עריכת בחינות.

(ב) הוראות כאמור בסעיף קטן (א) יכול שיהיו כלליות ויכול שיהיו לגבי בתי ספר מסויימים או סוגי בתי ספר מסויימים.

פרסום

3. הוראות כאמור בסעיף 2 יפורסמו בדרך שתיראה לקמ"ט חינוך.

תחילת תוקף

4. תחילת תוקפו של צו זה ביום חתימתו.

תשם

5. צו זה ייקרא "צו בדבר דיני חינוך (שנת לימודים התשמ"ט)(הוראת שעה)(יהודה ושומרון)(מס'), התש"ן - 1989".

יצחק מרדכי,
מפקד כוחות צה"ל
באזור יהודה ושומרון

אלוף

התש"ן

1989

צ ב א

ה ג נ ה

י ש ר א ל

צו בדבר סמכויות לענין דיני חינוך (יהודה והשומרון)
(מס' 91), תשכ"ז - 1967

חוק החינוך והתרבות מס' 16 לשנת 1964

הוראה בדבר סיום שנת הלימודים התשמ"ט

בתוקף סמכותי כממונה לפי צו בדבר סמכויות לענין דיני חינוך (יהודה והשומרון)(מס' 91), התשכ"ז - 1967, ולפי סעיף 112 לחוק החינוך והתרבות מס' 16 לשנת 1964 חנני מורה בזאת לאמור:

1. שנת הלימודים התשמ"ט תסתיים ביום ט"ו בחשון התש"ן (13 בנובמבר 1989).

2. חופשת הלימודים בין שנת הלימודים התשמ"ט לבין שנת הלימודים התש"ן תהא החל מיום ט"ז בחשון התש"ן (14 בנובמבר 1989) ועד ליום ט' בטבת התש"ן (6 בינואר 1989).

3. שנת הלימודים התש"ן תחל ביום ז' בטבת התש"ן (7 בינואר 1989).

התש"ן

1989

אסעד עראידה
ה מ מ ו נ ה

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

10030 תאריך 13.11.89

יוצא בלמס

חוזם:11,10030
אל:לוסאנגלס/150
מ-:המשרד,תא:131189,זח:1807,דח:ר,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:הסברה
נד:@

בלמס/רגיל

אילן מור

פקסימיליות ביש'ע
לשלך 61

164.30
של

א.ראה נא חוזם 8.22935 מ-29.8 בנדון
(נר 351/לוס אנג'לס).

ב .בנוסף על האמור במברקנו הנ'ל,להלן מידע משלים
מ'הארץ' מ-28.8:

'בעקבות הצו אמרו אמש מקורות בטחוניים ל'הארץ' כי
מזה תקופה ארוכה מועברות באמצעות הפקסימיליה הודעות
לארגונים שונים בשטחים ע'י מפקדת ההתקוממות ביו'ש
ובעזה.כן מועברות בפקסימיליה הודעות מאש'ף בתוניס
לשטחים'.

הסברה/מידע

אש

תפ: הסברה,מצפא,מזתים

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

[illegible] 8.11.8[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] -8.82:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

9267 תאריך: 12.11.89

נכנס ** שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:11,9267
אל:המשרד
יעדים:וש/443,מצב/847
מ-:מקמר,נר:1209,תא:121189,זח:1819,דח:ר,סג:שמ
תח:צהל,דוצ גס:בטחון
נד:@

רגיל שמור

דובר צהל 247
ענף קישור לעתונות

שגרירות ישראל בוושינגטון רותי ירון

משהח מנהל הסברה
משהח מנהל מעת
דוצ
ר' עקל

הנדון:רעולי פנים בתקשורת

שלך: בטחון 224 166 מ-8.11.89

א. ביום חמישי, 2 בנובמבר 89', התקיים ביקור אמצעי תקשורת במתקן החוף בעזה שבו פגשו מספר רעולי פנים שנעצרו לאחרונה בעזה.

ב. השתתפו בביקור צוותי טלוויזיה אמריקנים של: אי.בי.סי., סי.בי.אס., אנ.בי.סי. וסוכנויות הידיעות אי.פי. ורויטרס.

ג. לידיעתך.

אק

תפ: שהח,סשהח,מנכל,ממנכל,רביב,מעת,הסברה,בנצור,מצפא

[illegible]

Corrections

Palestine Liberation Organization
Department of Economic Affairs

Food and Agriculture Organization
FAO Conference
11-30 November 1989

Provision of Technical Assistance to the Palestinian People

A draft resolution submitted by:

- an Arab country
- or the Group of 77
- or the Director-General

The CONFERENCE,

- Recalling the UN General Assembly Resolution No. 181/41 dated 8 December 1986 on providing assistance to the Palestinian people,
- Recalling also the UN General Assembly Resolution No. 178/43 dated 20 December 1988 on the preparation and coordination of economic and social assistance programmes for the Palestinian people,
- Emphasizing the importance of strengthening the agricultural sector in the occupied Palestinian territories,
- Referring to the gravity of the deteriorated economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people, and the agricultural sector in particular as a result of land confiscation action and control of water resources, issuing laws, regulations and military orders which limit and hinder agricultural development,

1) condemns the policies and practices of the Israeli occupation which hinder the provision of basic conditions leading to the development of the Palestinian national economy, including its agricultural sector;

2) emphasizes the need to provide assistance to the Palestinian people to enable them to develop their economy independently, in accordance with their legitimate aspirations in exercising their sovereignity over their national resourtes, thus directing such resources to serve the objectives of development and self-~~help~~; reliance

3) welcomes the resolution by the Economic European Community to grant Palestinian products and commodities preferential access to its markets on the basis of a Palestinian certificate of origin.

4) decides to establish a special "Agricultural Unit" for the Palestinian people in FAO, aiming at compiling and establishing agricultural data and information base on occupied Palestinian territories since 1967, to follow-up such conditions and to orient the proper development policies and actions, preparing studies and surveys on the needs of the Palestinian

people in terms of selected agricultural projects to be given priority;

5) requests the Director-General to organize a seminar on the Palestinian agricultural sector during 1990;

6) requests that Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 be included in future FAO activities and programmes in collaboration and coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

7) calls upon the Occupation Authorities to facilitate to FAO officers and experts access to the occupied Palestinian territories, so that they may carry out the required studies and tasks, without any interference from Israeli ~~occupied territories~~; occupation authorities

8) requests the Director-General to submit to the FAO Council in its next session, as well as to the next Conference of FAO a report on the progress achieved in the implementation of this resolution.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תאריך: 11.11.89 8659

בלמס נכנס

חוזם:11,8659
אל:המשרד
יעדים:@
מ-:לוסאנגלס,נר:61,תא:101189,זח:1245,דח:ר,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:הסברה
נד:@

בלמס/רגיל

הסברה מידע

באחד מכתבותיו של קוקבורן בשבועון L.A. WEEKLY מצויין שפורסם בעיתון הארץ (28 אוגוסט) ששלטונות צה'ל/הממשל הוציא הנחייה כביכול שלפיה תושבי השטחים אך לא מתנחלים מנועים מלפעול בנושא מכשירי הפקסימיליה:-

TO APPLY, TO USE, OR TO BUY AND SELL, ANY KIND OF
FACSIMILE INSTRUMENT FOR ANY PURPOSE WHATSOEVER

אנא בחוזר מירב הפרטים בנושא.

אילן מור.

יג

תפ: הסברה,מצפא

104.30 טמר

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JERUSALEM

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

10

Communication department

מחלקת הקשר

פקסימיליה
Facsimile

Date: תאריך:	10.11.89
No. (נר): מספר-	77, 78, 79

אל: To:
1. יעל/עמית 482 - 03-5438965 (נר 77)
2. מתאם הפעולות בשטחים - משה דיין - 03-206306 (נר 78)
3. אילן כהן - איגוד כהן - 811857 (נר 79)

לידי: Att:

השולח: Sender: מז"ת 2

מספר העמודים כולל הדף הזה: Number of pages including cover: 4

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JERUSALEM

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

SMZT 222

אל: 1. יעל/עמית 482 - FAX 03-5438965
2. מתאם הפעולות בשטחים - משה דיין - FAX 03-206306
3. אילן כהן, צפריר לשכת השר אולמרט -FAX 02-811857

דע: סמנכ'ל מז'ת, סמנכ'ל אירופה, אירופה 1, אירופה 2, הסברה, הסברה/מידע, מצפ'א

מאת: מז"ת 2

N.G.O - צעדת שלום ישראל - פלשתין 29-31 דצמבר 1989.
הרצ"ב בהמשך למברקנו בנדון.

קשר: העבירו ב-FAX הרצ"ב לכל הנמענים לפי מספרי ה-FAX הרשומים. תודה

מז'ת 2
9 בנובמבר 1989

Our com. numbers: מספרי התקשורת שלנו:			
Tel: -טל'	Telx:	Fax:	פקסימיליה:
02-303365	English: 25224 : לועזי	972-2-303367	
02-528842	Hebrew: 25241 :עברי	Area code: 91950	מיקוד:

29-31 December 1989 Working for Peace with Israelis and Palestinians

In July 1989 the 8th European Nuclear Disarmament (END) Convention, in which one thousand representatives of a great variety of organizations from Europe and elsewhere partecipated, launched the idea of a nonviolent initiative of the European peace movement for peace in the Middle East.

