

מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

מסודר

המשק בתיק מס' 1

לשכת ראש הממשלה -

ארה"ב

1/1986

המשק בתיק מס' 3



שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

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מזהה פיזי:	מס פריט:	43.4/3 - 7	מזהה לוגי:
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מס' תיק מקורי

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח. ניו יורק

חדור דובר ממניד ליום 7' 16.1.76

Then, as promised, there will be a background briefing tomorrow here at 11 AM on the general subject of the implementation of the sanctions against Libya. Among those participating: representatives of State, Treasury, Commerce. Background, I don't have the names for you at this time.

With that as a prelude, we could go to Dr. Anderson.

JIM ANDERSON (UPI): Yesterday, President Qaddafi gave a long, long speech -- it must have gone on for hours -- in which he seemed, at least, to become more aggressively vocal against the United States. Have you read the speech? Does it tell you anything new?

MR. KALB: Well, if you're talking about the readiness to train terrorists, etc., I assume that that is what you are referring to, I can tell you that I had a chat with the Secretary about this at one point during the morning, and his response is that Qaddafi is his own smoking gun. I think that in a general way, Qaddafi's statements should have been put in the past tense in connection with the report that I read about training terrorists. He has, in fact, been training terrorists for years.

A new element in his speech yesterday is that he publicly admitted support for terrorism. We condemn Qaddafi's reaffirmation and previous support for terrorist groups.

MR. ANDERSON: Then since it doesn't say anything that you didn't know before, you're not going to do anything differently as a result of it?

MR. KALB: I think I have nothing to add beyond what has been said on that.

Q Bernie, a clarification on that, though. Was that all a full response you gave us, attributable to --

MR. KALB: No, I added to what developed during the course of a chat with the Secretary about Qaddafi being his own smoking gun. The rest of it was State Department.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, possibly a checklist or index:

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Q Has the U.S. been able to determine that the Soviets or the Cubans played any role in the coup in South Yemen?

MR. KALB: South Yemen? I have nothing on that specific question that you have just raised. Nothing at all.

Q Do you have anything on South Yemen?

MR. KALB: Other than that the situation is unclear and not very many other details that take it beyond -- (Laughter).

Q That's details?

MR. KALB: That take it beyond what Chuck set forth yesterday in abundance.

Q Do you have a number for Cuban troops in South Yemen?

MR. KALB: Number of Cuban troops in South Yemen?

W Yes.

MR. KALB: I don't.

Q You don't believe that the Soviet Union is partly responsible at least to the high level of aggressiveness by Qaddafi?

MR. KALB: I'm going to pass the invitation to speculate.

Q Then you don't have any comment on the report that Kuwait will be receiving a Soviet arm shipment or sale?

MR. KALB: Nope, I do not.

Q Do you have anything on the situation in Lebanon today?

MR. KALB: Other than the fact that the situation in Lebanon is obviously being followed closely and with concern. I don't think it comes as any surprise that our conviction is that there is no military solution to the political problems of that troubled country. We have supported, continued to support a dialogue among the various factions in an effort to reach a genuine consensus on Lebanon's political future.

Any solution, if it is to be viable, will require broad support from all the communities. What is important is to recognize that in a very real sense, all Lebanese lose from the continuation of violence. We again urge the parties to resume the dialogue essential to the establishment of a political consensus.

Copy? Yes, I can help you on that.

Q You are going to call on them to exercise maximum restraint?

MR. KALB: You are welcome to your soliloquies.

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Q Do you mean in your statement that any solution would need a broad consensus? Does that mean you are against the Syrian solution which does not have agreement of all parties?

MR. KALB: I have no specific comment on the Syrian accord. I think you've read that from here, and I am simply reiterating what I am certain you know.

Q Does that mean you are not maintaining contact with the Syrians regarding the situation in Lebanon?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on diplomatic contacts.

Q Not even regarding the hostages?

MR. KALB: On hostages, I have nothing to add beyond what you've heard in the past from this rostrum.

Q What about Murphy? Has he left on his visits yet?

MR. KALB: No, I saw Murphy today.

Q Could you tell us anything further about his plans?

MR. KALB: No. I think that, speaking of clarify that I alluded to before, I thought that Chuck did a magnificent job on that very subject yesterday. And I cannot add specific definition or certainty to what Chuck said yesterday.

Q Do you have comment on the report in the Israeli newspaper on the return of the two Israeli diplomats who reportedly were involved in the Pollard case to their posts in the United States?

MR. KALB: No, I do not.

Q Can you look into this, please?

MR. KALB: Not sure I'm going to take that question at this time. You can raise it again. I'll see what's possible.

Q Okay. The State Department put out the statement yesterday about the people who will be barred from entering the country because of possible calling for violence, and other things.

MR. KALB: Possible what?

Q Calling for violence or terrorism or whatever it is. You know about the PEN conference. My question is, is Kahane included in the category of people who are barred to enter the country? And how did he sneak into the United States to collect money currently?

MR. KALB: I don't have any information on that.

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Q Can you look into this?

MR. KALB: No, I can't.

Q Do you have any further comment beyond yesterday on the Israeli economic aid and Gramm-Rudman?

MR. KALB: No, I think I was asked a variation of that question a few moments ago. I do not have anything beyond that.

—יג

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סווג בשחונני סודי

דחיסות מייד

מאריך וז"ח 16 1945 ינו' 86

אל:

המשרד

405

מס' מברק

אל - מצפ"א

נשק לירדן

בצהרים עם הארישון יחד עם גל וקוריאל, אמר בהקשר של נשק לירדן שההערכה של אגף מז"ח במחמ"ד היא שגם אם יועלה מחדש ענין מכירת נשק לירדן במרץ, הנושא ייכשל שוב.


מ ת י ב י

מ ת י ב י 2 3 1 3 1 1 1 4 4 4

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I understand that one of my State's finest educational institutions, Brigham Young University, is in the process of building a Center for Near Eastern Studies in Jerusalem. This new facility is in support of the University's long-standing Study Abroad program in Israel, which has been on-going since 1968.

Having traveled in your beautiful and fascinating country on several occasions, I am delighted to see the University provide an expanded opportunity for its students to be exposed to the marvelous and important history and traditions of the people of Israel. The sort of exchange envisioned in such an academic program can only make a positive contribution to the continuing bond between our two countries.

The reputation of Brigham Young University for academic excellence and administrative integrity is unquestioned, and you will find it a pleasure to have the Center and its personnel as residents of Israel.

I hope that you will extend your good offices to the University in support of its academic endeavors in your country.

Sincerely,

Jake Garn
United States Senator

E. J. (JAKE) GARN
UTAH

SD 505 DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
TELEPHONE: 202-224-5444

JEFF M. BINGHAM
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

COMMITTEES:
APPROPRIATIONS
BANKING, HOUSING AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
RULES AND
ADMINISTRATION

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

January 16, 1986

Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

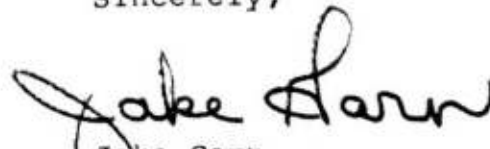
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I hope that you will extend your good offices to the University in support of its academic endeavors in your country.

Sincerely,


Jake Garn
United States Senator

His Excellency Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel

Jerusalem January 30, 1986

Senator ~~John~~ Garn
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
U.S.A.

Dear Senator Garn,

Thank you for your letter of January 16 regarding the establishment of the Brigham Young University educational center in Jerusalem.

As you know, the special character of Jerusalem emanates directly from its sanctity to Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

Ever since the re-unification of Jerusalem in 1967, the capital of Israel has become a symbol of religious tolerance unparalleled in the long history of this holy city, with freedom of worship for the three religions held sacred.

I would like to assure you that everything possible will be done to ensure that Jerusalem will retain its character as a city of peace, and a symbol of religious and political co-existence.

Your remarks and recommendations on this important subject will be given due consideration, and every effort will be made to reach a satisfactory solution to this matter.

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 16, 1985

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am pleased to voice my support for, and urge the completion of the Brigham Young University Jerusalem Center for Near Eastern Studies.

Brigham Young University is one of the largest private educational institutions in the United States. It has an international reputation for the highest academic and scholastic standards in a wide variety of fields. It is also known for its integrity and code of honor.

Completion of the Education Center will allow for increased and better relations between our two countries. Such a center in Israel will provide American Students with an indepth exposure to Israel's culture, philosophy, and thought.

Such exposure can not but help serve as a catalyst in furthering productive and equally beneficial ties between our two peoples.

Again, I urge completion of the facility, and ask that all possible help be given towards that end.

With my best wishes.

Sincerely,



STEVE SYMMS
United States Senator

His Excellency Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel

Jerusalem January 30, 1986

Senator Steve Symms
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
U.S.A.

Dear Senator Symms,

Thank you for your letter of January 16 regarding the establishment of the Brigham Young University educational center in Jerusalem.

As you know, the special character of Jerusalem emanates directly from its sanctity to Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

Ever since the re-unification of Jerusalem in 1967, the capital of Israel has become a symbol of religious tolerance unparalleled in the long history of this holy city, with freedom of worship for the three religions held sacred.

I would like to assure you that everything possible will be done to ensure that Jerusalem will regain its character as a city of peace, and a symbol of religious and political co-existence.

Your remarks and recommendations on this important subject will be given due consideration, and every effort will be made to reach a satisfactory solution to this matter.

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI
ALASKA

CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON
VETERANS' AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND
NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN
RELATIONS
SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INDIAN AFFAIRS
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United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

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January 16, 1986

His Excellency Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel

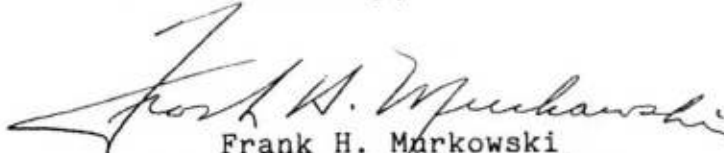
Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am advised that there has been some concern in Israel over the completion of a Brigham Young University Center for Near Eastern Studies, now under construction in Jerusalem.

Brigham Young University enjoys a well-deserved national reputation for excellent academic and research programs. I understand that the University has proposed the new center as a facility for the study of the culture and history of Israel, both ancient and modern. By building this center, Brigham Young University's promised intent is to improve the academic programs it has sponsored in Jerusalem since 1968, programs which have enhanced the appreciation and understanding of Israel for thousands of Americans.

I wanted to inform you of my impression of the center, and to urge that you give all appropriate assistance to the University in its efforts to complete this worthy project.

Sincerely,



Frank H. Murkowski
United States Senator

Jerusalem January 30, 1986

Senator Frank H. Murkowski
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
U.S.A.

Dear Senator Murkowski,

Thank you for your letter of January 16 regarding the establishment of the Brigham Young University educational center in Jerusalem.

As you know, the special character of Jerusalem emanates directly from its sanctity to Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

Ever since the re-unification of Jerusalem in 1967, the capital of Israel has become a symbol of religious tolerance unparalleled in the long history of this holy city, with freedom of worship for the three religions held sacred.

I would like to assure you that everything possible will be done to ensure that Jerusalem will retain its character as a city of peace, and a symbol of religious and political co-existence.

Your remarks and recommendations on this important subject will be given due consideration, and every effort will be made to reach a satisfactory solution to this matter.

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

Jerusalem, January 10, 1950

Director Fund for Palestine
1111 17th Street
Washington, D.C. 20036
U.S.A.

Dear Director:

Thank you for your letter of January 10 regarding the establishment of the Hebrew University Educational Center in Jerusalem.

As you know, the Special Committee of Jerusalem comprises directly from its members to Jewish, Christian, and Muslim.

Ever since the re-orientation of Jerusalem in 1947, the capital of Israel has been a symbol of religious tolerance. Established in the free history of the holy city with freedom of worship for the three religions have shared.

I would like to assure you that everything possible will be done to ensure that Jerusalem will remain its character as a city of peace, and a symbol of religious and political co-existence.

Your points and recommendations on the subject are being studied with the utmost consideration, and every effort will be made to reach a final agreement to this matter.

Sincerely,

Yehoshua Pines

PAUL LAXALT
NEVADA

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

January 16, 1986

WASHINGTON OFFICE
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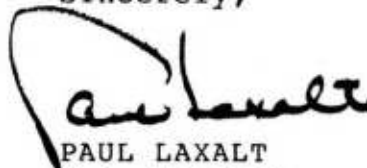
Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have been pleased to note that one of America's outstanding institutions of higher education, Brigham Young University, is in the process of building an educational center in Jerusalem. This center will provide an opportunity for American students to be exposed, on an intellectual basis, to the full range of Israel's culture, philosophy and thought. It will constitute a significant bridge between our two countries in our mutual desire for further rapport and greater understanding.

Brigham Young University is one of the largest private educational institutions in the United States and carries an enviable reputation. Not only has its academic reputation expanded markedly in recent years, it has also become a national athletic power. In short, BYU is a well known institution which has an excellent reputation for integrity and credibility in this country.

I hope that you will provide every appropriate assistance to the university in its endeavors in Israel.

Sincerely,


PAUL LAXALT
U.S. Senator

PL:rlb

His Excellency Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of Israel

Jerusalem January 30, 1986

Senator Paul Laxalt
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
U.S.A.

Dear Senator Laxalt,

Thank you for your letter of January 16 regarding the establishment of the Brigham Young University educational center in Jerusalem.

As you know, the special character of Jerusalem emanates directly from its sanctity to Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

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Your remarks and recommendations on this important subject will be given due consideration, and every effort will be made to reach a satisfactory solution to this matter.

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

מל: המשרד, נר: 126, מ: דומא
 דת: מ, סג: ס, תא: 150186, זח: 1617

סודי/מיד

אל מנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל ארבל, מנהל מרתים
 דע הציר וושינגטון

מאת דומא/צבי קידר

לש/76

בלבון-יוניפיל

נפשיחה עם סודארת בעת המפגש השנתי של הכמ"ל ברומא

1. אמר שעדיין תוהים לגבי משמעות היהסכם המשולש בלבוןן להערכתם, הסורים רציניים ביישומם. אלא, שעדיין לא בדור מה מידח ההתנגדות בלבוןן נגד ההסכם, ובעקר מה תהיה מידת ההתנגדות הגלויה לו.

2. בענין יוניפיל עמד על בעיית המימון בפניה הם מתיצבים עתה לאור החלטת ועדת הקונגרס נגדאהמ-רודמנס שהגיעה למסקנה לאחר ביקורה בישראל בשנה שעברה, שאין ערך ליוניפיל. סודארת טען, שפסקנות אלו של הועדה הוסקו לפני שנה, כאשר עדיין שהיינו בלבוןן והמצב כיום שונה, בכל זאת מוצבים שם כ-6000 חיילים העושים משהו ועליהם נעל מח' המדינה לשכנע הקונגרס שאלה ממלאים תפקיד. עמדתה של ישראל בענין זה חשובה, מכיוון שאם הקונגרס יהיה סבור שיוניפיל נטול ערך מבחינתה של ישראל, ישאר צלוח להחלטת הועדה, מכאן, שאם ישראל לא תויל דמעה מעריבתו של יוניפיל - אכן נקבל את פרידתם מהשטח.

3. לדעת מח' המדינה יוניפיל עשוי למלא תפקיד חשוב, ודבר זה פתחוק לאור ההדרדרות בגטחון בתקופה האחרונה. הנושא הועלה בווינגטון באמצעות הציר רונישטיין וברצונם להיות בטוחים שהערכתנו לגבי יוניפיל הינה סופית, מכיוון שהענין טולה שוב יקראת חידוש התקציב באפריל.

מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

4. חזרתי על עמדתנו עפי' התבטאויות שר הבטחון בנדון להמוכרות לסודארת היטב בצייני' שלא נראה שאמורה לחול דביייה בעמדתנו ואכן איננו אמורים להזיל דמעה על פרידת יוניפיל.
5. סודארת אמור להעלות הענין רשמית בשיחותיו בשבוע הבא, בעת ביקורו בארץ. כן יעלו זאת עמנו ארקהארט ואיימה, מנקודת דאוד האומי.
6. סיבס באמרו שהועיה התקציבית דוחקת, בהתקרב חודש אפריל, הם תומכים פוליטית ביוניפיל ומעונינים לשמוע מאתנו על פתרונות לשאלות סידורי הבטחון עם יוניפיל או בלעדיו.

ק/ד ==

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהובס, מנבל, ממנבל, ר/מרוב, דס, אמן, קידד, מצתים,
סייבל, משפט, אליאב, ארבל, ממד, לוברני, שיאון, מצפא

אל: המשרד, נר: 127, ט: רומא
 דח: ט, סג: ט, תא: 150186, זח: 1617

סודי/מיד

אל מנכ"ל, מנהל מצרים, סיבל

דע וושינגטון, קהיר
 מאת רומא/צבי קידר

לש/75

מצרים-שיחה עם סודארת

1. סודארת, סגנו של מורפי, השתתף בנציג מחלקת המדינה במפגש השנתי של הנמרי ברומא. ביוזמתו קיימו שיחה ממושכת (14.11) בנושאים הקשורים בשטחי פעולתו בווישינגטון. סודארת אמר לצאת ברומא לביקורים במצרים, ישראל, לבנון וסוריה.
2. לדבריו הוא שואב עידוד מהסגן של המצרים לגבי היחסים עמנו החל במובארק, דרך עבד אלמג'יד וכלה באל-בדווי ואלערבי, למדים על רצונם של המצרים בקידום היחסים.
3. בעת ביקורו בקהיר בכוונתו להדגיש החשיבות שאדהבי מייחס לקידום הנורמליזציה בינינו לבין המצרים. לדבריו המצרים מודעים לפעולתה של ארהבי לחימום היחסים.
4. קבל היום ידיעה על נכונות ארהבי לערוך החיפושים אחר הצוללת דקר נמסר לתאלי שיאונג.
5. שאל על מהות הסלי בהחלטת הקבינט, תוך שגילה עניין מיוחד במה שקשור לקידומו של הדו-שיח המדיני. ציינתי הסיכום ברמנו (מרץ 82) בין כמאל חסן עלי ושהחי. שמיר לקיומן של פגישות עונתיות בין שני שרי החוץ מידי שלושה חדשים, בידודה של

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שגרירותנו בקהיר והתרמתו של שגרירנו ע"י הנשיא מובארק.
6. שמע על הזמנת סמנכלי מותי לקהיר לשיחות בנושאים הביטחוניים
(נוורמליזציה) התלויים ועומדים. עמדתי על צפיותנו לישום הלכה
למעשה של סיכומים בהקשר זה. סודארת יעלה שנין זה בקהיר.
7. שמע מאתנו על מערכת היחסים בכללותה וכמה מהשאלות והספקות
המקוננים בלבנו באשר לעליה על דרך המלך בהפחת רוח חיים
בהסכמים בינינו, אלא אם כן ועד אשר נחזה ונראה זאת בהתגשמותו
בשמה.

8. שוחח עם אלערבי לאחר שהאחרון קבל ממני אמש תרגום החלטת
הקבינט בנושא היחסים עם מצרים. אם כי אלערבי נמוע מלהכנס
לתגובת יתר, טרם שמע על תגובת קהיר, הגיב בו במקום בשלילה,
במיוחד לגבי הסעיף (2) הנוגע לפישור. הרגשתו של סודארת היתה
שאלערבי מודאג מדרך הצגת הפישור לתקופה של כ-8 חדשים. כן חש
סודארת שענינו של אלערבי מוגבל לחלק הנוגע לפתרון שאלת טאבה
בלבד מתוך החבילה וסודארת הבין שאין בכוונתו לעסוק בחבילה
בכללותה. לא ידוע עדיין מי ימלא מקומו של בדווי, האמור לצאת
לניו יורק ב-17 דנא ואולי ידחה צאתו במספר ימים.
9. בין היתר סיפר שמהלכות שמועות על מינויו של עבד אל לטיף
כמנהל המכון לדיפלומטיה בשגריר בישראל. נעל השיחה בנושא
יוניפיל-לבנון, (נפרד).

קידד

ק/ר ==

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, סנכל, סמנכל, ר/מרבז, דס, אמן, קידד, מצרים,
ממד, מצפא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

סודי

9316

** N31

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אל: ווט, ני, נר: חוים 1185, מ: המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 150186, וח: 2000

מיידית/סודי

הר הבית. בהמשך למברק ארבל 2.

הן פיקדינג והן פלאטן הביטו היום לפני דאגתם ודאגת
וושיןגטון על ההשלכות השליליות בעולם האיסלאם.

בוהודמנות זו הסבתי תשומת לבם להסתה שאנו עדים לה בכלי
התקשורת הירדנית המגזימים בחומרת התקריות דבר שלא ספק
מתפשט בעולם המוסלמי.

אמרתי שאני מניח שהם מנסים להרגיע את הדוחות במקומות
השונים ובמיוחד בעמאן. פלאטן אמר שאכן כך הם נוהגים.
הוספתי כי בסופו של דבר אסור לשכוח שטום דבר לא אירע-
כלומר: לא היו פצועים והתקריות היו יותר מילוליות ממהו אחר
וקשה לראות מדוע ענין זה יהפך להסתה שתיגרוד לתקריות בדחבי
העולם.

פלאטן אמר שהוא מסכים לכך וינסה להבהיר זאת פעם נוספת
לוושיןגטון וגם למשלחתם באו'מ'. מאידך הוא סבור שהיה מועיל
לו היינו מנסים להעמיד הדברים בפרופורציה הנכונה והביע
תקווה שלא ישנו תקריות בהר הבית או מסביב לו.

בר און

תפ: שהח, רהט, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרנר, רס, אמן, ממד, אליאב,
סייבל, ארבל2, מצפא, ורד, שטחים, מתאסטטחים

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

4920

** יוצא

שטר

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אל: ווש, נרו: 513, מ: המשטר
דח: ב, סג: ש, תא: 150186, וח: 1630

שמור/נהוג לבוקר

אליכשנת רהים, שימרון

דע:נוביק

ביקור קיס'נג'ר שלנו 310 שלך 239
1. כ-17 ינואר הוומן DAY ROOM במלון דן תל אביב, באותו
ליה ילון במלון המלך דוד ירושלים.
2. להלן כו'ו חדש כ-18 ינואר:-

0900-0930 איב עם טדי קולק במלון המלך דוד.
1000-1300 פגישה עם רו'הם (בביתו).
1300-1500 איצ עם רו'הים וצוותו (במלון המלך דוד)
1700-1500 מנוחה.

1700-1900 פגישה עבודה עם רו'הים (בביתו).
2000 איע בבית רו'הים

3. ב-19 ינואר שעה 1000 פגישה עם ראשי אמ'ן ואג'ת (במלון
המלך דוד) פורום מטכ'ל לא יתקיים.
4. לארוחת הצהריים עם השר ארנס לא הוומנו משתתפים נוספים.
5. בפגישה והסיוך עם טדי קולק ב-21 ינואר ישתתפו במה
מיועציו ועוזריו של ראש העיר.

6. ראיונות טלוויזיה- ב-20 ינואר שעה 1800 ראיון לתכנית
'מבט שני' לטלוויזיה הישראלית.

ב-21 ינואר שעה 1730 ראיון לתכנית 'הלו ג'רוולמ' של שמחה
דיניץ.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

7. לתבנית הביקור נוסף פגישה קצרה (שכ-15 דקות) עם פרופ' משה פריבס מהאקדמיה למדעים, המועד והמיקום יקבעו עם האורח לאחר הגעתו.

מצפא-מאור

רפ: שהח, דרהמ, מנככ, ממנככ, מצפא, שמורק, אודחים, טקס, ד/מרכו



official text

DATE: 01/15/86

REAGAN INTERESTED IN RESULTS AT GENEVA ARMS TALKS (790)
(Text: statement on opening of fourth round at Geneva)

Washington -- President Reagan, noting that he and Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev had agreed to accelerate nuclear arms reduction negotiations, says he is more interested "in results than in methods of reaching" agreements.

In a statement marking the opening of the fourth round of the Nuclear and Space Arms Talks January 16 in Geneva, Reagan said, "If the Soviets approach this round in a similar spirit, the prospects for progress will be greatly increased."

"Our two countries have it within our power to make 1986 a year of genuine peace and progress in arms control," Reagan said. "Fair, equitable and verifiable reductions of the weapons of massive destruction will serve Soviet and American interests, and that of all humanity."

Following is the text of the president's statement, issued by the White House on January 15:

(begin text)

Tomorrow marks the opening of the fourth round of the Nuclear and Space Arms Talks. These negotiations are devoted to seeking ways to reduce the U.S. and Soviet arsenals of nuclear weapons, and simultaneously to strengthen strategic stability. I have no higher priority than to achieve agreements which would strengthen America's security and that of our allies by establishing a more stable strategic balance at radically reduced levels of weaponry. And it is my hope that we can one day eliminate them altogether.

The upcoming session represents an important opportunity to give new momentum to arms negotiations. Building upon the fresh start in our relationship that General Secretary Gorbachev and I made at our meetings in Geneva, it is my hope that we can see the general agreement on principles that we reached in Geneva translated into real progress at the negotiations.

General Secretary Gorbachev and I made a commitment to accelerate Soviet-American arms reduction negotiations where there is common ground. Specifically, we agreed to the principle of 50 percent reductions, appropriately applied, in nuclear offensive arsenals, and to seek an interim agreement on limiting intermediate-range missile systems. We hope that during this new round of talks progress can be made toward achieving these mutually beneficial objectives.

During the previous round of the negotiations, the Soviet Union made counter-proposals to the concrete American arms reduction positions. After careful study, we found the Soviet counter-proposals to have some positive elements, but also to be seriously one-sided in a number of key areas. To move the negotiations forward, the United States made a fresh offer. Our offer encompassed a proposal to cut in half the offensive nuclear arsenals of both sides in an appropriate and equitable way. The United States proposal takes account of expressed Soviet concerns, and builds on the common elements in our respective positions. It seeks deep cuts: no first-strike advantage; continuing defensive research -- because defense is much safer than offense; and no cheating. Our proposal is fair, balanced, and, if accepted, would result in the most dramatic cuts in offensive



arms ever achieved.

The new U.S. offer is not a take it or leave it proposition. I have instructed our negotiators to press ahead in laying out the details of our position, and in seeking and expanding common ground. Our objective remains an agreement for 50 percent reductions, appropriately applied, in the strategic nuclear arsenals of both the United States and Soviet Union, and for enhanced stability by reducing the capability to conduct a first strike. With respect to intermediate-range nuclear forces, our objective remains the eventual elimination of the entire category of LRINF missile systems, but we are prepared to work out an interim agreement, based on the principle of equality, which limits LRINF missiles. In the Defense and Space forum, we will continue to seek to expand our dialogue with the Soviets concerning the offense-defense relationship. We will also push for Soviet agreement to our new proposal for reciprocal visits to laboratories engaged in strategic defense research.