The title of the initiative is "1990 Time For Peace" and calls for a decade of peace for all peoples at a time when the road of disarmament has been undertaken, but many conflicts are still tragically unsolved.

"1990, Time For Peace" will take place on 29 31 December this year in several Israelis and Palestinian sites, with a major event in Jerusalem, a city which is internationally considered as a symbol of the hopes of peace.

This initiative is to be understood as a support to the Palestinian people struggling for their rights, and to the forces of peace and realism in Israel. The initiative, itself, will be co-ordinated with persons and organizations working for peace, both Israelis and Palestinians, and is based on the following principles negotiations for peace; respect for human and civil rights, two states for two peoples.

The organizations launching the initiative call upon the broadest possible partecipation of peace movements in Europe and internationally. The preparatory group is composed of Arci, Acli, Associazione per la Pace, Italy; Pax Christi, Netherlands; Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation Great Britain; European and International Coordination Committees of Ngos on the Question of Palestine.

Arci - Associazione per la Pace- Via F. Carrara 24 - 00196 Roma - tel. 06/3601541-3610624

ICCP Office - 150 route de Ferney - Case Postale 2100 CH-1211 Geneve 2 - tel. 22/7916480, 7916481 - telefax: 7981050 telex: 415730 OIK CH

APPEAL

As the last decade of the 20th. century becomes increasingly closer, we citizens of Europe wish to express our support for the call for the 1990's to be "a time for peace - a time to build a nonviolent world."

In the course of this century, this desire has so often been expressed and so often been frustrated. Now it seems that at last there is a new atmosphere of disarmament and detente in our continente. Other parts of the world, howevere, are still wrought by conflict, and by the low-intensity wars of dept and underdevelopment. As long as these wars and this suffering continue, we - citizens of Europe - cannot really consider ourselves at peace, nor can our conscience be.

"1990: TIME FOR PEACE"... with this slogan, from December 29th to 31st. the European peace movement, side by side with Israelis and Palestinians, will hold a joint initiative where the conflict and the sufferings are more acute, to ask that a solution will finally be found, through the realisation of a just and durable peace, based on three simple principles:

-- two states for two people
-- respect of human and civil rights
-- negotiations for peace

We - citizens of Europe - fully support these principles, and feel committed to pursuing them at all levels.

We know that Europe bears a very heavy esponsibility for the situation in the Middle East. We have not forgotten the Holocaust, nor can we forget the racism that still poisons so much of our societies, or the impotence and even indifference of European governments and authorities towards a tragedy taking place just over the sea, and that so dirctly concerns us.

We demand that this indifference comes at last to an end, and concrete steps are taken to support the Palestinian people struggeling for self-determination, and all those working for peace and realism in Israel.

"1990: TIME FOR PEACE" is one such step, taken directly by European citizens of different nations, hand in hand with Israelis and Palestinians, to say to the world that peace is possible, and it can no longer wait.

Together we share this message and make this appeal. We urge the Israeli government, all other governments, and all public authorities in Europe and elsewhere directly called in question, to respond to it and to traslate its message into concrete political decision and action.

1990 : TIME FOR PEACE

29 - 31 december 1989 : working for peace with Israelis and Palestinians

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1. The initiative was launched during the 8th European Nuclear Disarmament Convention (Vitoria-Gasteiz, 6-9/7/1989) and is sponsored by European peace movements, solidarity associations and NGOs.

2. It will take place over the course of three days, 29-30-31/12/89, and will involve a wide range of actions, meetings, and discussions. Each of these will be sponsored and organised jointly with relevant Palestinian and Israeli groups and/or individuals, in a spirit of peace, dialogue, and cooperation.

2. The initiative supports the cause of peace and justice, on the basis of the following principles:

-- Two States for Two Peoples
-- Respect for Human and Civil Rights
-- Negotiations for Peace

3. All organisations and individuals taking part in, or sponsoring the initiative, or part of its program, support those same principles, though they may and do have different ideas on other specific points, as well as different political, religious, ideological, and cultural approaches and points of view.

4. The initiative is strictly nonviolent. Anyone not respecting this principle must authomatically be considered outside the scope of, and indeed actively opposed to, the spirit and practice of our initiative.

5. During the three days participants will be involved in a large number of peace activities, and more precisely:

-- political meetings, with prominent European .representatives and representatives of the two sides;
-- one or more public events, or symbolic actions (probably a human chain linking East and West Jerusalem, and involving Europeans, Israelis and Palestinians, a symbolic action on New Year's Eve,a joint women's initiative, possibly coinciding, or parallel to, the "women in black" demonstration on the friday)
-- forums on the following subjects: health, human rights, education,
-- visiting "peace spaces" both in East and West Jerusalem, such as: cultural centres, exhibitions, performances, etc.; markets of products and of political and cultural materials, essays, leaflets, etc.
-- visits to: Palestinian villages, camps, hospitals, social centres; Israeli development towns, social centres, soldiers, etc.; and specific visits for "special interest groups", such as: local authorities, sponsors of Palestinian children, parliamentarians, tradeunionists, church representatives, doctors, lawyers, etc.
-- prayers and other religious ceremonies on the three holy days for the three religions (friday, saturday, sunday).

9

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

טופס מברק

דף 1 מתוך 5 דפים
סווג בטחוני: גלוי
דחיפות : מיידי
תאריך וז"ח : 10/11/89
מס' מברק : 276

אל: המשרד

אל: מז"ת 2. הסברה/מידע

מראד מחמד עיסא ג'אדאללה

מקבלים פניות רבות לגבי הנ"ל, בן 12 שנעצר ב- 29/10, טוענים שהוכה.

מצ"ב אחת הפניות. אנא מירב הפרטים לתשובה.

104.30 שמיר

פלג

סולטן לצרים רמ"ב הסברה בנשיאות גלבוע
לישראל טלמון

מ.ס.

276 2/5

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.

TELEGRAM

ATI43203

PHILADELPHIA PA 11/09/89

AMBASSADOR MOSHE ARAD
EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
3514 INTERNATIONAL DRIVE NW
WASHINGTON DC 20008

APPALLED BY REPORTS OF THE BRUTAL INTERROGATION OF TWLEVE YEAR OLD MURAD MUHAMMAD 'ISA JADALLAH ARRESTED OCTOBER 29. IMPERATIVE AUTHORITIES UNDERTAKE FULL PUBLIC INVESTIGATION INTO SECURITY POLICE BEHAVIOR IN BEIT SAFAFA

Anne Rechter
25 Lace Lane
Westbury NY 11590
United States

NNNN

276 3/5

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.

TELEGRAM

AT343212

PHILADELPHIA PA 11/09/89

AMBASSADOR MOSHE ARAD
EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
3514 INTERNATIONAL DRIVE NW
WASHINGTON DC 20008

RESPECTFULLY ASK YOUR COMPASSIONATE ATTENTION TO SAVAGE BEATING MURAD JADALLAH AT MOSCOBIYYAH DETENTION CENTER. BELIEVE THIS SORT OF TREATMENT OF DETAINEES CAN ONLY BE CURTAILED IF GUILTY POLICEMAN ARE APPROPRIATELY PUNISHED

Andrew Willis
625 Gerritt St
Philadelphia PA 19147
United States

NNNN

276 4/5

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.

TELEGRAM

ATI43206

3

PHILADELPHIA PA 11/09/89

AMBASSADOR MOSHE ARAD
EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
3514 INTERNATIONAL DRIVE NW
WASHINGTON DC 20008

CALL FOR YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION TO CASE OF MURAD JADALLAH, 12 YEAR OLD PALESTINIAN, ARRESTED AND INTERROGATED OCTOBER 29. MEDICAL EVIDENCE SUBSTANTIATES CLAIMS THE YOUTH WAS SEVERELY BEATEN AT MOSCOBIYYAH DETENTION CENTER. NECESSARY SECURITY PERSONNEL INVOLVED BE APPROPRIATELY PROSECUTED

Mrs Charles Schlappi
2825 Knapp Rd
Dundee NY 14837
United States

NNNN

276 5/5

ADVANCED TELECOMMUNICATIONS, INC.

TELEGRAM

ATI43209

PHILADELPHIA PA 11/09/89

AMBASSADOR MOSHE ARAD
EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
3514 INTERNATIONAL DRIVE NW
WASHINGTON DC 20008

DISTRESSED TO LEARN OF TERRIBLE BEATING SUSTAINED BY TWELVE YEAR OLD DETAINEE MURAD MUHAMMAD 'ISA JADALLAH AT MOSCOBIYYAH DETENTION CENTER. PLEASE SEND YOUR ASSURANCES THIS INCIDENT WILL BE FULLY INVESTIGATED AND THE PERSONS IMPLICATED PROPERLY PROSECUTED

Mrs Virginia Thorp
12 Norcross St
Rockville Centre NY 11570
United States

NNNN

END

הקונסוליה הכללית של ישראל
סן פרנציסקו

CONSULATE GENERAL OF ISRAEL
Pacific Northwest Region
220 Bush Street, Suite 550
San Francisco, CA 94104
(415) 398-8885

פרנצ

יב' בחשון תש"ן

10.11.89

2181

אל: דוד פלג , ציר הסברה

מאת:קונסול סן פרנציסקו

הנדון:הישאם פרג'אללה

רצ"ב העצומה בענינו וקטעי עתונות .
מבקשים לקבל תשובות מפורטות.