U.S. negotiators are ready for tough but honest bargaining. The challenge ahead is formidable, but they have the flexibility to explore any promising avenues for agreement. As we have said before, we are more interested in results than in methods of reaching them. If the Soviets approach this round in a similar spirit, the prospects for progress will be greatly increased.

Our two countries have it within our power to make 1986 a year of genuine peace and progress in arms control. Fair, equitable and verifiable reductions of the weapons of massive destruction will serve Soviet and American interests, and that of all humanity. It is a noble goal, and an awesome responsibility. I wish our negotiators good luck and Godspeed.

(end text)

NNNN



official text

DATE: 01/15/86

REAGAN HAILS GORBACHEV PLAN ON ELIMINATING NUCLEAR ARMS
(Text; presidential statement) (510)

Washington -- President Reagan welcomed Soviet leader Gorbachev's proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons January 15, hoping that "it represents a helpful further step" in the arms control process.

Reagan recalled that he had proposed elimination of nuclear weapons in an address to the Japanese Diet in 1983. He said, in a written statement, that he had proposed the elimination of long-range intermediate nuclear missiles in 1981.

Gorbachev, in a statement read on Soviet news programs January 15, said he had proposed a "step by step" plan to eliminate nuclear weapons in 15 years. The fourth round of the nuclear arms reduction talks opens in Geneva January 16.

Gorbachev's statement also extended the unilateral Soviet ban on nuclear tests for another three months; it had originally been announced as a six-month ban ending January 1.

Reagan's statement referred to the Gorbachev plan as "a proposal which builds on some of the elements...previously set forth" by the United States. He promised to give "careful study" to the plan, saying that "many elements" are unchanged from previous Soviet positions "and continue to cause us serious concern. There are others that at first glance may be constructive."

The president noted that the U.S. delegation to the fourth round has been instructed to implement the agreement he and Gorbachev reached at Geneva -- to accelerate progress in areas where there is "common ground." He added that if the position outlined in the Gorbachev statement "advances this objective, it would prove to be a constructive step."

Following is the text of the president's statement:
(begin text)

In 1983 at the Japanese Diet, I called for the total abolition of nuclear weapons. Since that time, the United States has put forward a series of proposals to achieve this goal through radical reductions in strategic weapons. As early as 1981, I set forth a specific proposal for the elimination of all long-range intermediate nuclear missiles. At the Geneva Arms Control Talks in November, we made yet another proposal designed to bring us closer to the goal of zero nuclear weapons. Now the Soviet Union has responded with a proposal which builds on some of the elements we had previously set forth.

I welcome the Soviets' latest response and hope that it represents a helpful further step in the process. We, together with our allies, will give careful study to General Secretary Gorbachev's suggestions. Many elements contained in the response are unchanged from previous Soviet positions and continue to cause us serious concern. There are others that at first glance may be constructive.

The American delegation in Geneva has instructions to implement the agreement reached at the Geneva Summit to seek early progress in achieving radical reductions in offensive nuclear weapons, including an interim agreement on Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces. If the position outlined by General Secretary Gorbachev advances this objective, it would prove to be a construction step.

(end text)

NNNN



United States Information Service
Tel Aviv, 71 Hayarkon Street, 63903 Tel. 654338 ext. 204
Jerusalem, 19 Keren Hayesod Street, 94188 Tel. 222376

מחלקת:	מחלקת הישר	2
מספר:	ניו-יורק	4
תאריך:	נובמבר	
0393		א 5 :
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Press Reports

Libyan Fighters Buzz US Planes

NYT-Keller-Two Libyan MiG's intercepted a US Navy surveillance plane over the Mediterranean. A Navy official said that the Libyan planes were in contact with the Soviets during the confrontation in what he described was a very unusual degree of cooperation between Soviet and Libyan forces in the area over the last two weeks. A senior Pentagon official said the Libya planes showed no signs of hostile intent but that the encounter was regarded with concern. (see NYP-Latham; DN-Rehm; ND-AP)

Khadafy Calls for Economic War Against US

NYT-Miller-Khadafy urged the Libyan people to wage "economic warfare" against the US.

Arabs Support Khadafy, But Won't Reject Dollar

WSJ-Sesit-Khadafy quickly rounded up verbal support from other Arabs in his clash with the US. But the big Mideastern oil-exporting nations haven't been so quick to back him with their vast investment portfolios. Many in the US financial community were worried that the Arabs would dump their dollars or pull their cash out of US institutions, but this has not occurred.

US Weighs Assigning Warships to Duty in Persian Gulf

NYT-p.1-Gwertzman-The Navy is considering assigning Navy warships to escort US merchant vessels in the Persian Gulf to prevent another boarding by armed Iranians, the State Dept. said. The problem is whether or not the Navy has the ships to spare. US officials said that Iran had the right, as a belligerent in its war with Iraq to search US vessels. The boarding of the merchant vessel embarrassed the US nevertheless.

Coup Attempt in South Yemen

NYT-p.1-Kifner (Cairo) Street battles raged in the capital of Southern Yemen after an attempted coup against the Marxist Gov't by a more hard-line pro-Soviet faction, according to reports received in Cairo. In Aden, bombs were dropped on the airport, ships in the harbor exchanged gunfire with

דתיקות:	גמלקה הן שגל נינו-יוק	3-: דת
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tanks along the shore and there was heavy fighting in several key districts. The fighting appeared to indicate a split in the 27,500-member, Soviet equipped armed forces. Troops have been advancing on the Presidential Palace. There were also continuing reports, so far unconfirmed, that President al-Hassani, had been gravely wounded in an assassination attempt. The country has been cut-off, its telephone and telex lines severed and the airport closed. Hassani has been trying to improve ties with its conservative neighbors, Saudi Arabia and Oman.

WSJ-Kenne-The US would clearly prefer it if Hassani survives. It contends that he has increased stability in the region by improving relations with moderate Arab nations and withdrawing support for guerrillas trying to destabilize Oman and North Yemen. It is unclear as to the Soviet role in the coup attempt.

Incident on Temple Mount

NYT-Freidman-A new confrontation erupted in Jerusalem between Israeli legislators and Moslems on the Temple Mount. It was the second incident in a week. More than 600 policemen wielding riot sticks, tear gas and shields were needed to protect a 15-member parliamentary inspection party from Moslem protestors shouting "The Jews desecrate this place!" and "We are the sword of Mohammed!" The Moslems were angered when two members of the delegation began praying on Temple Mount, an act that is forbidden by agreement of both Moslem authorities and the Israeli Gov.

Palestinian Students Expelled From Italy

NYT-special-Italy has expelled about 12 Palestinian students as part of a stepped-up campaign against terrorism. The move came as Craxi was in Cairo.

Cease-Fire in Lebanon

NYT-Photo of the Lebanese Army taking up positions in East Beirut as they move to enforce the cease-fire. 20 people were killed and 60 wounded on Monday in street battles.

Khadafy's Cousin Killed

תאריך: 10/10/85	מחלקת הישר ניו-יורק	4
מספר תעודת זהות: 0300	מספר דפוס	4
106		

ND-A cousin of Khadafy, unhappy about the country's economic problems, tried to kill the Libyan leader two months ago but was gunned down in Khadafy's barracks. The death was explained officially as a car accident but the slain man had six bullet wounds.

Anti-Semitism Declines

NY-Incidents directed against Jews and Jewish institutions declined sharply in 1985, reflecting a general five-year downward trend in anti-Semitism, the ADL said.

Queens Boro President Looked Strained During Party for Consul General

NYP-Feiden-The Queens Boro President presided over a reception for the new Consul General in New York, Moshe Yearar before he was found slashed and bleeding in his car later that night.

Arrest in Israel in Slaving of NY Jeweler's Wife

NYP-Dan-Police arrested a second woman in connection with the March 1985 hit and run death of a New York Jeweler's wife. The suspect who was not identified, was said to be a close friend of the first suspect, Chava Ya'ari, the wife of TV commentator Yhud Ya'ari. Mrs. Ya'ari accused her husband of trying to frame her to conceal an extramarital affair.

Editors' Note: On Mobile in Libya

NYT-A dispatch from Tripoli on 1/9 reports the reaction of some Americans after Reagan's order to leave the country. One man was described as an American working for Mobile Oil Co. A Mobile Corp, VP in NY has since pointed out that the company has had no business practices in Libya since Dec. 1982 and that Libya has repeatedly used the Mobile name and symbol without authorization.

Letters

NYT-International law lacks a centralized enforcement mechanism; thus responsibility to deal with terrorists falls on individual states. Our appeals for collective action are dictated, not by the constraints of international law, but by the understanding that peace cannot be maintained against terrorism without a world consensus.

שגרירות ישראל - ושינגטון

97.....מתוך.....דפים
 סוג בסחונני שמור
 מחיפות מידי
 תאריך ודיח. ינו' 15 1630
 מס' חבר

מחן

המשרד

אל:

275

382

ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א. מנכ"ל בטחון. מנכ"ל אוצר.

מחוק שיחה עם AL LEHN, עוזר למנהיג הרות, בוב דול, עם אחריות לענייני חוץ.

א. מכירות נשק לירדן ולסעודיה

1. כוונת דול בראיון עם UPI (מברקנו 299) הייתה לשדר מסר פוליטי ברור לממשל שאין זה הזמן לקדם את שתי הסקורות המוצעות. להערכת לן, לוגאר בפניותיו הישירות לאנשי הממשל (קרי, שיחתו עם פונדקסטר - וברקנו 267-ושיגור בנרמן למרפי, וכן לגנרל גאסט אתמול - דיווח בנפרד לכשיהקבל מדע על שיחה זו), היה אפקטיבי, וככל הנראה הממשל שוקל מחדש את האופציות לגבי שתי העסקות.

2. באשר למכירה לירדן, יש לממשל שלושה אופציות: (א) להמשיך עם הבקשה הנוכחית ולהכשל; (ב) להציע פשרה (משוע. לשנות את הרכב החבילה); (ג) להסיר את הבקשה. לדברי לן, הם מעיינים כעת באופציה השנייה, אם כי קשה לו אישית לחזות לרכב החבילה שיהיה מקובל על חוסיין מזה ועל הקונגרס מזה.

3. לדבריו, אם הממשל יהיה "מפוקח", יודיע בימים הקרובים על כוונתו לשנות כיוון בכדי למנוע הגשת החלטה של הווי הסכמה, עם כינוס הקונגרס מחדש בשבוע הבא. עם זאת, הוא סקפטי לגבי החכום הממשל וייעוצים בבית הלבן, והוא צופה מאבק שלדבריו יהיה MESSY.

4. להערכתו, יגיש וממשל הבקשה הסעודית "באביב", כלומר בתום המערכה הירדנית, מה גם שתוכן חוק גראם-רודמן סוע חוץ החבילה עשוי עוד להשתנות.

1. לדעתו, חוק ג'יר יבליט את חוסר האיזון בהרכב פונקציה 150 (סיוע חוץ). בעבר סיוע החוץ היה סעיף אחד ויחסית קטן (כ-15 בליון דולר) מתוך תקציב כולל שמתכנס בכדי טריליון דולר, עם קבלת החוק, סיוע חוץ נהפך למרכיב משמעותי (כ-15%) מתוך החלק הבלתי חסין של התקציב לתכניות שאינן קשורות להגנה ושעומדות להיות מקוצצות (כ-100 בליון דולר).

2. יש להניח שבהצעת התקציב שיגיש הנשיא, הבקשה לסיוע חוץ תהיה "מאופסת" בצורה חדה יותר ממה שהיה אי פעם. הנזקקות העקריות תהיינה מדינות קטנות שסיוען MARKED.

3. עם הבלטת וסעיף יתכן BACKLASH בציבור. שעשוי להתקומם נגד מתן נתח כ"ה גדול של התקציב הפגיע למדינות זרות. בארצות הברית תגובות כאלה תמיד VICIOUS והמטוטלת נוטה להרחיק מעבר למוצדק לפני שהיא מתייצבת באיזון הנכון - ובכך טמונה הסכנה עצמית למדינה.

2 - 36 - 1 - 3
 3 - 1 - 3
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שגרירות ירושלים - וושינגטון

ס.ט.ס. ס.נ.ד.פ.

דפ. מתוך.....דפי

סוג בסחוני...דוד?

דחיות...???

תאריך וזיחה...15.10.86

374...מס' פנקס

אל: ה.נ.ד.ד

ממנכ"ל. מנהל מצפ"י

דע: ממנכ"ל אוצר

חוק גראס-רוזמן והקיצוצים בסיוע לישראל

(למברקנו 267 מה-10 בינואר)

אגב שיחה בנושא אחר, התייחס סקיפ בוייס (העובד בלשכתו של ביל שניידר במחסי"ד) לבעיות הקיימות בגביית הקינוץ המתחייב על פי החוק הנ"ל בסיוענו לשתייה השוטפת (FY 1986). באופן בלתי פורמלי (כביכול) שאל כיצד להערכתי תגיב ממישראל אם תבקש ממארה"ב שנחזיר 50 מליון דולר מתוך הסיוע שכבר בידינו. הגבית, תוך הדגשה שאני מדבר באופן אישי לגמרי, שאין לי מושג מה תהיה תגובתנו אך אני מקווה שלא יהיה צורך בבקשה כזו. בוייס העיד שבממשל מבינים את זאת ומפעילים את הדמיון במגמה למצוא פתרון אחר - הצרה היא שכאשר יפורסמו (כנראה ב-1 בפברואר) מספרי הקיצוצים בחשבונות השונים בתוך סעיף סיוע החוץ, יתקשו להסביר מדוע הסיוע לישראל אינו מקוצץ כמו כולם (בהנחה שהדבר ייעשה OFF - BUDGET).