בברכה

אנה אזארי

אנה אזארי

העתק:מצפ"א

104.30 שלח

Washington
State University

Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures,
Pullman, Washington 99164-2610 / 509-335-4135

November 7, 1989

The Israeli Consulate
220 Bush Street Suite 550
San Francisco, CA 94104

Dear Madams and Sirs,

On the advice of Mr. Andrew J. Valuchek, special assistant to Congressman and Speaker of the House Thomas Foley, I am forwarding to you copies of a petition which I circulated on the campus of WSU on behalf of one of our graduate students arrested when trying to visit his family on the West Bank this past August. I am also enclosing copies of newspaper articles mainly from the Pullman, WA/ Moscow, Idaho Daily News which expresses local concern for this student and dismay over Israeli actions. You will particularly note that there is mention of Mr. Farajallah's wife, an American citizen, being threatened by Israeli officials, through the Red Cross, if she interfered in the case. This is unthinkable that an American citizen can be threatened by a foreign government when on his/her own home soil. To think this can happen at the hands of an ally is all the more shocking. You will note as well concern over spying for Israel on American campuses and the growing outcry that American foreign policy toward Israel be evaluated and that our longterm and uncritical largesse be ended. Perhaps sending you this will be a waste of postage, but in the slight chance that you might be responsive to the grassroots reaction of the WSU community, which is rallied around a cause, not even knowing the Palestinian victim personally, I will take the risk. Thank you for your attention to this matter. I trust that you will investigate it thoroughly and I look forward to your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Elwood Hartman

Elwood Hartman
Professor of French
Member of Amnesty International

Washington
State University

Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures,
Pullman, Washington 99164-2610 / 509-335-4135

November 1, 1989

Representative and Speaker of the House Thomas Foley
1201 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Speaker Foley,

As one of your constituents deeply disturbed by this tragic incident in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict which has touched our campus, I am forwarding to you petitions signed by the WSU Community on behalf of a graduate student in Mechanical Engineering, Mr. Hisham Farajallah. Since the signing of these petitions, it has come to my attention that Mr. Farajallah has been brought to trial and condemned to three months in prison, with his prior detention counting toward the sentence. I still do not know the charges against him. From conversations with his professors, students, and his friends, I can only conclude that Mr. Farajallah is not a terrorist. In fact, I am more inclined to believe that he is another victim of Israeli brutality and disregard for basic human rights. I beg you to aid this Palestinian student from WSU in every way possible, particularly in returning him quickly to his American wife and child and to his duties at WSU. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Elwood Hartman

Elwood Hartman
Professor of French
Member of Amnesty International

NE 965 "B" Street
Pullman, WA 99163
November 3, 1989

Ms. Andrea Richard
Desk of Foreign Office of Middle Eastern Affairs
Department of State
2201 "C" Street
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Ms. Richard,

I am enclosing copies of a letter and a set of petitions I have sent to Congressman T. Foley, Senators Adams and Evans, and President George Bush on behalf of a WSU graduate student, Mr. Hisham Farajallah. I have been given your name by his faculty advisor, Prof. Clayton Crowe. I would appreciate any help you might offer this student, who in my opinion is an unfortunate victim of politics and is not guilty of any crime. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Elwood Hartman

Elwood Hartman
Professor of French
Member of Amnesty International

a

PETITION

to

President George Bush
The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC 20500

Senator Brock Adams
513 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510

Senator Daniel Evans
702 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510

Congressman and Speaker of the House
Thomas Foley
1201 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515

We, the undersigned members of the Washington State University Community - students, staff, faculty, administrators, and friends - respectfully request your assistance in obtaining the immediate release of Mr. HISHAM FARAJALLAH, teaching assistant in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, who is presently being held without charge in an Israeli jail, arrested when trying to visit his family on the West Bank this past August. We appreciate your help for our colleague and friend and for his American wife and child in this most tragic event. Thank you very much.

Name	Position	Address
1. Donna Lufkin	student	SE 500 DILKE #B
2. Harvey L. Young	"	NE 308 Maple
3. Alice Spatz	Faculty	NE 635 Opal
4. Daryl A. Schaefer	staff	NE 630 Mader Lw #44
5. Pat Minier	Grad Student	NE 457 Morton
6. NANCY WAGNER	U. staff	625 Ridge Rd - Moscow, ID
7. James R. HAMAKER	student	725 Campus NE
8. Michael S. Gwen	Asst Prof	NE 1013 Duncan Lane, Pullman
9. Michelle M. McClain	Student	S.E. 447 Jordan Rd Pullman
10. Michelle Polk	Student	McEachern Hall, Box 2[illegible] Pullman, WA 99164

a

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Name	Position	Address
1. [illegible]	staff	Uniontown WA 99129
2. Melissa A. Swan	"	NW 800 Fisk Pullman WA 99163
3. ACTELL Muhammed	student	P.O. Box 2703 CS
4. Lynn Cothern	faculty English	Pullman WA 99165. → 3018 Robinson Pk Rd Moscow 83843
5.		
6. Craig Gibson	Faculty/Library	Pullman WA 99163
7. AL Mathen, Jasem	Undergraduate Student	PO Box 2255 CS WA 99165
8. [illegible]	Professor	P.O. Box 2185 Pullman WA 99165
9. John F. Guido	Faculty/Library	SE 505 Dexter, Pullman
10. [illegible]	None	NE 965 B, Pullman

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Name	Position	Address
1. Sandy Stanek	Student	Pullman, WA 99163 CUN # I 203
2. [illegible]	Asst Prof.	314 Thompson Hall
3. [illegible]	Student	50 Midway Moscow
4. [illegible]	TA	SO 518 Cityview, Pullman
5. [illegible]	TA	540 Pioneer Way #23 Pullman
6. Joseph Labui	Asst Prof.	NW 849 Sunset Dr. Pullman, WA
7. Donald Bishop	Professor	600 Crane Rd, Pullman, WA
8. [illegible]	Asst. Prof	SO 225 SPRUCE
9. [illegible]	Student	1161 Steptoe Village Pullman, WA
10. Trent Aronette	Student	N.E. 1150 Myrtle Pullman, WA

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Name	Position	Address
1. Cecilia Crimps	Student	G 215 CCN, WSU
2. Janet Miller	Asst. Prof	NE 1005 Duncan Lane
3. [illegible] E. Goode	Assoc Prof.	L. V. 440 North S
4. Laura Smith	Student	NE 305 Maple.
5. Anna Wierman	SW 600 Crestview	Pullman
6. [illegible] Napier	Grad TA / Student	Box 191 Grad Ctr Pullman
7. Betsy Rayn	Grad TA	151 Stadium Way Ext N Pull.
8. Jim A. Kohler	Assoc. Prof.	NE 1040 Creston Lane
9. John E Kuiza	Prof. History	SE 760 Green Hill Ct
10. Tara Burt	Staff	1120 Harvey

a

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Name	Position	Address
1. Wolfgang Petersen	Prof.	NE 1050 Alfred Pullman
2. Rita C. Foster	Librarian	SE 930 Robin Pl Pullman, WA
3. Heidi G. Wallcock	College Student	348 NW HARRISON St. Pullman WA 99163
4. Walter R. Gray	College Student	NE 145 Monroe Pullman WA 99163
5. Mengua Mahan	student	NE 1045 ALPHA PULLMAN
6. Sujatha Dube	Grad Student	1400, Valley Rd. Pullman G1, Lamont Apts
7. Donald W Bushaw	emeritus	PO Box 124, Pullman
8. Jeanpierre Jacelyne	Instructor	SE 540 Pioneer Way #24 PULLMAN
9. Brian Weber	Student	N.E. 640 Campus
10. Yolanda Schuyler	Prof/German (Fulbright)	NW 600 Polaris, Pullman

a

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Name	Position	Address
1. Edwood Hartman	Prof. French	NE 965 "B" St. Pullman
2. [illegible]	Program Assistant	NW 1520 Kenny Pullman
3. [illegible]	Student	NW 144 Stadium Way Pullman
4. Debra K. Fagan Cardona	Sec. III	NW 1315 Orion Dr. Pullman
5. Mahasma Kathman	Chair, Dept. Design Eng., WSU	
6. [illegible]	Teaching Assistant	Foreign Lang. Dept.
7. Bonnie Frederick	Assistant Prof.	1335 Lorene #5, Pullman, WA 99163
8. [illegible]	Instructor	1215 [illegible] Pullman
9. [illegible]	Teaching Asst. - Spanish	NE 402 Maiden Ln #1C Pullman
10. Reynette Greene	Student	NE 725 Campus Ave, Pullman WA

a

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Name	Position	Address
1. [illegible]	Associate Prof	Foreign Languages Dept - WSU
2. Billy R. Weaver	Associate Prof	Foreign Languages & Lits. - WSU
3. [illegible]	Senior - A&R	N.E. 205 Cpo' St.
4. Dorothy E. Patton	Staff	N.W. 1205 State - WSU.
5. Joan E. Menzies	Faculty	NE 1020 Monroe Pullman
6. [illegible]	Faculty	S.E. 136 Water Pullman
7. Joanne Robinson	Staff	P.O. 2856 C.S. Pullman 99
8. David J. Mulla	Assoc. Prof.	NW 2030-A Turner Dr., Pullman, W
9. John [illegible]	Prof	NE 700 Michigan Pullman
10. Michael Neville	Prof.	NW 1735 Kenny, Pullman

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Name	Position	Address
1. DEVDATT KURDIKAR	GRAD. STUDENT	NE 1425 VALLEY RD #22, PULLMAN, WA 99163
2. Jude Barnes	student	PO Box 2537 CS Pullman 99164
3. Dennis C Cartwright	STAFF	RT 1 BOX 39 GARFIELD WA 99130
4. Martha Mullen	Faculty	NE 400 Howard, Pullman
5. Numan S. Dogan	Faculty (Eng.)	322 SW Shirley Pullman 99163
6. [illegible]		PO Box 2906 Pullman
7. Ronald [illegible]	Faculty (Lib)	NE 1025 B Pullman 9916[illegible]
8. [illegible]	Faculty	PO Box 2735 CS Pullman
9. [illegible]	Faculty	S.W. 600 Crestview Pullman WA
10. [illegible]	Student	G-2C Nye Pac Pullman, WA 99163

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Name	Position	Address
1. Dr. M. ABOU ELNASR	Ass. Prof.	1138 Markely Drive Pullman
2. Thomas E. Lutz	Prof. of Astronomy	NE 1200 McGee Pullman
3. Julie H Lutz	Prof. of Astronomy	NE 1200 McGee Pullman
4. Mohammed Al-Hussa		
5. Paula Elliot	Librarian	WSU
6. Jon Yrjanson	Student	1129 Stephenson South Pullman
7. José L. Vargas	WSU employee	ZIP 5610 WSU.
8. Suzanne Vogel	Student	P.O. Box 2720 C.S.
9. Abdel Nabi Fardous	Gr. Student	P.O Box 2374 C.S.
10. Ula Hutrak	WSU Faculty	NW 135 Dillon Pullman

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Name	Position	Address
1. Weikang Wang	TA	SE 735 High St Pullman, WA 99163
2. Shannon Leonard	Student	Kamiak D-6 Pullman, WA 99163
3. Mary Jonson	Student	NE 460 Maiden Ln #4 Pullman, WA 99163
4. Mark A. Aguilar	Student	1535 GAINES CT. PULLMAN 99163
5. Gwen E. Hoten	student	340 Orton Hall Pullman Wa 99163
6. Megan Dahl	Student	1525 B Gaines Ct Pullman, WA 99163
7. Joan Gunther	Student	314 Regents, Pullman, Wa 99163
8. Jeffrey D. Carroll	Student	205 Connell Hall, Pullman, WA. 99163
9. Ed Feuerborn	STUDENT	815 SW STATE PULLMAN WA
10. Brian Incef	Student	NE 1405 Merman dr #A204 Pullman, Wa 99163
11. Beth L. Blair	Student	I 203 Campus Commons North Pullman, WA 99164
12. Cayce Badgett	Student	I 203 Campus Commons N Pullman WA 99164

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Name	Position	Address
1. [illegible]	Full Prof., FL+L,	WSU
2. [illegible]	Professor of Classics	WSU
3. [illegible]	Assist. Prof.	N237 Gray Center
4. Patrick Rupland	Student	917 Orton Hall W.S.U.
5. Majed Ahmed	Student	markeby drive #9
6. Caleb Blum	Student	1138 Orton, WSU
7. Paul Green	staff	NE1540 Merman #147
8. [illegible]	Student	NE 605 MAPLE, Pullman, WA
9. Marlene Badura	Staff	101 Lancer Ln; Pullman, WA
10. Yousef alRomaih	student	Box 3061 Pullman Wa 99164

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Name	Position	Address
1. Annemarie Schesventer	housewife	NE 300 Ash Street
2. Robert Schesventer	Retired	NE 300 ASH ST.
3. Betty Pon	"	NE 545 Howard
4. [illegible]	RA	NE 310 ASH
5. Cathy Cooper	"	NE 315 Ash
6. [illegible]	STUDENT	NE 520 KAMIAKEN
7. Randy Watson	STUDENT	N.E. 520 KAMIAKEN
8. [illegible]	Resident	NE 530 Maple
9. Margaret Barker	"	N.E. 425 Ash
10. [illegible]	student	NE 605 Maple #1
11. Joy Klobucher	resident	NE 605 Maple #1

CAMPUS SPYING OCCURS

Your recent editorials [Oct. 25 and 26] relating to the incarceration of a Washington State University student (of Palestinian origin, to be sure) in Israeli jails have drawn fire. Concerning Myron Schreck's charge that your "Are Israeli agents spying at WSU?" editorial [Oct. 26] was absurd, perhaps he is right — but considerable evidence exists to substantiate the possibility.

It is well-documented that the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), the American Jewish Congress (AJC), as well as other similar groups have a well-established network designed to monitor "anti-Israeli" activities and to undertake surveillance and intelligence-gathering activities around U.S. campuses (see, for example, Jonathan Kessler and Jeff Schwaber, "The AIPAC Guide Exposing the Anti-Israel Campaign on Campus," AIPAC, Washington, D.C., 1984; also, "Target USA: The Propaganda Offensive," ADL, 1975.)

Among other things, the AIPAC Guide included a survey concerning campus "mood," what student groups are active, what type of coverage and editorial policy the college newspapers have on the Middle East, and questions such as "Why have the Arabs taken the battle to college campuses?", "What are the major propaganda themes of these anti-Israel groups?", and "Please name any individual faculty who assist anti-Israeli groups. How is this assistance offered?"

And in 1983, the AIPAC sponsored a special program of workshops and panels entitled "Political Action from the College Campus," and some of the topics were "Working With AIPAC on campus," "Responding to Israel's Detractors," etc. And there have been confrontations on numerous campuses recently.

Briefly stated, the editorial on the possibility of "Israeli spies" was not far-fetched, nor "absurd;" the Orwellian "big brother" apparently arrived long ago — and he is not necessarily the FBI, nor the CIA!

S.M. Ghazanfar, Moscow

Israelis sentence WSU student

Palestinian may have trouble returning to his wife in U.S.

By KEN OLSEN
Staff Writer

Washington State University graduate student Hisham Farajallah was sentenced to three months in prison Tuesday by an Israeli military court, according to his Palestinian attorney in Jerusalem.

Farajallah, a Palestinian, was charged with being a member of an illegal organization and receiving weapons training outside of Israel, his attorney, Jonathan Kuttab, said by telephone from Jerusalem. Farajallah has denied all of the charges.

The 30-year-old mechanical engineering student has been behind Israeli bars since he was arrested by the Israeli military Aug. 13 trying to enter the West Bank occupied zone. He had returned to renew his West Bank residency permit at the demand of Israeli authorities, his American wife said. He is not a citizen of the United States, only a permanent resident.

His wife has asked that she not be identified.

Under the terms of the sentence, handed down in Hebron, Farajallah will get credit for time served and could be released in two weeks, Kuttab said. Farajallah's wife said he will probably visit his family on the West Bank and try to return to the United States in early December.

However, Israeli authorities may block Farajallah's travel plans, his lawyer said. His return to the United States and to his American wife of three years could be delayed indefinitely, Kuttab said.

Israeli authorities may also rearrest him on any of a wide variety of administrative charges or may confine him to the family home on the West

Please see **STUDENT** back page

STUDENT

From Page 1A

Bank, the lawyer said.

Farajallah received a light sentence because he denied all of the charges at the trial. In addition, the only evidence against Farajallah was a confession he was forced to sign, Kuttab said.

During the first two weeks of detention, the Israeli military routinely isolates prisoners, interrogates them and coerces them into signing a confession, Kuttab said.

"They call it a moderate amount of physical coercion and that is viewed as legitimate and legal in the Israeli system," Kuttab said. "That translates into torture in English," he said.

Farajallah's wife added, "The confession was in Hebrew and my husband does not read or speak Hebrew. There had to be a lot of pressure on him to sign something like that because he's very headstrong," she said.

The Israeli consulates in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco have denied knowledge of Farajallah's arrest. It is impossible for them to keep track of the activities of military prisoners held thousands of miles away, a spokeswoman said.

Kuttab speculated that Farajallah was arrested to scare him away from the West Bank or because he participated in political activity abroad. "Members of the American Jewish community think it's their duty to supply the Israeli Consulate with detailed information about the activities of Arabs in America for the sake of Israel," Kuttab said.

Farajallah's friends in Pullman confirm that he participated in a Palestinian rally on the WSU campus about a year ago.

LOTTERY

Here is Tuesday's winning number in the Washington State Lottery's Daily Game: 181

—OURS—

Are Israeli agents spying at WSU?

The case of Hisham Farajallah, the Washington State University student imprisoned by the Israeli government, becomes curioser and curioser.

A friend of Farajallah suggests that the Palestinian student has been arrested not for his alleged involvement in suspicious activities eight or nine years ago in the West Bank, but for participating in a protest march in Pullman in January of 1988. If that theory proves true, the following questions are in order:

- What right does Israel have to harass Palestinians for lawful activities carried out in this country?
- Does Israel's intelligence agency currently have Palestinian students at WSU and the University of Idaho under surveillance?
- What steps will the universities take to halt this practice and to protect the rights of their students to express their opinions freely?