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ANNOUNCER: The United States Information Agency presents Worldnet, a unrehearsed, televised news conference. Now, live from our studios in Washington, D.C., here is your moderator, newspaper columnist and broadcast journalist, Rod MacLeish.

MR. MACLIESH: Good afternoon and welcome to Worldnet. Today, along with journalists in Mainz, London, the Hague, Brussels and Paris, we are going to examine U.S. anti-terrorism policy. We are fortunate to have with us today Secretary of State, George Shultz.

Secretary Shultz, welcome to Worldnet.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Thank you.

MR. MACLIESH: Since our time is limited, let's now go to our audiences overseas for their questions. I'd like to remind all participants to please identify themselves and their organizations. We will begin with Mainz. Go ahead, please, Mainz. Mainz, are you ready with your first question, please? Mainz, are you ready with your first question, please? Go ahead, please.

Apparently we are having a bit of satellite difficulty with Mainz. We're going to move now to London. London, are you ready with your first question?

Q Yes. This is Geoffrey Archer from ITN Television News in London. My first question is, with more U.S. ships currently entering the Mediterranean, are you now intending to take military action against targets in Libya, or not?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I have no comment to make about that. The ships, of course, are there. We always have ships in the Mediterranean. It's part of our NATO duty. But, of course, as conditions tend to become a little more tense, we want to be sure that we have an adequate force on hand.

Q The impression is that military action is being very seriously considered.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, I don't have any comment on that at all.

Q Some European diplomats, though, have suggested that with military action, you should either get on with it or keep quiet about it. What do you say to that?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, as you can see, I am keeping quiet about it.

Q It has been said that there is incontrovertible evidence that Libya has been heavily involved in terrorist actions. Why don't you publish that evidence in full?

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SECRETARY SHULTZ: We have published a considerable amount of evidence in this white paper which is available to you in any U.S. embassy. It's a white paper. It details a long list of Libyan actions, discusses them. And it also has attached to it a description of the activities of the Abu Nidal group which Libya is supporting.

Q If Libya has been directly helping the training of those groups, why you can you not take action against those targets in Libya?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: As I said before, I don't have any comment to make on possible military action.

Q The fact that there has been very little support in Europe for the economic sanctions against Libya, do you read that as a suggestion that there are doubts in Europe -- very strong doubts about such policy?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Economic sanctions by themselves have a very mixed and, on the whole, poor history. On the other hand, I think if you look at the Libyan situation and consider what would happen if the major European trading partners with Libya were to do what the United States has done, there would be a very considerable impact. ~~There~~ no question about it.

Now from the standpoint of the United States, we have done what we think is the right thing to do under the circumstances. And we haven't done it in a manner that tries to force our policies on others. But certainly we want to persuade and we want to raise the consciousness of people about what is taking place. And that's the purpose of John Whitehead's mission and trip around Europe. He's not trying to twist arms and chalk up a scorecard, but rather to discuss in a real way what is going on -- and not only what we should do about it but what you should do about it.

I think, if I can just take a moment here, that getting after a problem like terrorism goes through kind of three stages. First of all, in order to do something about a problem, the first thing that you have to do is agree that there is a problem. Now by this time, in the United States, I believe from what I've seen of public opinion in Europe, there is no doubt in anybody's mind that

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International terrorism is a major big problem. It's a problem in Europe and, of course, we're concerned about it here. But I would have to say that there are many more activities and bloodshed and killings in Europe than in the United States. So I'm sure that the first point we can agree on: There is a big problem.

Now the second point that people have to register in on is what's causing the problem, who's behind it? And we know the Abu Nidal group has carried out a number of attacks and brags about them. And we also know, without any doubt, that Libya and Qaddafi, over a considerable period of time, and here, we go back to 1980, has been financing terrorists, has been giving them safehaven, has been helping them with their training, has been helping them obtain the infrastructure needed -- arms -- not a lot, it doesn't need a lot -- and means of travel around, provision of false passports in the Vienna/Rome case.

So there isn't any doubt, as far as I can see, from discussion with friends of mine in Europe. There isn't any doubt in anybody's mind that Qaddafi is in bed with the terrorists, and in occasional unguarded moments, he says so directly and brags about it.

So if you say, "There is a big problem," if you say, "Here is one, not the whole thing, but here is one of the main causes, people behind it," then I think you have to ask yourself the question, "What are you going to do about it?" And at least here in the United States, President Reagan doesn't feel that the answer is nothing, just hunker down, put more armed guards around airports and so forth. That's not an adequate answer. So we have to look for other answers that go more directly at this problem, and that's what we're doing and that's what we're calling upon people all over the world to do.

MR. HULLSTON: We now go to the Hague. Your first question, please.

Q Good afternoon. This is the Hague, Charles -- (inaudible) -- from NOS Television in Holland. Secretary Shultz, I have a question also concerning Libya. European countries don't seem very willing to support US measures against Libya. Are you disappointed about this policy of European countries?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Of course, I'm not disappointed because they all told us beforehand, more or less, what their attitudes were, but under those circumstances, I'm really encouraged by the fact that there is a very firm identification of the problem -- firmer and firmer -- and there isn't really any argument about Libya's involvement. There may be arguments about a particular incident, but there isn't any argument about Libya's involvement.

Now I think we're going to have to work out what we're going to do about it. Actually, there have been some positive things. Everybody has pretty much said they're not going to allow firms to undercut the US policy. I thought the Italian step in saying, "No more arms to Libya," was important. The Norwegian point of view is expressed very firmly, was very important. So I think there are some real thinking going on and that's the source of action and we're not

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looking -- we don't have to just do something today, we have to get on a roll here and gradually, and as quickly as possible, bring to bear all the resources we can to stop this killing -- random killing in airports and elsewhere. There's nothing to be said for that. We've got to do something about it.

Q The Dutch government yesterday said there is no concrete evidence of involvement of Libya in the attacks in

Vienna and Rome. You don't agree with the Dutch government on this point?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: There is concrete evidence in that passports being carried by some of the terrorists were obtained through Libya. They were passports we know that were confiscated from Tunisians who were there and given to the terrorists. That's a concrete piece of evidence.

Of course there are all kinds of other things that we know. We know, for example, that in London out of the Libyan embassy or Peoples' Bureau, shots were fired that killed a British policewoman. Everybody knows that. And then you know that on subsequent investigation that that embassy was a place that had armaments. So the Libyan embassies around the world are places that will provide weaponry to terrorists -- and so on. There are lots of things. There really isn't an argument about whether Libya is involved in terrorism.

I hope you have all gotten this white paper and read it.

Q (inaudible) terrorist attack. Do you have information about that?

MR. MACLIESH: Would you repeat the question please? We had a momentary circuit cut-out.

Q It has been said that one of the Scandinavian countries or the Netherlands should be on the list now for the next terrorist attack. Do you have any information about that?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: There is a great deal of intelligence. And I think we and our friends in Europe and in other countries are increasingly good at intelligence and sharing it effectively. We have, as the President said the other night, managed to interdict and stop over the last 14 months 126 terrorist efforts that would have resulted in some attack and as a result of the intelligence efforts didn't. So we are getting somewhere.

So there is a lot of intelligence and it's being shared, and it's being used in a preventive, preemptive way. And I think it should be. But as to any specific thing, I am not going to comment.

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Q Good afternoon, Mr. Secretary. I am Rene (inaudible) from the ANP in The Hague. In your press conference on the 9th of January, you said, in relation to economic sanctions of the U.S. against Nicaragua and Libya, that there are similarities between the two countries. You made reference specifically to the effect that those countries are involved in actions that are anti-ethical to civilized laws in the world generally and their neighborhood.

On the other hand, the U.S. is opposed to harsh sanctions in relation to the apartheid policy in South Africa. Tutu made some

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reference to that, too, yesterday. Do you think the same criteria is applicable in South Africa?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: In South Africa, the United States is doing its best to help end apartheid. We are against it openly, clearly, unequivocally. Now the question is, what's the best way to go about that?

We think certainly the desired way to go about it is for change to take place in as peaceful a manner as possible and for the South African economy -- which not only supports South Africans, most of whom are Black, but also is related to the economies of all the countries around it -- for the South African to maintain itself -- and after all, it is through that economy, and I'm proud to say the actions of U.S. firms in that economy, to a very considerable extent, have given training, have shown what equal opportunity can mean, have provided funds for education for Blacks in South Africa.

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So I think it has been a positive thing that has been done. So the argument is tactical about what is the best way to go about ending apartheid. Now that's an entirely different kind of question than what your attitude should be toward, for example, Nicaragua's involvement with the M-19, which was part of storming and taking the Palace of Justice in Colombia. Why? Because they wanted to murder some judges who were dealing, as they should deal, with drug traffickers.

Now I don't know how anybody defends that and look what happened there -- any more than you can defend what Libya is doing. And Libya and Nicaragua do have an involvement together. So I think my comments were very well placed.

MR. MACLIESH: Thank you, Holland. Now we are going to try Mainz again. Mainz, can we have your first question?

Q Do you read my voice?

MR. MACLIESH: Yes.

Q Mr. Secretary, are you disappointed with the German reaction to your sanctions toward Libya?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: The Germans have been very negative about it, and of course we'd like to see positive reaction. So naturally we would wish that their attitudes were different. However, this is being done in the spirit of friends in an alliance which is under attack from terrorism. I know the German people and the German government are as concerned about terrorism as we are. And we are going to sit down and we are going to talk. That's what John Whitehead is going over there for -- to talk to people about what is the problem, how serious is it, Libya's involvement in it.

So if you don't like what we're doing, what do you suggest be done? Personally, I don't think the answer can be nothing. That is

not a satisfactory answer. We've got to take steps that will deal with it, that have some prospect of dealing with it effectively. And I think there are things that can be done, and we're doing them.

Q Mr. Secretary, your ambassador in Bonn last week pointed out that this was a unilateral decision by the American government, and it was up to the Allies to follow suit, or not. Did you change your mind about that?

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SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, this was an action that we decided to take about what the United States would be. Of course there is a tremendous amount of discussion and consultation at the highest level and at technical levels as well about the problem of terrorism.

For example, in Bonn last May or June -- whenever the economic summit was -- May, I guess, there was a statement about terrorism, and it was discussed among heads of state. So we decided to do this, and it was the United States' action, what we've done lately. But the general subject has been very much on everyone's mind for a long time, and in that sense, there is a very strong pattern of consultation.

Q Germans are wary of the American approach. There comes, for example, to mind the blunder of American Near East policy in Lebanon. What do you say to that?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Not everything the United States does turns out well. But I don't think there was any blunder in Lebanon. The United States, in Lebanon, did everything it could to bring about stability in that country. And as it turned out, we weren't successful. But I don't think it is a mistake to try to bring about peace and stability.

I can imagine that there may be people in Lebanon right now who would think that if the May 17th agreement that we worked out had been implemented, they might be better off than the kind of chaotic conditions that prevail in Lebanon today. So I have no apologies to make for what we did in Lebanon.

I think we went there with our European friends, with the French and the Italians and the British and the Multinational Force. We went there in a constructive and peace-keeping mode. We worked at the process of negotiation, and in the end, we weren't able to be successful. But there is nothing wrong with what we tried to do.

Q History proves that sanctions almost never work. Why should they be effective this time against Libya?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, take a look at the Libyan economic involvement, and you can see that if Libya were cut off through universally-applied sanctions, it would cause Libya great difficulty. Beyond that, as far as the United States is concerned, you get to a point with a country like Libya and its activities around the world and its participation in these kinds of random killings that we saw

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in Rome and Vienna, and you say to yourself, "We don't want anything more to do with those people."

Don't you get that way sometimes about people?

Q For Germany, Libya is a major oil supplier. Economically, Libya is not in any connection with you anymore. It doesn't cost you anything.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: That's because we've done some things for a long period of time. But as far as the oil supplier argument, it really doesn't -- I was going to say "wash." It doesn't flow. The world is awash in oil. There's no -- you aren't dependent on Libya for oil. You can get oil from lots of sources.

Q Next question, Mr. Secretary. If sanctions won't work, what other measures could be possible, could be applied to Libya?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, first of all, I think if there were broadly-applied sanctions, they would work. And not every case is the same in that regard. So you have to look at the situation and examine it. You ought to examine the

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trade flows and economic flows and see what might happen in Libya if all things were withdrawn from the West. I think they would work. So at any case, our effort, when we see a group, a country, involved in international terrorism to the degree that Gaddafi and Libya is, and there's no question about it, then we say the thing to do is isolate them: No safehaven for terrorists, no connection with them, isolate them. The civilized world should want to have no part of an effort that is so much opposed to the values and civilization we stand for. That's our view.

MR. MACLEISH: Thank you, Mainz. Now, we're going to move to Brussels. Your first question, please, Brussels.

Q Mr. Secretary, good afternoon. Nicole Couvrois (?) Belgian TV. The Chamber of Commerce, Belgium, Arab countries, has to decided to maintain its economic mission in Libya at the end of the month. If the mission takes place, could the US government take measures against Belgium, and if it's the case what kind of measures?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I didn't understand the first part of your question about the nature of the Belgian mission.