Monitoring and reporting on foreign-born students at U.S. universities is reprehensible, whether it's carried out by Israel, China, Iran or any other government. Snooping and snitching have a chilling effect on the freedom to learn, speak, write and demonstrate.

WSU and UI officials should serve notice that such conduct will not be tolerated. They also should be prepared to call in the FBI if espionage on behalf of a foreign government is confirmed.

—Kenton Bird

Palestinian Week marked by rally

By TONY ALBERT
Staff Writer

Two children and 15 men carrying signs of protest to Israel's occupation of the Gaza Strip and West Bank led a rally on the Washington State University campus Wednesday afternoon as part of Palestinian Awareness Week. The University of Idaho also is observing the week.

The week's events are being sponsored by the Muslim Student Association of Moscow and Pullman, according to association faculty adviser Doyan Nunan.

The muslim association has an exhibit and information table set up today at the UI Student Union Building's Silver Galena Room until 5 p.m. A visiting scholar from Jordan will speak at the Pullman Islamic Center Friday at 7:30 p.m.

The student association has 150 members from both campuses, and Nunan said not all are Palestinian. They represent 20 nations.

David Mulla, the speaker at Wednesday's rally at WSU, said the goal of the Palestinian people is to set up a homeland in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Palestinians want self determination and to elect their own leaders, he said.

Another major goal of the group is to deter the American government from sending money and arms to Israel.

"The result of American involvement has led to failure in Lebanese policies, kidnapping, and the taking of hostages," Mulla said. "If the U.S. continues to support Israel, it will hurt the U.S. in the long run," Mulla said.

Mulla, a California native who is Muslim, is also board chairman of the Pullman Islamic Center. He is also associate professor of Agronomy and Soil at WSU.

Those at the rally carried signs with such messages as, "Your taxes finance Israeli terrorism," and "U.S. pays billions to kill women and children."

—OURS—

Release student held by Israelis

Hisham Farajallah planned to spend this semester writing his master's thesis in mechanical engineering at Washington State University. Instead, he's behind bars somewhere in Israel or its Occupied Territories — for no other reason, it appears, than being a Palestinian.

Arrest and detention without trial of Palestinians is routine in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, territories under Israeli military occupation. But because Farajallah has friends and colleagues on the Palouse, his case stands out from the hundreds of others reported in the past two years.

Farajallah, 30, studied at WSU for two years. He had concluded most of his research on pneumatic (air carrier) flow systems. His wife is a U.S. citizen, so Farajallah has permanent resident status in this country. But because he wished to retain eligibility to live in the land of his birth, he returned to the West Bank in August to renew his identification documents.

A bureaucratic inconvenience soon became a nightmare. Farajallah disappeared soon after his arrival in Tel Aviv. Two weeks later, the International Red Cross confirmed that he was in Israeli custody.

The Israeli government will say only that he's being held in connection with an incident eight or nine years ago. No charges have been filed. That's outrageous — but typical of how Palestinians are treated under Israeli military rule.

Many members of Congress are frequently critical of South Africa's doctrine of apartheid, and rightfully so. But those same members of Congress, liberals and conservatives alike, are reluctant to speak out against Israel's own particular brand of apartheid.

Israeli torture of imprisoned Palestinians has been documented by international human rights organizations. The longer Farajallah remains incarcerated, the greater his family fears for his safety.

Israeli officials will attempt to justify his arrest as a matter of national security. But it's unlikely that Farajallah would jeopardize the chance to finish his degree by engaging in demonstrations in Israel so soon before the start of a new semester. Friends suspect that it was Farajallah's involvement in pro-Palestinian activities in this country that led to his arrest in Tel Aviv. If true, that's an improper restriction by Israel on freedom of expression and association in the United States.

Residents of the Palouse needn't wait idly while Israeli officials decide whether Farajallah will stand trial for some trumped-up or long-forgotten offense. Letters and mailgrams expressing concern about Farajallah's well-being and demanding his release should be sent to:

- The Israeli Consulate, 220 Bush St., Suite 550, San Francisco, Calif. 94104.
- Secretary of State James Baker, U.S. State Department, 2201 C St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20520.
- House Speaker Tom Foley, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515, phone (202) 225-2006.

Hisham Farajallah's imprisonment is only one example of the Israeli government's disregard for the human rights of Palestinians. The case for cutting off U.S. aid to Israel becomes stronger every day.

—*Kenton Bird*

Palestinian WSU student imprisoned by Israelis

By KEN OLSEN
Staff Writer

A Palestinian graduate student enrolled at Washington State University for the past two years faces unknown charges before a military tribunal in Israel, a WSU professor said this week.

Hisham Farajallah also has not been able to communicate with his American wife since he was arrested without explanation on the occupied West Bank in August, according to his major professor, Clayton Crowe, who teaches mechanical engineering.

Thirty-year-old Farajallah traveled to Israel Aug. 13 to renew his identification permit at the demand of Israeli authorities, said Crowe. If Farajallah's permit is not periodically renewed, he loses his right to live on the West Bank, where he grew up.

Farajallah thought he had delayed the trip until December, but received word through family there that he had to return at once, Crowe said. He disappeared immediately after entering Israel and neither his wife, nor family living on the West Bank and in Jordan heard from him for the first 18 days, Crowe said.

Farajallah's wife finally located him behind Israeli bars with the assistance of the International Red Cross in Jerusalem. She left Pullman after his disappearance, declined comment

Please see STUDENT back page

STUDENT

From Page 1A

when contacted by this newspaper, and asked that her location not be divulged.

No charges have been filed. The Israeli government will say only that it's a security matter relating to an incident eight or nine years ago, Crowe said.

Farajallah was brought before military officials for a preliminary trial about two weeks ago to determine if a full-blown trial was warranted, an attorney hired by his wife learned.

An eight-day waiting period between trials is over, but no one has been able to find out Farajallah's status because of a Jewish holiday, Crowe said.

Israeli authorities have threatened to take action against Farajallah's American wife and daughter if he does not cooperate, the professor said. U.S. State Department officials, congressmen, senators, and a plethora of organizations have said they can offer no help because Farajallah is not a U.S. citizen, Crowe said.

He only holds U.S. residency status by virtue of his marriage three years ago, and there is no Palestinian government to intervene.

Crowe describes Farajallah as a gentle man, unlikely to be involved in subversive activities. "He's not the kind of person who would be throwing a lot of rocks at the Israelis," Crowe said.

The situation angers him. "I don't know why we spend $3 billion a year helping a country that doesn't have any regard for human dignity," Crowe said.

Wife learns husband is in West Bank prison

By KEN OLSEN
Staff Writer

A Palestinian graduate student from Washington State University is being held in a prison in Hebron in the West Bank occupied zone, though Israeli authorities still have not filed formal charges against him, his American wife has learned.

Hisham Farajallah was arrested in August when he returned to Israel to renew his residency permit at the request of authorities. In January, he will qualify for American citizenship, his wife said in an interview Friday. That citizenship would have been key to assistance from the U.S. government, which so far has not been forthcoming.

Farajallah has passed his 30th birthday and his third wedding anniversary behind bars. His American wife, who has only had third-party messages from him, waits in anguish.

The International Red Cross in Jerusalem has made two visits on her behalf and said it doesn't have time to make any more, she said. The U.S. State Department has taken no action because her husband is only a permanent resident. "I expected more help....I'm asking as an American citizen...and I haven't gotten any help," she said.

His wife, who fears for her safety, has left Pullman and has asked that she not be identified nor her current location disclosed.

State Department officials said treaties with Israel do not cover inquiry on the behalf of non-citizens. A spokeswoman said the department is looking into Farajallah's whereabouts, but that is all it can do.

A spokesman in the office of Rep. Tom Foley, D-Wash, said efforts are underway to obtain information on Farajallah's situation through the State Department.

Farajallah was arrested Aug. 13 on the Alenby Bridge checkpoint between Israel and the West Bank, his wife said. Friends earlier said he was arrested in the Tel Aviv airport, but his wife said they were incorrect.

She also differed with the friends' comments that her husband has been politically active. She said that while he was straightforward about sharing his views about Palestine during nearly five years in the United States, he was not a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is outlawed in Israel.

Farajallah's wife has only been able to contact him through the Red Cross and a Palestinian attorney she hired. Red Cross officials say Farajallah hasn't suffered any broken bones, but that he is enduring terrible mental duress, his wife said.

Israeli military authorities have forced him to sign a paper written in Hebrew, a language he does not understand, his wife said. Farajallah has been told harm will come to his parents and 13 brothers and sisters living on the West Bank if he does not cooperate, she said.

The military also has told him they will harm his wife and stepdaughter if he does not cooperate, Farajallah's wife said.

Officials in the Israeli Consulate in San Francisco said they have no knowledge of Farajallah's situation.

"He flew into Tel Aviv and they took him from there. He didn't even see the ground."

Sean Beeson of Moscow, referring to Israel's arrest of Hisham Farajallah, a Washington State University graduate student, upon his arrival in Israel in August.

"He's not the kind of person who would be throwing a lot of rocks at the Israelis."

Clayton Crowe, a professor of mechanical engineering at WSU, saying it was unlikely that Farajallah would be involved in subversive activities.

"Anybody born on the West Bank used to have Jordanian citizenship. When Jordan pulled out about a year ago, these people were left without citizenship."

Mohammad Said, an Ephrata physician, referring to the lack of international standing of Palestinians like Farajallah.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תאריך: 11.11.89 8659

בלמס נכנס

חוזם:11,8659
אל:המשרד
יעדים:@
מ-:לוסאנגלס,נר:61,תא:101189,זח:1245,דח:ר,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:הסברה
נד:@

בלמס/רגיל

הסברה מידע

באחד מכתבותיו של קוקבורן בשבועון L.A. WEEKLY מצויין שפורסם בעיתון הארץ (28 אוגוסט) ששלטונות צה'ל/הממשל הוציא הנחייה כביכול שלפיה תושבי השטחים אך לא מתנחלים מנועים מלפעול בנושא מכשירי הפקסימיליה:-

TO APPLY, TO USE, OR TO BUY AND SELL, ANY KIND OF FACSIMILE INSTRUMENT FOR ANY PURPOSE WHATSOEVER

אנא בחוזר מירב הפרטים בנושא.

אילן מור.

יג

תפ: הסברה,מצפא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

10030 תאריך 13.11.89

יוצא בלמס

חוזם:11,10030
אל:לוסאנגלס/150
מ-:המשרד,תא:131189,זח:1807,דח:ר,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:הסברה
נד:@

בלמס/רגיל

אילן מור

פקסימיליות ביש'ע
לשלך 61

א.ראה נא חוזם 8.22935 מ-29.8 בנדון
(נר 351/לוס אנג'לס).

ב .בנוסף על האמור במברקנו הנ'ל,להלן מידע משלים
מ'הארץ' מ-28.8:

'בעקבות הצו אמרו אמש מקורות בטחוניים ל'הארץ' כי
מזה תקופה ארוכה מועברות באמצעות הפקסימיליה הודעות
לארגונים שונים בשטחים ע'י מפקדת ההתקוממות ביו'ש
ובעזה.כן מועברות בפקסימיליה הודעות מאש'ף בתוניס
לשטחים'.

הסברה/מידע

אש

תפ: הסברה,מצפא,מזתים

[illegible] 98.11.21 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

6415 תאריך : 08.11.8

שמור יוצא **
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חוזם:11,6415
אל:פרנציסקו/62
מ-:המשרד,תא:081189,זח:1723,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:מזתים
נד:@

[illegible]

שמור מידי

אנה אזארי

הישאם פראג'אללה.שלכם9 מ 3 דנא

א.הנל נעצר לחקירה לאחר שנתקבלו אודותיו ידיעות על פיהן הינו איש פתח שעבר אימונים צבאיים.

ב.הנל הודה במיוחס לו ונשפט על כך כמצויין במברקכם.

ג.תהליך חקירתו ומשפטו של הנל בוצע עפי חוק.
(לתשומת לבכם הגורמים תמהים על הפניית שאלות קנטרניות ולא רציניות של העתונאי).

מזת ב הסברה/מידע

לש

תפ: סולטן,מזתים,רביב,הסברה,בנצור,מצפא

[illegible]

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תאריך 07.11.89 5169

שמור יוצא **
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חוזם:11,5169
אל:שיקגו/64,ווש/239
מ-:המשרד,תא:071189,זח:1610,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:מזתים
נד:@

שמור מידי

שיקגו דגן

דע הסברה וושינגטון

שלכם 37 מ 20.10

טרי בולאטה

א. הנ'ל פעילה בארגון החזית הדמוקרטית נעצרה באוקטובר 87 לאחר שפעילי החז'ד מסרו בחקירתם כי הינה מגוייסת לחז'ד באוניברסיטת ביר זית וכ'כ יצאה ליוון והונגריה לפגישות עם פעילי חז'ד בכירים.

ב. הנ'ל לא הודתה במיוחס לה ולכן ע'פ חוק נגבתה עדות הכחשה והיא שוחררה עד להעמדתה לדין ע'ס עדויות הנחקרים.

ג. בנובמבר 88 נעצרה פעם נוספת לאחר שפעילי חז'ד נוספים מסרו בחקירתם כי הינה מגויסת לחז'ד מארגנת הפרות סדר ואחראית על תא בחז'ד.

ד. עקב בעיות בריאותיות נשלחה בהוראת רופא לבית חולים והוחלט לשחררה ולעצרה במועד אחר ע'מ להעמידה לדין ע'ס העדויות נגדה.

ה. במהלך נובמבר 88 עד פברואר 89 הצטברו אודות הנ'ל עדויות נוספות על פיהן הינה:

[illegible] 27.11.70 [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

אחת. אחראית חולית חז'ד שהעניקה מימון וקבלה דווחים על מגויסים וגיוסים.

שתים. החוליה שבראשותה עמדה הנ'ל עסקה בהפצת כרוזים כתיבת סמאות והנפת דגלים.

ו. פברואר 89 הצטבר נגדה מידע חמור נוסף על פעילותה במסגרת החז'ד בגינו נעצרה פעם נוספת אך שוחררה שוב מסיבות רפואיות.

ז. במרץ 89 התקבל אישור רומא בדבר כשירותה לשהות במעצר. נעצרה ב 8 מרץ 89 עד לתום ההליכים.

ח. ביוני 89 שוחררה פעם נוספת בעקבות פניות מגופים שונים לשחרור מטעמים הומניטריים על רקע מצבה הבריאותי.

ט. במהלך ישיבתה בכלא זכתה ליחס הוגן ומעקב רפואי צמוד. נוכח מצב בריאותה הלקוי. לעומת זאת יצויין שמצבה הבריאותי לא הפריע לה להמשיך בפעילותה במסגרת החז'ד. עד כאן.

מז'ת ב, הסברה/מידע, מצפא

פא

תפ: סולטן,מזתים,רביב,הסברה,בנצור,מצפא

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

[illegible]

EX

[illegible]

דחיפות: מיידי	שגרירות ישראל/וושינגטון טופס פנוק	קד: 1 פתון:
סווג: שמור		
תאריך ושעת העברה: 7.11.89 - 17:00	אל: מצפ"א	
פס' פברק: הפשרד: 191	דע:	
	פאת: דוד פלג, הסברה	

סרי נוסייבה

1. נוסייבה דיבר היום בברוקינגס ומחר ידבר בקרנגי. קיים כאן מספר פגישות במחמ"ד.
2. בברוקינגס ניסה ליצור תדמית מתונה, אך מתוך הדברים שהשמיע תיתה שונה:
   א. צידד ברעיון "שתי מדינות".
   ב. אש"פ נציג הפלסטינים והפלסטינים סומכים עליו שידע לקבל החלטות התואמות האינטרס הפלסטיני.
   ג. הפלסטינים מוכנים לבחירות בשטחים ללא תנאים, אך ישראל טוענת אם היא סבורה שתוכל לתקוע טריז בין תושבי השטחים לבין אש"פ.
   ד. סרב לגנות הרציחות בשטחים. אמר, שהוא אישית נגד רציחות, אך צריך להבין, שהנרצחים אינם נרצחים בשל דעותיהם, אלא בשל היותם משתפי פעולה, סוכני הכיבוש ושותפים לו. נלחץ ע"י השואלים בנושא זה, אך סרב לחרוג מתשובותיו.
3. פלטרו, הנמצא בוושינגטון, ישתתף בהרצאתו של נוסייבה מחר בקרנגי.

104.50 שלחה

פלג

3 1 1 2
שהיה מלא הגשל בנשאר אבריו
סולדן בצעים רבים אשר הסברה בתחום שלחים בלבד
2

תפוצה: 36

תאריך : 07.11.8[redacted] 5461

בלמס נכנס

חוזם:11,5461
אל:המשרד
יעדים:@
[redacted]-:בוסטון,נר:12,תא:071189,זח:1200,דח:ר,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:הסברה
נד:@

בלמס/רגיל

אל:הסברה,מידע,מז'ת 2

מאת:הקונכ'ל בוסטון

רצח אחות מיילדת בעזה (סקירת תקשורת צהריים 7 נוב')
ושתי אחיות ב 31 אוק'.

1. הבריקו דחופות פרטים מלאים על האירועים האם מדובר במקרים שונים. שמות תאריכים ורקע.

[redacted]. זקוקים לחומר לפעולת ארגון מקומי.

יעקב לוי

יג

104.30

תפ: רביב,הסברה,סולטן,מזתים,מצפא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תאריך : 06.11.89 4098

שמור יוצא **
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חוזם:11,4098
אל:ווש/189
מ-:המשרד,תא:061189,זח:1709,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:מזתים
נד:@

21442

שמור/מידי

ציר ההסברה פלג.

מהא נאצר

הנ'ל פעילת חז'ע נעצרה לחקירה לגבי מעורבות החז'ע בפעילות עוינת באזור.

שוחררה בתום חקירתה.

מז'ת 2 - מצפ'א - הסברה/מידע

פא

104.30

תפ: סולטן,מזתים,רביב,הסברה,בנצור,מצפא

דף: 1 / מתוך: 1	טופס מברק קשר ניו-יורק	דחיפות: בהול לבוקר
אל: מנהל ארב"ל 2	בהול	סייג: שמור
		תז"ח: 0⁵1630
דע: המשנה למנכ"ל מנהל מאפ"א השגריר/ תציר - וושינגטון		מס מברק: 0 0187 ווש - 31
מאת: יוחנן ביין - נאו"ם		

מועבי"ט - שטחים

שוחחתי היום (5/11) עם פיקרינג. הוראותיו להטיל וטו על הצעת החחלטה אלא אם יחולו בה שינויים מפליגים. במקרה זה יוחלט בוושינגטון. הסיכוי לכך קטן.