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Q The Chamber of Commerce, Belgium/Arab Countries has decided to maintain its economic mission in Libya at the end of the month.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: To maintain something. Well, every country has to decide for itself what, if anything, it wishes to do. We're not going around applying sanctions to our friends in Europe. We're applying sanctions to Qaddafi. I think Qaddafi's strategy is to try to make an argument between the US and Europe about this. The real argument is with Qaddafi. The real problem is what happened in Vienna and Rome and the real thing that you have to do in Belgium and other countries is to ask yourself what kind of attitude do you want to have toward this, and in view of the fact that there's really no argument about Qaddafi's involvement in terrorist activity, what kind of an attitude do you want to have toward Libya and Qaddafi? Do you want to be involved, do you want to be helping him? From our standpoint, we think the answer is no.

Belgium, unfortunately, is an example of a country that has been plagued, particularly recently by a wide variety of terrorist attacks, and I'm sure, I know because I've talked to your outstanding Prime Minister and Foreign Minister about it. They have no sense that this kind of activity is tolerable. So you have to take strong measures against it. And as I said earlier on this program, just hunkering down and arming guards and so forth is not an adequate answer. You have to ask yourself, "Where is this coming from," and aren't we prepared to go do something about it, where it's coming from?"

Q Mr. Secretary, my name is Ali Ali Buran (?) from the Turkish Press. This is a wrong place to put a question about Turkey but I happen to be here. Now my question will deal with another Moslem, but your ally, Turkey. Now this country has suffered terrorism and is still suffering from Armenian but nobody cooperates.

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She is a Moslem country, she has a very important economic and -- (inaudible) -- relations with Libya. Now she is one of the most important ally of yours in the region. Turkey doesn't want to join the sanctions. Now the question is, is it fair to ask countries like Turkey to join in and, if not, what are you going to do about it?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, I think it's fair to ask. As I said, we're not going around imposing sanctions our friends and allies, we're taking a stand that we think is the right stand and we're going around and we're explaining it and giving information and calling attention to the fact that this terrorism -- international terrorism -- is a major problem and that there is clear Libyan involvement and asking countries, "What do they think they want to do about it?"

So I think it's a fair enough question. As far as Turkey is concerned, I'm a great admirer of Turkey and I think Turkey has done many constructive things in the fight against terrorism, in developing its own democratic tradition, in working with its own economic development and in strengthening its capacity to contribute to the NATO alliance. I think Turkey is doing a terrific job.

Q Mr. Secretary, my name Emile Decaza (?) for the Belgian Radio and Television. My question is Mr. Whitehead will be visiting Brussels in a while, in a few days. Will he insist on a specific kinds of sanctions and will he have new arguments to convince the Belgian and other European allied governments?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Mr. Whitehead is not going around insisting on this, that, or the other, in a particular country. He is carrying the President's very strong conviction that international terrorism is a major problem. It's a major problem for us and I might say it's a major problem in Belgium, and second, he's carrying -- it's not new, it's well-known, unfortunately, to everybody -- evidence of Libyan involvement in terrorism. And so, he's saying, "Here are things the United States is doing and we're ready to work with you. What about you? What are you going to do?" He's raising a question in a very -- as persuasive a way as we can raise it. But you have to decide whether you want to do anything or just sit around.

MR. MACLEISH: Thank you, Brussels. Now Paris. Go ahead, please, Paris.

Q Francois Chappel, French News Agency. Mr. Secretary, what is your reaction to the decision of an American citizen from Arab origin, Mr. Mazi (?) to go to Libya, claiming that move is constitutional despite the official decree stating otherwise?

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SECRETARY SHULTZ: American citizens are free to travel. We tell them, as a government, what we believe about the advisability of travel, and we have made it very plain as far as Libya is concerned.

Now as far as legality is concerned, it is against the law, beginning February 1st, for a citizen to have transactions with Libya, unless they are specifically excepted by the application and use of Treasury regulations that will be issued.

It's a little difficult for me to see how somebody can be in a country and not have any transactions. You can't buy groceries. So in that sense, there will be definite violations of law by American citizens who are in Libya unless they are specifically excepted -- and provisions have been made in the law for exceptions that follow humanitarian reasons, such as somebody whose spouse is a native of Libya or something of that kind.

Q Mr. Secretary, in view of the serious Lebanese Christian breakup today, are you worried Syria might choose to bomb back into line those who oppose the Damascus agreement, and how do you view this agreement?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: We support efforts to bring stability and some measure of peace in Lebanon, and have for a long time, and we've at it very hard and I've personally worked at it very hard. It's a discouraging picture.

Of course, many people said when they broke up our efforts to do something that Syria reigned supreme in Lebanon and could bring about whatever they wanted. It turns out that that's not the case. So I am very sorry about this continuing bloodshed and strife in Lebanon.

Q But are you worrying that Syria will actually bomb the Christians, like it did in '77-'78?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I would hate to see something like that, and I don't have any information that Syria is about to do that.

Q Mr. Secretary, among your European allies, France is probably the country which has the greatest number of bones of contention with Libya and Qadhaffi. Do you expect more from the French about the sanctions to be taken against Qadhaffi?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Every country has to look at its own situation. And France is in a very key position. Of course, France has been contesting with Qadhaffi, for example, in Chad. And the record of Qadhaffi in keeping his word about what he promised the French to do, as I have understood it, must give you pause about what good his word is.

At any rate, I am sure the French are examining their position carefully.

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Q How much are you worried about the growing Soviet military involvement in Libya? And my second question would be, has Washington any exchange or discussion with the Soviet Union on Gadhaffi's terrorism?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: We have made our views and information clear to the Soviet Union about Gadhaffi and terrorism. I think it is a mistake for any country, including the Soviet Union, to arm and support a country that is involved in terrorism so fully and so clearly as Gadhaffi.

MR. MACLIESH: Have you another question?

Q Mr. Secretarys, for the last question I would like to go back to terrorism. I wanted to ask you, in view of the increasing threats that the American diplomats and representatives face while on assignments abroad, if you consider that the two-day seminar called "Coping with Violence Abroad" that is organized by the State Department is an adequate preparation to deal with real-life terrorists?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Of course not. It is part of a process, and it is designed to be sure that people are alerted, and there is a great deal else that is done, including a great deal of discussion in our embassies. So a training course of some kind, however long, is nowhere near adequate. But that is an effort to raise people's consciousness and start them thinking about the problem.

MR. MACLIESH: Unhappily, our time has run out. Thank you, Secretary Shultz for being with us today. I am Rod MacLiesh, and this concludes today's transmission of Worldnet.

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MR. REDMAN: The question, which is a continuing one, is Ambassador Murphy planning any trips to the Middle East? The administration is intensifying its efforts to help the parties reach the negotiating table. In that context, Mr. Murphy will be meeting with regional leaders in the near future. That said, I'm not confirming any specific travel plans that Mr. Murphy may have.

Q -- in the region, or here?

MR. REDMAN: As I said, I'm not going to confirm travel plans.

Q Well, if he doesn't travel, will they be held here or there?

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MR. REDMAN: No, suffice it to say for the moment, all I can tell you is that he will be meeting with regional leaders. The reason for this is not to be coy, but simply for security concerns.

Q -- is measured solely by his meeting? Is there any other type of intensification that you're talking about?

MR. REDMAN: That is, of course, the primary measurement. Direct contacts are an essential part of the process. And as a consequence, that's what Ambassador Murphy plans to do, is to renew the direct contacts which are crucial to the process. This is an intensification of an ongoing process, if you will.

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Q --- Have you been asked, Chuck, about what the US plans to do about the aid cuts that are called for in the sequestering that's going on, particularly will Israel be asked to return any of the money it's already received for fiscal year '86?

MR. REDMAN: A few remarks. As you know, the so-called Gramm-Rudman Act mandates spending cuts in FY 1986. Congress reduced the President's FY 86 security assistance request by approximately one billion dollars. Gramm-Rudman will reduce these amounts by an additional \$420 million. As a result, every country that receives such assistance from us will see its funding levels cut this year. While we're still evaluating the impact of this legislation on our assistance program for FY 86, we would expect cuts to be shared across the board by all countries, including Israel.

Q Is that in proportion to the size of their grants, or would there be some percentage? I mean, would it be a percentage cut across the board, or would there be independent decisions on a case-by-case basis?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have that information.

Q Well, the question, though, is that Israel apparently already received its entire '86 allocation at the end of the first quarter. How will Israel share in the burden?

MR. REDMAN: I can't at this point address the mechanics of the situation. I can only give you the more general statement of principle, which I just have.

Q Is that correct, that Israel received a 1 of its monies at the beginning of it?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have that.

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Q Would you expect the parity between Egypt and Israel to be maintained through all this? ~~the parity between Egypt and Israel to be maintained through all this?~~

MR. REDMAN: That goes to the question of how these cuts would be made, and I don't have that at this point. As I said, we're still evaluating the impact on our '86 foreign assistance programs. We expect cuts to be shared across the board. The formula for that sharing, I'm not in a position to give you.

עגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קט"ח. ניו יורק

להלן דברי המזכיר סולז ב *Low Intensity warfare* סוג

עיונות

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REMARKS OF SECRETARY SHULTZ
AT LOW-INTENSITY WARFARE CONFERENCE
12:15 P.M., EST
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1986

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Thank you very much. I appreciate the invitation to be here, and I appreciate your going along with the suggestion that I speak before, rather than after, lunch. I do that on the theory that people are likely to be more attentive when they're hungry than when they are satisfied and a little sleepy. So that's why I made the suggestion, and I appreciate your going along with it.

Most of you here know this subject quite thoroughly, and much of my prepared text deals with aspects of the problem that this conference will deal with extensively. So in the time-honored Washington tradition, I put my longer text on the record in the hope that some of you will read it. And I will use my time here to hit the main points that I want to emphasize.

First, I commend the Department of Defense and the National Defense University and Secretary Weinberger for convening this conference. It comes at an important time, for it addresses one of the most pressing problems in U.S. foreign and defense policy today.

The label may be misleading. When they are shooting at you or trying to blow you up, it is pretty high-intensity. Nor is low-intensity warfare the same as limited warfare. No. It is a complicated set of new and unconventional challenges to our policy. It is the scourge of terrorism worldwide. The struggle for Nicaragua between the democratic resistance and the Communist regime. It is the insurgencies against the Soviet and Cuban intervention in Angola and Ehtiopia, the civil war and terrorism in Lebanon, our rescue operation in Grenada, and the Cambodian resistance against the Vietnamese occupation. It is the heroic struggle of the Afghan peoples against Soviet aggression and occupation.

It is a matrix of different kinds of challenges of different scope and scale. If they have a single feature in common, it is their ambiguity, the fact that they throw us off, that we grope for appropriate means to respond, and that we, as a society, even debate sometimes over the need to respond.

The ironic fact is, these new and elusive challenges have proliferated in part because of our success in deterring nuclear and conventional war. Low-intensity warfare is our adversary's answer to our conventional and nuclear strength, a flanking manoeuver, if you will. They hope that the legal and moral complexities of these kinds of challenges will ensnare us in our own scruples and exploit our humane inhibitions against applying force to defend our interests. Ambiguous warfare has exposed a chink in our armor.

Our first task, it seems to me, is to come to grips with the problem intellectually. Americans must understand -- and I believe

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most Americans do understand -- that a number of small challenges, year after year, can add up to a more serious challenge to our interests.

The time to act to help our friends by adding our strength to

equation is not when the threat is at the doorstep, when the stakes are highest and the needed resources enormous. We must be prepared to commit our political, economic and, if necessary, military power when the threat is still manageable and when its prudent use can prevent the threat from growing.

We have far less margin for error today than we did even 30 years ago. We do not have the luxury of waiting until all the ambiguities have disappeared. This is the essence of statesmanship -- to see a danger when it is not self-evident, to educate our people to the stakes involved, and then to fashion a sensible response and rally support. And we must show staying power. Our adversaries notice when we are impatient, uncomfortable or vacillating; thus we lose our leverage and we make the problem more prolonged, more difficult to resolve.

The fact is, we will never face a specific threat does not involve some hard choices that are difficult for a democracy. Terrorists do not abide by the Geneva convention. They place a premium on the defenselessness and helplessness of their victims. The same is true of communist guerillas, whose fundamental tenet is that the goal of seizing power justifies any method that comes to hand -- urban terrorism or waging war on the civilian economy, as in El Salvador.

In the wake of the recent attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports, we have heard it asserted that military action to retaliate or preempt terrorism is contrary to international law. Some have suggested that even to contemplate using force against terrorism is to lower ourselves to the barbaric level of the terrorists. I want to take this issue head-on.

Unlike terrorists and communist guerillas, we do not believe the end justifies the means. This nation has long been a champion of international law, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the U.N. charter as a code of conduct for the world community. But the charter's restrictions on the use or threat of force in international relations include a specific exception for the right of self-defense.

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It is absurd to argue that international law prohibits us from capturing terrorists in international waters or airspace, from attacking them on the soil of other nations, even for the purpose of rescuing hostages, or from using force against states that support, train and harbor terrorists or guerillas. International law requires no such result. A nation attacked by terrorists is permitted to use force to prevent or preempt future attacks, to seize terrorists or to rescue its citizens when no other means is available. The law requires that such actions be necessary and proportionate, but this nation has consistently affirmed the right of states to use force in exercise of their right of individual or collective self-defense.

The U.N. charter is not a suicide pact. The law is a weapon on our side and it is up to us to use it to its maximum extent. Cooperation in law enforcement, international agreements against

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

SHULTZ-LOW-INTENSITY WAR-1/15 2-2

hijacking and terrorism, extraditing and prosecuting terrorists when captured -- these are indispensable tools. But we can go further. There should be no confusion about the status of rations that sponsor terrorism against Americans and American property.