לדבריו מתכוונים הערבים לקיים ישיבה לא ארוכה, כ-8 נואמים.

אנו נתבטא בתחילת הדיון מחר 6/11.

16/04.30

ביין

שרות מלשכת מנכ"ל ממנכ"ל מדבר בדרך ארבע 2
בנדון מדבר סוכן מצתרים מתאים משטחים
סייבר משפט

אישור:	שם השולח: יוחנן ביין	תאריך: 5 בנובמבר 89

שמור יוצא **
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חוזם:11,3307
אל:קטמנדו/35,לונדון/83,ברזיליה/69,אוטבה/48,בוגוטה/57,
פריס/130,הלסינקי/51,ני/224
מ-:המשרד,תא:051189,זח:1718,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:ארבל
נד:@

104.30

שמור מידי

נציגויות

דע נאו'ם

מועבי'ט - שטחים. לשלנו חוזם 2321.

א. לאחר שארה'ב דחתה רשמית בפני נשיא מועבי'ט את טיוטת ההודעה הבלמ'ז'ית ביקשה כווית בשם הקבוצה הערבית כנוס מועבי'ט מיידי ולאחר התיעצויות הוחלט על קיום כנוס רשמי ב 6.11.

ב. בינתיים הכינו הבלמ'ז טיוטת הצעת החלטה המתיחסת במבוא ל'הידרדרות' המצב, ל'צורך' בהגנת הפלסטינים ולהשלכות החמורות על מאמצי השלום ובסעיפים האופרטיביים STRONGLY DEPLORES מדיניות ישראל תוך התיחסות לפרשת בית-סחור, קוראת לקיום אמנות ג'נבה ומבקשת מהמזכ'ל לקיים ON SITE MONITORING של המצב בשטחים.

ארבל ב

פא

תפ: שהח,סשהח,מנכל,ממנכל,אירו1,אירו2,ברנע,ארבל2,הדס,אסיה,
תורגמן,אמלט,בנצור,מצפא,סייבל,משפט,סולטן,מזתים,מתאמשטחים,
עמית460

[illegible]

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

2819 תאריך : 04.11.89

** נכנס שמור
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חוזם:11,2819
אל:המשרד
יעדים:@
מ-:לוסאנגלס,נר:23,תא:031189,זח:1330,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:צפא
נד:@

שמור/מידי

אל:מצפא
מזת 2
הסברה מידע

מאת:הסברה לוס אנגלס

הנדון:פלשתינים - ישראלים בית סחור

1. לשלך 41 מ- 3 דנא - מציעים שתפנו לכותב המאמר הלל ברדין רח' כפר עציון 19 י-מ. (שכונת ארנונה) אין בידינו מספר טלפון.

2. אין בידינו כל אפשרות לספק לכם המידע המופיע במברקכם (מקום מגורים וכ'ד).

3. רואים חשיבות במתן הסבר מפורט ככל האפשר באשר הלל ברדין מוכר היום באזורינו.

אילן מור

אק

תפ: בנצור,מצפא,סולטן,מזתים,רביב,הסברה

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

** יוצא שמור
**
**
**

חוזם:11,2291
אל:לוסאנגלס/41
מ-:המשרד,תא:031189,זח:1206,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:מזתים
נד:@

שמור/מיידי
320

מור.

לשלכם 10 מ- 2 דנא
שלנו מ- 5.10

פגישת פלשתינאים- חיילי מילואים בית סחור

הפרטים לגבי 2 האישים - חסאן וסאלם אינם מספקים ע'מ לאתרם.

ע'מ לזהותם זקוקים למס. ת.ז, מקום מגורים, שם מלא (4 שמות) לגבי ג'לאל קומיאיסה ופרופ' ג'אד יצחק. בימים הקרובים נקבל החומר.

חוזרים ומבקשים ע'מ להקל באיתור האנשים שלחונא 4 שמות, מס. ת.ז, מקום מגורים או נפת מגורים

מז'ת 2- מצפ'א- הסברה/מידע

ל.כ.

יג

תפ: בנצור,מצפא,סולטן,מזתים,רביב,הסברה

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

2758 תאריך : 04.11.89

נכנס בלמס

חוזם:11,2758
אל:המשרד
יעדים:@
מ-:פרנציסקו,נר:9,תא:031189,זח:1115,דח:מ,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:מזתים
נד:@

בלמס/מיידי טפל

הסברה מידע, מזתים

הישאם פאראג'אללה

פנה אלינו עתונאי מהעיר פוזמן במדינת וושינגטון בבקשה להגיב על מידע שהגיע בדבר מעצרו של הנל (הישאם פאראג'אללה) נשוי לאזרחית ארהב תושבת מדינת וושינגטון בעל תעודת מעבר אמריקאית מס 27887404.

לטענת אשתו נעצר בגשר אלנבי ב- 13 או 15 באוגוסט ונשפט על חברות בארגון בלתי חוקי והשתתפות באמוני נשק. משפחתו והעו'ד יונתן קוטב טוענים שהודאתו באשמה הוצאה בעינויים.

מרצה עונשו בכלא חברון. העתונאי מבקש לדעת במה הואשם מה יהיה מעמדו לאחר השחרור האם עונה, האם הוחזק 18 יום במעצר ללא קשר עם עו'ד. האם ההליך תואם את כללי אמנת ג'נבה? מה העדויות נגדו וכו'.

נשגר את מכתבו של העתונאי בדיפ הקרוב.

מבקשים תגובה בהקדם האפשרי

אנה אזארי

אק

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תפ: בנצור,מצפא,סולטן,מזתים,רביב,הסברה,סייבל,משפט,
מתאמשטחים,עמית460

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

2757 תאריך : 04.11.89

נכנס בלמס

חוזם:11,2757
אל:המשרד
יעדים:@
מ-:פרנציסקו,נר:7,תא:031189,זח:0945,דח:מ,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:מזתים
נד:@

בלמס/מיידי טפל

מזתים, ערב 2

מוחמד צדיק (או סידיק) הוא פרופ' פלסטיני לספרות באוניברסיטת ברקלי. נמצא בארהב מספר שנים (כ- 10) ופעיל בקמפוסים השונים. לטענתו הינו אזרח ישראל, יליד שפרעם שנעצר בעבר בישראל.

למרות מעוט הפרטים, אבקשכם לברר בדחיפות האם הנל חבר המועצה הלאומית הפלסטינית וכל מידע נוסף על האיש.

אנה אזארי

אק

תפ: בנצור,מצפא,סולטן,מזתים,רביב,הסברה,ר/מרכז,ערב2

104.30

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1696 תאריך : 02.11.89

** יוצא שמור
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**
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חוזם:11,1696
אל:נ/119,מנמת/34
מ-:המשרד,תא:021189,זח:1712,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:ממד
נד:@

שמור/מיידי

השגריר, ביין, נאו'ם

מועבי'ט לבנון
לשלך נר/36

ארה'ב היא אחת התומכות המרכזיות של הסכם טאיף ופעלה לקידומו. נכון שיש חוסר איזון בין הנסיגה הסורית לישראלית בנוסח הסכם טאיף אך פיקרינג הרחיק לכת והשתמש במונח 'כל הכוחות הזרים' והחזיר בכך איזון זה. מכאן שאין חוזר אין לראות בדברי פיקרינג, ביקורת על טאיף אלא חיזוק להודעת חמשת הקבועות שמטרתה להפיס חששות הנוצרים.

מנהל ערב 4

רי

יג

תפ: שהח,סשהח,רהמ,ממרהמ,שהבט,מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרכז,רם,אמן,ממד,
ברנע,ארבל2,סולטן,מזתים,בנצור,מצפא,איר1,איר2,לוברני

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1666 תאריך 02.11.89

בלמס יוצא

חוזם:11,1666
אל:שיקגו/16
מ-:המשרד,תא:021189,זח:1658,דח:מ,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:מזתים
נד:@

בלמס/מידי

דגן.

אוניברסיטת אלנג'אח
שלכם 67 מ-21.9 ו-2 מ-1 דנא

התשובה התקבלה היום.

אוניברסיטת אל נג'אח סגורה מאז ספטמבר.

לא חוזר לא מתקיימים בה לימודים רגילים.

מז'ת 2 - הסברה/מידע

פא

תפ: סולטן,מזתים,רביב,הסברה,בנצור,מצפא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

2051 תאריך : 03.11.89

** נכנס שמור
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חוזם:11,2051
אל:המשרד
יעדים:@
מ-:לוסאנגלס,נר:10,תא:021189,זח:1130,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:צפא
נד:@

שמור/מיידי טפל

אל: מצפא
מזת - 2
דע: הסברה מידע

מאת: הסברה לוס אנגלס

104.30

פגישות פלשתינים - ישראלים בית סחור

1. למברקינו 95 מה- 18 ספטמבר ו- 133 מה- 27 ספטמבר - טרם נענינו.

2. מבקשים בחוזר מירב הפרטים בנושא גם לאור סיום הפעילות בבית סחור. אנא.

אילן מור.

אק

תפ: בנצור,מצפא,רביב,הסברה,סולטן,מזתים

THE FOURTH ESTATE — The Chicago MaRoon Nov. 3, 1989

Israel and the Palestinian State

A funny thing happened to the Syrian Air Force recently. On October 11, 1989 Major Mohammed Bassem Adel defected to Israel in a Soviet-made MIG-23. He left a family and a life behind in Syria, saying, "I wanted to change my life — I wanted to live in a democratic country where people are free to express their views."

The Palestinian inti*fada* has managed to successfully obfuscate the fact that Israel is a democracy under siege by implacable foes in the Arab world. With all the coverage of Israeli forces on the West Bank and with all the revelations of a new "moderate" Arab leadership, one might think that Israel is a war-crazed empire visiting bloodshed upon peaceful Arab neighbors. Even the current Bush-Baker administration seems to think so.

Secretary of State James Baker laid out this policy in an unfortunate speech which called upon Israel to "lay aside, once and for all, the unrealistic vision of a Greater Israel." While Baker may have meant the term as a warning against annexation of the West Bank, the Arab world took this as confirmation of the myth that Israel wants to take over the area between the Nile and the Euphrates. This speech also put the United States in a position of supporting a fantasy propounded by Yassir Arafat and Hafez al-Assad. The Secretary of State's speech outlined his vision of the Middle East peace process: first Palestinians would elect P.L.O. officials to represent them; then these officials would sit at a table with representatives from Israel, the U.S., Britain, France, and other friends of Israel like the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union; an agreement granting independence to the Palestinians in the West Bank is hammered out and everybody lives happily ever after.

The first assumption that is made by those who believe such a plan is workable is that the Palestine Liberation Organization has abandoned its old ways of murdering Olympic athletes and bombing buses in favor of democracy and cooperation. Such assumptions are just not credible. It was not too long ago that a Palestinian commandeered an Israeli bus and steered it into a ravine, killing most of the Israeli passengers. Cross-border raids from Lebanon still take their toll. Even after the P.L.O. officially renounced terrorism, on August 11, 1989 the P.L.O. claimed a right to wage war against Israel. As far as P.L.O. tolerance for debate and dissent goes, Yassir Arafat stated on January 2, 1989, "Any Palestinian who proposes an end to the intifada exposes himself to the bullets of his own people and endangers his life. The P.L.O. will know how to deal with him." Since Yassir Arafat's renunciation of terrorism last November, there have been 79 attacks against Israelis and 21 attacks against Palestinians. On October 23, 1989 it was reported that a cache of secret P.L.O. documents was uncovered. These documents outlined a P.L.O. strategy of assassinating other Palestinians and carrying out "military activity" against the Israelis. As far as what any future P.L.O. state might look like, from 1975 to 1982 the P.L.O. ran a state within a state within Lebanon that quickly descended into barbarism. The Lebanese people had grown so weary of P.L.O. thuggery that in 1982 they welcomed the Israeli invaders as liberators.

But assuming that this new Palestinian state becomes a non-militarized Jeffersonian democracy. Israel still must contend with the current Arab states which have thirty times the Israeli population. Among the threats that Israel must deal with is Syria. Syria, like almost every other Arab state, has not recognized Israel. Syria is a country which dealt with dissent in the town of Homs by slaughtering its inhabitants. Currently, Syria is taking a breather from what Pope John Paul II called a "genocide" of the Lebanese people. Is there any doubt that the Israelis would receive the same treatment if Syria had such an opportunity? If Syria intervened in the new Palestinian state, Israel would have to choose between war and the intolerable situation of having a second Lebanon on its eastern flank. If Israel is lucky, it only has to deal with Syria in such a war. If Israel is lucky, Libya will not attack Israel with its poison gas arsenal. If Israel is lucky, Iraq will not bring its battle proven divisions into such a conflict... if Israel is lucky.

Though Israel shows the strain that would be expected of a besieged Middle Eastern state, it maintains democracy. Arabs within Israel proper have the right to vote, to free speech, and to free assembly, without being required to serve in the armed forces as Jewish citizens are. Pro-Arab parties function within the Knesset. Israel is the only outpost of Western democracy in the Middle East. As such, it has implacable foes in the form of despotic governments in the Arab world. As long a such a condition exists, Israel should and must resist pressure to cave in on the West Bank. Israel can not afford failure.

—**William Funk**

mh 104.30

24

בהול

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שמור/בהול לבוקר
215.05 &&&

אל : ארב"ל 2 - מזתי"ם

מאת : אפרים דובק נאום ניו יורק

סגירת בתי ספר ביוש"ע

1. בתדרוך היומי לעתונות נשאל דובר מחמ"ד אם מחמ"ד מודעת לצו שהוצא על ידי השלטונות הישראלים המורה על סגירת כל בתי הספר לששה שבועות. דובר מחמ"ד השיב שמחמ"ד תגיב רק כאשר הדבר יאושר רשמית.
2. הבריקו בהולות אם אמנם היה [redacted] 13 כזה ובהזדמנות זו מה המצב בד"כ לגבי בתי הספר ביוש"ע.

נאום

אפרים דובק נאום ניו יורק
2 בנובמבר 1989

אישור:

104.30

שהה סגשהה מנגל ממנגל בנגשש מדשבו רביב מד
הסברה סולטן מלתש אמאה-שטחש עמיתי 4160 ו.ד.ק
בדנש ארגל 2

4

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

טופס מברק

דף 1 מתוך 1 דפים
סווג בטחוני: גלוי
דחיפות : רגיל
תאריך וז"ח : 2/11/89
מס' מברק :

אל: המשרד 47
ניו-יורק 5

אל: מנהל הסברה
דע: רותם/ניו-יורק

רעולי הפנים. לשלך 46.

פעולה בעיתה. הרושם שנוצר מכתבת המגזין של ברינקלי ב- NYT וכתבת גרינספאן ב- CNN הוא של דומנטיזציה של רעולי הפנים, של מעין קבוצת "צופים" מבלי לרמז על מהות פעולותיהם.

פלג

- 12 -

הס ברה 13 קפו
2 2

ב.ס.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

867 תאריך: 01.11.89

נכנס בלמס

חוזם:11,867
אל:המשרד
יעדים:@
מ-:שיקגו,נר:2,תא:011189,זח:0945,דח:מ,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:הסברה
נד:@

בלמס/מידי

אל: הסברה/מידע.

מאת: שיקאגו.

אל נג'אח

מברקנו 67 מ-21.9

טרם קיבלנו תגובה לנל ובמיוחד הסיבות לסגירת האוניברסיטה ומתי. זקוקים לחומר בדחיפות.

דגן.

פא

תפ: הסברה,מזתים,מצפא,משפט

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

770 תאריך : 01.11.89

יוצא בלמס

חוזם:11,770
אל:ני/53,ווש/46
מ-:המשרד,תא:011189,זח:1856,דח:ר,סג:בל
תח:@ גס:הסברה
נד:@

בלמס/רגיל

וושינגטון/פלג, ירון.

ניו-יורק/רותם

דובר צה'ל מתעתד לחשוף היום כמה מ'ע'ולי הפנים שנתפסו לאחרונה על ציודם לתקשורת האלקטרונית הזרה.

נודה על מעקב בימים הקרובים לבדיקה האם הרשתות אכן משתמשות בחומר.

מנהל הסברה

רע

[illegible] 164.30

תפ: שהח,סשהח,מנכל,ממנכל,רביב,הסברה,בנצור,מצנא

דף: 1 מתוך: 1	טופס מברק קשר ניו-יורק	דחיפות: רגיל
אל: מנהל חסברה, מנהל מצפ"א		סיווג: שמור
		תז"ח: פס כלום
דע: ציר הסברה וושינגטון		מס מברק: 0 0049 CII 12
מאת: קונסול החסברה		

בית סחור.

בעקבות הידיעות בטלביזיה ובניו יורק טיימס (בעמודו הראשון כולל תמונת הנשים הצוהלות), תגיעונו בימים האחרונים ובמיוחד היום שיחות טלפוניות רבות המוחות על שנעשה.

43497 104.30

אורי פלטי

שרה סלשהת מנפ ממנפל רקיב הסברה תקדור

מדפא סוטטן מצתים מתאקשטחים לחות פטש מדק

אישור: א. פלטי שם השולח: אורי פלטי תאריך: 1.11.89

898 תאר[illegible]: 01.11.89

** נכנס ** שמור

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חוזם:11,898
אל:המשרד
יעדים:ני/64,לונדון/27
מ-:שיקגו,נר:4,תא:011189,זח:1200,דח:מ,סג:שמ
תח:@ גס:צפא
נד:@

שמור/מיידי

אל שני-לונדון

דע אברוני-ניו יורק,מצפא
מאת שיקאגו

10430 [illegible]

דר AHMAD H.EL AJANDI
בהמשך לשלנו 54

א.הנל ממוצא מצרי,מוסלמי אדוק בדתו.ממייסדי ריאד קולג'
בשיקגו(מוסד אסלאמי)

ב.איננו ידוע כפעיל פוליטי אלא כמלומד העוסק בתחומו
ולמרות אדיקותו איננו רדיקל.

דגן

לש

תפ: ממנכל,איר1,איר2,בנצור,מצפא

[illegible]