There is substantial legal authority for the view that a state which support terrorists or its subversive attacks against another state or which supports or encourages terrorist planning and other activities within its own territory is responsible for such attacks. Such conduct can amount to an ongoing armed aggression against the other state under international law. As the President said last week, by providing material support to terrorist groups which attack U.S. citizens, Libya has engaged in armed aggression against the United States under established principles of international law, just as if it had used its own armed forces.

Think about the practical and strategic implications of allowing a state to evade responsibility for the acts of its terrorist surrogates. A nation like Qaddafi's Libya would acquire immunity, while carrying on the secret or ambiguous warfare which poses such a threat today to the security and wellbeing of free nations. And to let ourselves be deterred by Qaddafi's threats from doing what is needed to stop him will only establish in his mind and in the minds of other fanatics that the scheme has worked. State-supported terror will increase through our submission to it, not from our

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active resistance. As we have shown in response to Nicaragua's hypocritical suit in the World Court, we will not permit our enemies, who despise the rule of law as a bourgeois notion, to use our devotion to law and morality as a weapon against us.

When the United States defends its citizens abroad or helps its friends and allies defend themselves against subversion and tyranny, we are not suspending our legal and moral principles. On the contrary, we are strengthening the basis of international stability, justice, and the rule of law.

If we opt out, the world's future will be determined by others -- most likely by those who are the most brutal, the most unscrupulous and the most hostile to everything we believe in. Thus, the United States needs an active strategy for dealing with ambiguous warfare.

First of all, our policy against it must be unambiguous. It must be clearly and unequivocally the policy of the United States to fight back, to resist challenges, to defend our interests, and to support those who put their own lives on the line in the common cause.

We must be clear in our own minds that we cannot shrink from the challenges. In fact, we are much further along as a nation in this regard than we were a few short years ago. Unfortunately, much of what we have learned, we have learned the hard way. Public discussion and debate about the problem must continue -- not to magnify our hesitations but to crystallize a national consensus.

Second, we must make the fullest use of all the non-military weapons in our arsenal -- strengthening the collaboration of governments; developing new legal tools and methods of international sanctions; working to resolve conflicts through diplomacy; taking defensive measures to reduce our vulnerability -- all this we must keep doing.

Our programs of security and economic assistance to friends are essential. In this era of budgetary stringency, I want to record an urgent plea on behalf of security assistance. As the President has said, dollar for dollar, security assistance contributes as much to global security as our own defense budget. And we must extend moral or humanitarian or other kinds of support to those resisting totalitarianism or aggression. Our ideals and our interests coincide.

We must also strengthen our intelligence capabilities -- not only intelligence collection and intelligence cooperation with allies, but also our means for covert action. In this regard, it is imperative that we stop leaks. There is no disagreement within the administration that unauthorized disclosure of military or intelligence information is a crime. Since time immemorial, governments -- including democratic governments -- have conducted

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sensitive activities in secret. And the democracies only court disaster if they throw away this instrument through indiscipline.

Finally, there is a military dimension of our strategy. Just as we turn to our men and women in uniform when new conventional and nuclear threats emerge, we are now turning to you for the new weapons, new doctrines and new tactics that this new method of warfare requires. I have no doubt that we have the physical resources and capability to succeed.

To combat terrorism, we have created the Delta forces. We created the Special Operations forces for a multitude of tasks. The Army is forming new light divisions. The Marines are now developing new capabilities. The Air Force and Army are developing new concepts and doctrines. The courage and skill of our armed forces have been proven time and again, most recently in Grenada and in the capture of the Achille Lauro hijackers. But

~~the challenge we face continues. I'm confident you will know what is required to ensure coordination and effectiveness. I do know we will need the closest coordination between our military power and our political objectives, because I, as Secretary of State, know full well that power and diplomacy must go together.~~

~~We need to relearn how to keep our military options and preparations secret. There may be an important new role for our military in the area of covert operations. Cap and I discuss these issues and these challenges frequently, and we will be working together, in full agreement, on the urgency of the problem.~~

So, in conclusion, I can tell you that your topic is a prime challenge we will face at least through the remainder of this century. I have no doubt we can succeed. We have learned much in recent years about terrorism, about Soviet-backed insurgencies, and about how to use American power prudently. Our armed forces are better equipped both physically and psychologically. The American people are today more confident in themselves, in their nation, and in the rightness of their principles, and this will be a source of enormous strength in the future.

With the necessary will, hard work and a degree of wisdom, we will prevail over this challenge as we have prevailed over so many others in our proud history. Thank you. (Applause)

END

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טבריה ישראל - ווסינגטון

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להלן כתבה מה"וושפוסט" מה - 15.1.

עתונות - קונגרס

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1986 request. Congress earmarked certain parts of its \$9.6 billion military and economic aid appropriation for Israel, Egypt and many other nations, so that the cut falls disproportionately on the nations that were not singled out for special treatment. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings cuts will come on top of those reductions.

State Department officials said a required Gramm-Rudman-Hollings cut of \$77.4 million also will be made in the \$1.8 billion in military grants Israel is due to receive in fiscal 1986 as part of the overall cuts in military aid. But the Israeli Embassy official said the \$1.8 billion figure had been pledged by the administration before it was submitted to Congress.

"The Israeli government feels this was an agreement between the two governments and hopefully it won't be touched," he said.

"It's American law and American money," he added. "All I can say is that we did have

an understanding. The U.S. government agreed this was the minimum required for Israel's defense purposes, and, given what's happened in the [Mideast] area lately, that hasn't changed."

A spokesman for the Egyptian Embassy, which is the second largest recipient of foreign aid at \$2.1 billion in military and economic assistance, said yesterday that his government hoped its portion would not be cut. "You know there is a certain parity between us and Israel and Israel already got its [economic] money," he said. State Department officials said Egypt's funds would have to be cut under the law.

Unlike Israel, Egypt's \$815 million in economic aid is paid out piecemeal for specified projects.

"We really need this money," the spokesman said. "It would be very hard to cut it now."

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חמיד / ערב 2. מזייתים.
דע: מצפ"א

מסרבל חיורי, יו"ר מסרד הליגה האמריקנית-לבנונית, - משיחה עם אנשי סמיר ג'עג'יע בבירות על המצב בלבנון:

1. סמיר ג'עג'יע השתלט על ה"כוחות", הדית את אלי חבייקה מתפקידו ותפס את מקומו כמס' 1. זוכה לתמיכת ה"כתאייב" (כראמה) וכן של הנשיא אמין. האות לכך ניתן עם שובו של אמין מדמשק ומשהובר שהתנגד שם בתוקף לחמוס על ההסכם.
2. הקרבות בין אנשי חבייקה לג'עג'יע נמשכים אם כי לדעת שרבל אלו הם "קרבות מאסף" מצידו של חבייקה. ערב חתימת ההסכם נוצר איזון ב"כוחות" של 6:6 בין מצדיו דמתנגדיו. התומכים בג'עג'יע הם כרים באקרדוני, ג'ורג' עדואן, "שומרי הארז" וצ'רלס שרתוני-דאנסיו.
3. התפתחות מעניינת היא ההפגזה הסורים מאזור המתן העליון (תרשיש) על ביקפיה/בית שבאב ועוד.
4. הערכת שרבל שחבייקה מבודד ומולו קונצנזוס של ה"כוחות" וה"כתאייב" בתמיכת הנשיא ובמרחק גם פרנג'יה נגד ההסכם הסורי שנותן לגיטימציה כתובה וסופית לאחיזתה על לבנון.
5. נדברנו להפגש בראשית השבוע הבא לעידכון המצב. עד כאן.

הערה

6. שרבל חיורי מודענו, עמו אני נפגש מפעם לפעם לא מסווה היותו בצד של ג'עג'יע, בניגוד למשל למה שאני שומע מפאד חאייק נציג ה"כוחות" כאן. האינטרס של שרבל הוא חידוש הקשר בין ישראל וה"כוחות" בבחינת "חדש ימינו כקדם".

במרחק מן העניינים, אסף שיש להתייחס בזהירות מרובה לדברי שרבל ("נגמרה תקופת חבייקה"). חבייקה טרם אמר מילתו האחרונה ובעיקר יש להמתין לחגובה הסורית, אם כי "המרי" בתוך העדה המרונית המאחד אויבים מושבעים כאמין וג'עג'יע מחד ופרנג'יה מאידך. כלשעצמו ראוי לציון.

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אל:

המשרד

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מצפא. מאור. דע: נוביק, לשכת רה"מ.

ביקור קיטינג'ר. שלכם 513

קיטינג'ר ישמח לסקוד א"ב עם טדי קולק, אך מבקש לקיים הארוחה
 משעה 0945 - 0900, מאחר ורוצה בשעה נוספת של מנוחה.
 מציעים להודיע לאורח מיד עם הגיעו פרטים אודות הראיון "למבט שני"
 רקע התכנית ונושא הראיון. קחו-נא בחשבון שקיטינג'ר קבע לעצמו
 פגישה פרטית במלון, לערב ה-20.1 שעה 1900, ועל כן זקוק לפנאי בין
 לבין להתכונן לא"ע עם דיניץ.

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לואיז שימרון

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- שמור -

14 בינואר, 1986

אל: מצפ"א

הנדון: חוק גראם-רודמן וסיוע חוץ

מצ"ב שני ניירות תמציתיים שהכין רלף נורנברגר מאיפא"ק בנושא. האחד מסכם בקצרה את תהליך ה-sequesterization והשני מתייחס לשאלת השלכות החוק על הסיוע האזרחי לישראל לשנת הכספים הנוכחית, אשר להערכתו עשוי לא להפגע.

בברכה
טובה היי
טובה הרצל

העתק: השגריר, כאן

הציר

הציר הכלכלי

היועץ לענייני הקונגרס

ממנכ"ל

לשכות: שה"ח. רה"מ. שהבי"ט. מנכ"ל אוצר

The Impact of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings on ESF to Israel

Ralph Nurnberger
January 13, 1986


It appears that the FY 86 ESF for Israel (\$1.2 billion) may not be affected by the across-the-board percentage cuts mandated by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act. This is due to the fact that Israel has already received this entire amount as a "early disbursal" of the funds.

Bill Schneider, Under Secretary of State, and others have told me that since the money has already been delivered, it cannot be sequestered.

ESF, like the other provisions of foreign aid, will be cut by 4.3%, unless Congress votes different sequestration levels. In order to reach the expected amount of funds that this account will return to the Treasury (actually that will not be spent), all other ESF recipients will be cut by a larger amount to make up the lack of cuts from Israel.

Thus, it is probable that all ESF participants will be cut by approximately 6-7% for FY 86, because Israel received its funds through "early disbursal". In other words, Israel will probably not be cut \$50 million in ESF for FY86, and other nations will have to absorb that difference.

State and OMB tried to figure out a way to cut this amount from Israel so that other nations will not suffer a higher percentage cut. They sought to sequester part of the Supplemental, but concluded that, since this was an FY85 appropriation, it was not eligible for sequestration, even though the funds will be allocated in FY86.



The Sequestration process and Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and implications for Foreign Aid

Ralph Nurnberger Jan 10, 1986

The amount to be reduced from federal spending will be determined each year by the Comptroller General on the basis of a joint OMB/CBO report, which estimates the fiscal year's deficit, expected economic conditions and the budget base of accounts and programs.

The Comptroller General would issue a report setting forth the amount of reduction to be made in each account. The total deduction is to be equally divided between defense and non-defense programs (excluding Social Security, repayment of the national debt and certain poverty and pension programs).

Except for programs with special rules, equal percentage reductions would be made within each of these categories, so that each defense program would be reduced by a uniform percentage and each non-defense program would be reduced by their own uniform percentage.

For Fiscal Year 1986 (FY 86), the joint OMB/CBO report will be completed on Jan 15, followed by the Comptroller General's report on Jan 20.

It is probable that they will determine that the budget must be cut by the maximum \$11.7 billion that the law allows for FY 86. Thus, both defense and non-defense will be cut by \$5.85 billion.

The non-defense programs eligible to be cut (which includes foreign aid, including Israel's FMS funding for FY 86) will be cut by 4.6%-5% to reach the target level of \$5.85 billion.

Congress, apparently, has from February 1 until March 1 to accept this percentage cut or come up with an alternative cut which produces the same savings. Thus, for example, Congress might wish to cut education funds by only 2% and to make up for that increase in education spending they could cut foreign aid by 10%.

If Congress decides not to accept the across-the-board percentage cuts, it is possible that foreign aid might be one of the areas most likely to be cut even further below the percentage formula.

The post-sequestration report cuts will be determined by the Senate Budget Committee, although it is less clear who will do this in the House---either the Budget or Rules Committee, with assistance from the House Democratic leadership.

Since less than 40% of the total non-defense spending is sequestrable, these cuts could be quite significant, especially for functions that do not have a strong constituency.

Fiscal Year 1987 and Beyond

Assuming that Gramm-Rudman-Hollings remains in force (and constitutional), the cuts in future years will be even greater.

The President must submit a budget that meets the target deficit maximum for each year (\$144 billion in FY 87). OMB has stated that they will submit a budget that calls for no tax increases, a 3% growth in defense spending above inflation and a final deficit of \$144 billion. This would indicate that the Administration is planning about \$50 billion in cuts from the non-defense area (Senator Packwood stated that that would require the elimination of at least 30 existing federal programs).

Congress will almost surely rewrite OMB's Budget, probably cutting more from defense, saving some programs and probably raising taxes. Still, it is likely that we will see further cuts in the 150 Function.

If the FY 87 Budget, passed by Congress if they meet deadlines, is over the target, the sequestration period begins on Sept. 1, with Congress having 30 days to alter the percentage-wide cuts. Again, it is probable that the percentage cuts would be the minimum for Function 150 and that any Congressional alternative the equal percentage sequestering would hit foreign aid even more.

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א.ב.ל.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר
בכ"מ

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מס' : 0077007

MR. LANE KIRKLAND PRESIDENT, AFL-CIO

DEAR MR. KIRKLAND,

I AM IN RECEIPT OF YOUR LETTER OF DECEMBER 6, 1995, AND WAS VERY SORRY TO LEARN OF YOUR DISAPPOINTMENT AT THE COURSE OF EVENTS. WE ARE NOW CONDUCTING AN INTENSIVE EXAMINATION OF THE MATTER YOU RAISE IN YOUR LETTER, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE LEGAL RESTRICTIONS STEPPING FROM THE FACT THAT THE COMPANY IS IN THE PROCESS OF LIQUIDATION. I HOPE THAT THE MATTER WILL BE RESOLVED WITHIN SEVERAL DAYS BY MEANS OF A REDRAFTING OF THE AGREEMENT, WHICH WILL BE CONVEYED TO THE UNION IF THIS AGREEMENT IS APPROVED BY THE MACHINISTS. WE SHALL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO HAVE IT APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES HERE.
SINCERELY,

SHIMON PERES.

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תחילת השנה: 1985	מחלקת השם: 1-1-1985	97: 1
סדרה בתוכנית:	שם: פיק	5: 1
ת"ח: 141630	א ל : לש' ממנכ"ל. מע"ת. ממנכ"ל אסיח"ק. הסברה. מצפ"א. ממ"ד.	
נר : 0359	דגנר כותבים לממשלה. לע"ת.	
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	תחנות, ניו יורק. DND	

NEWS SUMMARY JANUARY 14, 1985

EDITORIALS

DN- 'Ghosts in Germany' - There is still a bedrock of anti-Semitism in Germany. It's possible Flick's attitude refelected it when it welshed on its reparation payments. However German society as a whole will have none of it. The bank that bought Flick settled the compensation claim and that was right and proper. The whole episode is a useful reminder.

NYT- 'American Broadcasting' - A deplorable confusion and tension has arisen at all the networks between news and entertainment, especially concerning docudramas that let fiction parade as fact. But ABC Entertainment has clearly lost all balance, first in budgeting \$40 million, and so much time for the absurd project and then betraying its news operation to a crude Soviet threat.

COLUMNS

NYT- Itamar Rabinovich - "A Chance to Relax Israeli-Syrian Tensions" - Tensions with Syria and Israel, over the Syrian missiles on their border with Lebanon, have diminished but not disappeared in the last week or so. The current crisis seems very much like a modified version of the past. What is at issue is not merely flights over Lebanon but the larger balance of power. Syria's recent military backup and increased Soviet backing have given Assad a new self-confidence. Syria has not reached strategic parity with Israel but its leaders feel close to it. An attack

שם השולח: רון אלוף תל אביב 1985

1 רבא תת בלא - סבה סבה סבה

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would provoke a spiral of violence. The Israeli government does not want to give Assad the impression he can dictate our policy. Israel may decide that it simply has no choice but to respond. Other issues contributing to escalated tensions would be Syria's implication in terrorist attacks and more Katyusha-rocket attacks from Lebanon. Better to act now to prevent such an outbreak. Syria is probably no more anxious than Israel to get into a conflict. They still can't afford it. If that is so we should seize the moment and replace the unstable rivalry of the past five years with a new and mutually acceptable modus vivendi in Lebanon. Rather than let recent events push us into a war we don't want and they don't want, it ought to jolt us into working out a better peace.

DN- Buckley-^U Cato :Delenda est Khadafy"- European leaders do not heed Reagan's call to try and restrict Col. Khadafy. They should remember that Cato the Elder perceived Carthage to be a great strategic threat to Rome and therefore ended all his orations with the declaration, Delenda est Carthage: Carthage must be destroyed. Reagan has taken it on the chin but just wait if Libya settles down it will be because of the U.S. threat, and if not Europe will be reminded of the warning and perhaps the shadow of Cato will pass over their chancelleries.

NYT- Ross K. Baker (professor of Political Science at Rutgers Univ.)- "Moscow K.O.'s ABC in the First Round"- Both PBS and BBC come under pressure at times to withdraw or modify politically controversial programs. PBS refused and BBC employees walked out. We would hope that commercial networks with their independence from Government would be more resolute. That assumption has been jolted with the ABC decision to stop production on a program called Amerika , because of Soviet threats. Occasionally ABC will submit scripts depicting Arabs to the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Comm. This kind of political cosmetology is not only offensive, it also amounts to a kind of Stalinist revisionism.

PRESS REPORTS

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NYT- pg. 1 - Gwertzman - "U.S. says Halting of Vessel by Iran May Be Justified" - A spokesman for the state dept. said that The rules of naval warfare have traditionally accorded a belligerent certain rights to ascertain whether neutral shipping is being used to provide contraband to an opposing belligerent. In the meantime the U.S. has sent two Navy warships to the Gulf of Oman where the vessel is docked. If the U.S. will challenge the Iranians they leave themselves open to a military clash and would in that case need more military presence in the area than is currently there.
(NYP, WSJ, ND)

NYT- Miller - page 1- "Libyan Military Termed Restive Under Qaddafi" - Col. Qaddafi's continuing efforts to create Armed Masses has contributed to the growing unrest in the military. The escalating economic crisis has not helped, nor did the death of Col. Hassan Ishkal. He was leader of the military region of Sirte and there are rumors surrounding his reportedly accidental death in a car crash. He was a staunch supporter of officer corp benefits. Currently the army is made up of many professional career soldiers. Qaddafi would like to make the army the army of the people.

NYT- Keller - "Soviet Expands Surveillance Off Libya, Weinberger Says": During the last several weeks the Soviets have increased they monitoring of U.S. Naval movements and it is believed that they have shared that information with the Libyans. At a breakfast news conference Weinberger also said that he believed Libyan support of terrorism could be traced to one man but that he did not agree with Sen Metzenbaums suggestion that the U.S. should assassinate Col. Qaddafi. U.S. navy ships have reported increased concentration of Soviet ships patrolling off North Africa following the recent terrorist attacks.

-----A letter received in Cairo today from the Islamic Jihad threatened to strike at vulnerable points of American imperialism. The letter was in English.

-----Norway today announced its support for economic sanctions against Libya, but it stopped short of applying them and is unlikely to do so unless other Western European allies to do.
(DN)

DN- U.S. diplomats began calling Americans in the Netherlands to warn them of possible terrorist acts. (ND)

NYT- An Arab newspaper reported today that Abu Nidal had undergone plastic surgery and visited the U.S. on a false passport. The newspaper in Abu Dhabi - AlWahda - said Nidal

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promised more attacks on Americans. (NYP)

NYT- Friedman- "Israel Conditionally Agrees to Border Arbitration" Egypt's initial response to the Israeli agreement to submit the issue of Taba to arbitration was cautious. The drawback to the Israeli agreement is that the actual arbitration must be preceded by eight months of seeking a solution by other means. The noisy cabinet debate indicates how divisive the question of peace with the Arabs remains with the Israeli government. (WSJ, DN)

NYP- Dan- The wife of Ehud Ya'ari was arrested yesterday in connection with the killing of a New York woman last March. According to police the murdered woman had discovered that Mrs. Ya'ari had embezzled \$50,000 from her bank account.

NYT- Heavy fighting between Christian militiamen loyal to Gemayel and rival Christian forces is reported in Beirut. Gemayel is on his way to Damascus to discuss differences on a Syrian sponsored peace agreement. These differences have led to the fighting. (WSJ, ND)

WSJ- Yelena Bonner is recovering from open-heart surgery in Boston. She is expected to try and call her husband in a few days. For the last two weeks she has not heard from her husband Andrei Sakharov. (NYT, NYP, ND)

NYP- Saudi Arabia's imports dropped by 3.1 percent in the first half of 1985 as compared to the same period last year.

NYT- For years gypsies have complained they are not properly represented on the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council even though 500,000 gypsies were killed by the Nazis. In the next few weeks their hopes may be fulfilled when the White House appoints some new members.

NYT- Holland - "Concert: New Music from Israel": The Continuum preformed at Alice Tully Hall Saturday night and the evening was a long and trying one. Perhaps Continuum which is a serious and accomplished new music group, simply chose the wrong pieces, or perhaps this country's culture has not had the chance to reconcile its Eastern roots with a more

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recent European heritage. There were bright moments- Gabriel
Itanyi's Until the Daybreak .

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NYP - We must help our government by boycotting goods from
countries that do not support our boycott of Libya.

---Aren't you just a little bit tired about reading and
hearing about this madman Qaddafi. I can't watch our media
give him a free forum.



סגירות ישראל - נוסטריטון

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מס' 345
 במחון 952

המכ"ל, מצפ"א. דע: לסי מכ"ל במחון

בית הנבחרים: נשק לסעודיה.

1. אחמול (13.1) שלח המורשה מל לויין, יחד עם 11 מורשים נוספים, מכתב לנשיא רייגן ובו הודיעו שהם יתנגדו במרצות לעסקה המוצעת הנ"ל, והפצירו בנשיא שלא יגיש את הנקשה לקונגרס.
2. במקביל שלח לויין יחד עם המורשים כריס סמית, מרק טילג'נדר, ולארי סמית מכתב חוזר בו ביקשו לעלייתיהם בבית להצטרף לשושבינות החלטה של אי-הסכמה לעסקה זו. עד כה, בהעדר מורשים רבים בעת הפגרה הנוכחית, הצטרפו כ- 20 מורשים למחלק זה (שהוא מקביל ליזמת הסנטורים קואנטסון, מקווד, דיקסון ודיהאטו בטנט).
3. המסמכים בדי.פ.

לסדר

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"מ, רמ"מ קט"מ. בני יורק

14.1.76 ב' 11002

Q Yes. Yesterday I asked whether you had any comment on

Italy's decision to go for an international warrant for Abu Abbas. Do you have any comment on that now?

MR. REDMAN: No, nothing beyond what was said yesterday.

Q You didn't say anything yesterday.

MR. REDMAN: I believe there was some comment. Clearly our position on Abu Abbas has been known for some time.

Q I guess it is a little late for them to make this decision?

MR. REDMAN: We think he should be brought to justice. As I recall, that is what we said yesterday.

Q Do you have any comment or any information on what happened in southern Yemen?

MR. REDMAN: I'll look it up, but I don't believe I do. No, we have no independent confirmation. We can't really comment on these reports coming from Aden. We don't have diplomatic representation there. There are few, if any, Americans. North Yemen, which does have diplomatic relations with the US and has a number of US citizens working there, is not affected by the events in South Yemen.

Q Chuck, yesterday the Israeli ambassador to the UN said that Libya, Iran, but above all Syria, controlled essentially Lebanon as a colony for terrorism, and suggested that the people who carried out the recent airport attacks had been trained in Syrian controlled areas of Lebanon, and that Syria controlled terrorism coming out of Lebanon the way it controls the drug trade coming out of the Bekaa. Are these the kind of -- do we share that view, and are these the kind of things the Secretary of State was indicating that we were talking with the Syrians about?

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:92

MR. REDMAN: We've gone over that ground in considerable detail yesterday and previously, and I really have nothing new at all to add to that story.

Q I don't think that yesterday's remarks responded directly to Netenyada's (?) charges.

MR. REDMAN: Well, I don't plan to respond directly either, but I just think you'll find the answers in many things that we've said.

Q Do you have anything new on alerting Americans to terrorist threats in Western Europe?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Do you have any information about the whereabouts of Abu Nidal, or of this interview that was in one of your supposed magazines in the Middle East as a "phantom," Abu Nidal?

~~MR. REDMAN: No, I have nothing on that.~~

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END OF BRIEFING

—djvj

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר
שמור

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** KSI*

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אכ: ווש, נר: 463, מ: המשרד
רח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 140186, זח: 1530

שמור/מ"ד

למדן.

המרכז המורמוני. שלך 253.

מלשכת רוהמי' ומסר שרוהמי' שיגר המכתב ללונאר כו'מכתב בנוסח
זהה לנשיא פורד). נוריק המכתבים עם קבלתם.
מצפ"א.

תפ: שהח, רהמ, מונכל, ממנכל, מצפא

משרד החוץ-נחלקת הקשר

4722

** יוצא

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אל: ווט, נר: 457, מ: המשד
דח: מ, 30, ס, תא: 140186, וח: 1530

סודי/מיידי

השגריר, ציר.

לידיעתכם אופן הטענה ליוזמת דייגן בענין סנקציות כלכליות נגד לוב-סכום אגף אירופה ליום ה-12 דנא.
כל מדינות אירופה שתגובותיהן הועברו אלינו עי
נציגותינו, מתנגדות ליוזמת דייגן להטלת סנקציות כלכליות על
לוב, אך אין אחידות בתגובתן:-

-לחברות הקהילה אין אמון בסנקציות כלכליות.
-לחלקןגאיטליה, דפיג, צרפת והולנד) אינשרסים כלכליים נבדי
משקל והן אינן נוטות לסכנס ולסכן את חיי אלפי אורחיהן
המוטסקים בלוב.

-רב מדינות אלה מצהירות שלא תמלאנה החלל שיווצר עם יציאתם
של האורחים האמריקניים מלוב.

-חלקןנהברוה מפורשת של איטליה) תמנענה ממכירת נשק התקפי
ללוב.

-איטליה ויוון יוזמות בינוס מיוחד של שרי החוץ של ה-
12, שייאמץ מדינות קהילתית אחידה.

-קיימה נכונות לשפ' מודיעיני עם ארהב לצורך המאבק בטרור
בכלל.

מבין המדינות הניטראליות מצויה בידינו תגובה רשמית של
משוויץ הדוחה כל השתתפות ביוזמה אמריקנית בטענה שהיא עומדת
בניגוד למדיניותה המסורתית.
תגובות של אישים בממאוסטריה ניתן לכמוד שהיא אינה רואה את

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

מעורבות לוב במוכחת מכל לכל ספק.
הערה: גירסה זו מושמעת גם בכמה ממדינות הקהילה ויש כאכה
הגורסים שפעולות המרוך בוצעו ע"י הפלג האש"פ של אבו-מוסה
בעידוד סורי.

כיימת מרעומת אירופית בגין העובדה שרייגן לא התייעץ עמם
מראש על יומתו וביקש השתתפותם ותמיכתם בדיעבד.

מצפא-אגף אירופה

חפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, סמנכל, אמד, רס, אמנ, אירא,
אירב, מצפא

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

ת"מ

מל: וויט, נר: 477, מ: המשדד
דח: מ, סג: ש, מא: 140186, וח: 1900
נר: מכירות נשק

שמוד / מייד

למדן

מכירות נשק לסעודיה. שלך 303.

לסעיף 1. הכו שאתם מציעים בהחלט מקובל.
לסעיף 2. נעשה אם הכל שביכולתנו על מנת שחומר מתאים יגיעכם.

לשבת בר-און

מ: שחה, דהם, שהבם, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכו, דם, אמן, ממד, מצפא

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

שומר

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** יוצא

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אלי ויש, נר: 447, ט: המשרד
דח: ד, סג: ש, תא: 130186, וח: 1200

שומר/דחוף

למדן

מיקון אינווייה שלך 409

למברק שבסימוכין צורף מאמר מה - NATIONAL JOURNAL בענין
מיקון אינווייה. נודה אם תבדוק ותודיענו פרטים על
הטבעון, עמדותיו וגישותיו.

מצפא

תפ: שהח, דרהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא, דרורי, כלכליתב', אוצר
תח: השר ארנס

14764 33902 טל 14764



משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר
שומר

4297

** יוצא

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אלו קה"ד, נר: 113, מ: המשרד
זח: ד, סג: ש, תא: 130186, זח: 1700

שומר/רג"ל

הסג"ד

להלן נקודות עיקריות מפי האמריקני טוריצ'לי בתום ביקורו
במצרים ופגישתו עם מובארך:

1. מובארך מעודד מההתקדמות שהושגה בנושא טאבה ומהפגישה
הצפויה להיערך, לכשהדו"רים ייושבו, עם רה"מ פרס, לאחר פגישה
זו, יחזירו שגרירם לישראל

2. באשונה לשאלת טוריצ'לי לגבי פיתוח קשרי התיירות, עמד
מובארך על הצורך לפתור בעיית הכנסיה הקופטית ואי פתרון
הבעיה לשביעות רצון המיעוט הקופטי בנו רואה את עיקר
פוטנציאל התיירות לישראל מהווה מכשול בהגדלת ורם התיירות
ממצרים. בכוונת מובארך להעלות הנושא בפגישתו עם רה"מ פרס

3. סימני מנובה ניכרו אצל מובארך פעה שהעלה פרשת דאס בורקה
הבטיח כי בכוונת מצרים לעשות לשיפור השירותים הדפואיים ובכך
למנוע אבדן חיי אדם כתוצאה מאי הושטת סיוע

4. הצורך בהערכות צבאיות כדי להתמודד עם הסכנה מצד לוב, עמד
במוקד שיחותיו בהקשר לסיוע הצבאי. שר ההגנה עמו פוחח הטיח
ספק ביכולתה של מצרים לנהול נצחון עם הציוד הצבאי שנדרשה
במידה ותצטרך לצאת למערכה נגד לוב. עזכאן

מצרים

תפ: שהח, רה"מ, שהבט, מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל/מרכז, רס, אמן, קידר, מצרים,
סי"ב, ר/מרכז, ממד, דרורי, כלכלי/תא', ורד, בנסיות

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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מחוק 1 דף **

מחוק 2 עותק **

סודי ביותר

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מאק: המשדר, נר: 310, מ: 1115
דח: ב, סג: מ, תא: 1301, יח: 1630

סודי ביותר/מידוי לבוקר

מאק: ממרה'מי ושה'ח, מנב'ל, ממנב'ל, מנהל מצפ'א
ה.ד.ב.

שיחת השגריר - מוכר המדינה השתתפו מצד אדה'ב טרפי ווילקוקס.

מצדנו מתני והח'א

17
א. שולץ פתח וסיפר, כי היום זכה להפתעה כשרה'מי צלצל אליו
היום לעדנו בעניין החלטת הקבינט על בוררות בקשר לסאבה,
והביע תקווה כי הדבר יסייע לשיפור היחסים עם מצרים. שולץ
הוסיף כי הוא מקווה שאבן דבר זה יקרה. השגריר הצטרף לכך ואמר
כני במצב הנוכחי זהו מה שניתן.
ב. טרור: השגריר בירך את שולץ על עמדת אדה'ב בקשר לטרור, הן
עמה והן לפני כן - בעת ביקורו בבלגרד. הוסיף כי
לנו, לצערנו, מגע עם האירופים בקשר לטרור מזה זמן רב, עוד
בהיותו הוא עצמו שגריר בצרפת ביקשנו מהם לנקוט צעדים, והדבר
אחור גם אחורנית לימי טבח מינכן ופרשת אבו דאוד. אולי, אבן,
גונבל לסייע. דומה שדעת הקהל תקיפה יותר בעניין זה מאשר
הממשלות. שולץ השיב כי גם ארה'ב סבורה כך. הבטיח בעמדת
הממשלות אינה דק שאלה של אינטרס מסחרי, אלא גם פחד מחורקו של
קאדאפי. וייטהאד יוצא לקנדה ולבירות האירופיות ביום די וישהה
למעלה משבוע. הגישה שעוצבה לביקורו היתה שלא של ייצחון או
הפסדי, דהיינו, של, כשילון י' אם לא ישכנע, אלא כאקט של
אשכנע ליצירת תודעה ויחס לנושא ארה'ב רוצה, לאורך זמן, להשיג
פרספציות חדשות בארה'ב עצמה שולץ החל להתירחם לטרור בהרצאתו
לבי'מכון יונתן י' (בראשות נתניהו) בשעתו: אך בינתיים השתנתה
התמונה, כשהחילוך, למרבה הצער, הוא עיי נשק ודימונים.
הנסיכון יהיה להגביר את התודעה. איש באירופה אינו טוען שקדאפי
אינו עוסק בטרור או שאינו מעורב, הויכוח הוא על פרטים. קרקס
כבר אמר שיש לזהות מדינות שתומכות בטרור, וזהו צעד נוסף
בחשיבה ובמונחים אלה יש התקדמות. השגריר העיר כי היתה תקופה

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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שעל ארה"ב לפגוע בלוב, התייצבו באו"ן לצד לוב. שולץ אמר כי הוא
**מסכים שהצהרות הפומביות חשובות, כי הן המראות כיצד יפעל מ' **
**שמצהיר. באו"מ היתה גישת ארה"ב בעבר לאפשר לכל האספה להישפך **
**: בשנים האחרונות שינתה את הקו והיא מתייצבת מול הדברים. עס **
**זאת חוסר היכולת להביע תמיכה לחוסיין פוגעת כשהוא נוטל **
**סיכונים. השגריר אמר כי עליו רק לעשות צעד אחד- להתחיל **
**במום.

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**ההשיחה נמשכה 50 דקות באוירה טובה.
**רובינשטיין =
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**תפ: שהח, מנכל, ממנכל, מצפא

ידיעות לעתונות

ץץץ

לע"מ-עש"ת: רה"מ שוחח עם מזכיר המדינה של ארה"ב

ירושלים, ג' בשבט, 13.1.86 (לע"מ-עש"ת 8)

רה"מ שוחח הערב טלפונית עם מזכיר המדינה של ארה"ב, מר ג'ורג' שולץ, ומסר לו על החלטת הקבינט בדבר הסדר הסל עם מצרים והבוררות בענין טאבה.

ראש הממשלה אמר שזהגברנו על המכשול העיקרי בדרך לשיפור היחסים בין שתי המדינות, דבר שיתן תנופה לתהליך השלום באזור כולו.

מזכיר המדינה הביע הערכה רבה להחלטת הקבינט והגדיר אותה כצעד חשוב וקונסטרוקטיבי.

בהמשך לידיעה שנמסרה הודות שיחת הטלפון שהתקיימה היום (יום ב') בין ראש הממשלה מר ש. פרס וחוסני מובארך אמר הנשיא המצרי שהוא מעריך מאוד את החלטת הקבינט ואת מאמצי השלום של ראש הממשלה. הוא הביע תקווה להתקדמות מהירה ביותר ביחסי שתי המדינות. חוסני מובארך הביע תקווה להפגש בקרוב עם מר שמעון פרס.

Press bulletin

JERUSALEM, 13 JANUARY 1986

PRIME MINISTER PHONES U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE
(COMMUNICATED BY THE PRIME MINISTER'S MEDIA ADVISER)

THE PRIME MINISTER TONIGHT HELD A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE, MR. GEORGE SHULTZ, AND INFORMED HIM ABOUT THE INNER CABINET'S DECISION ON THE PACKAGE DEAL WITH EGYPT AND THE ARBITRATION ON TABA.

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THAT WE HAVE OVERCOME THE MAJOR OBSTACLE ON THE WAY TO IMPROVING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, WHICH WILL ADD MOMENTUM TO THE PEACE PROCESS IN THE WHOLE REGION.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE EXPRESSED GREAT APPRECIATION FOR THE INNER CABINET'S DECISION AND DEFINED IT AS AN IMPORTANT AND CONSTRUCTIVE STEP.

THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE HAS ADDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO THE REPORT ABOUT THE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION TODAY (MONDAY) BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER SHIMON PERES AND EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT HOSNI MUBARAK:

IN THE COURSE OF THE CONVERSATION, THE EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT SAID THAT HE HIGHLY APPRECIATES THE INNER CABINET'S DECISION AND THE PRIME MINISTER'S PEACE EFFORTS. HE EXPRESSED A HOPE FOR A VERY QUICK PROGRESS IN RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. MR. HOSNI MUBARAK EXPRESSED THE HOPE TO MEET WITH MR. SHIMON PERES SHORTLY.

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NEWS SUMMARY JANUARY 13, 1986

Columns

ND- Anderson - Israel's Super-Spy is the same Man who Captured Eichmann - View people may know that Rafi Eitan who is responsible for recruiting Jonathan Pollard as a spy for Israel, is the same man who headed the investigation and capture of Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann. That operation was undeniably illegal and caused an outcry from the Argentine government. Those who know Eitan assure us he would never intentionally harm the U.S., but he is a patriot first.

ND - Raspberry - Isolating Khadafy Does Little to Solve Palestinian Issue : The problem with making Qaddafi the embodiment of international terrorism, is that we think if we isolate him we can end terrorism. It obscures the fact that the principle source of terrorism in the M.E. is the absence of any effective international attention to the plight of the Palestinians. The failure and refusal of Israel and the U.S. to talk to the PLO virtually guarantees terrorism will increase. Pres. Reagan must persuade Israel to join him in working toward resolution of the Palestinian problem.

PRESS REPORTS

DN-The Iranian Navy stopped a U.S. cargo shipped in

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international waters. Armed navy sailors boarded the ship and searched for arms bound for Iran that it claims is being transported by merchant ships. There were no injuries or destruction of property. (NYT, NYP, ND)

LIBYA

ND- Six women journalists met with Col. Qaddafi, his wife and children for a press conference and interviews. During the interviews he made an impromptu invitation to Pres. Reagan to come visit his tent. When he was asked why he had chosen just women to interview him he said "It is because I encourage women to be free." (ND, NYP)

ND- Sloan- analysis "Boycott 'Loss' Is Qaddafi's gain" - The threats of an American military attack produced support from the Arab camp were as just a few weeks ago Qaddafi was the focus of contempt by moderate Arab and African leaders. The inability of the U.S. to rally support for its boycott left the Libyan leader with more influence and political power than before. It has put him in the limelight as leader of the Palestinian cause.

ND- 11-1-85 - Prime Minister Thatcher said that that she felt if the U.S. were to make a retaliatory attack, that attacks against another country to punish it or prevent terrorism could lead to a much greater chaos. The Libyan leader countered the U.S. threats of retaliation with one of his own. He said if the U.S. did attack he would attack West European ports that harbor U.S. warships, or cities near U.S. military bases.

ND- 11-1-85 - So far there is still no proof that the terrorists who attacked airports in Rome and Vienna came from Libya. Italian investigators say the terrorists came from camps in Lebanon's Syrian controlled Bekaa Valley and made their way to Italy and Austria via Damascus and eastern Europe.

NYP- On NBC's Meet the Press Attorney General Edwin Meese said he was tempted to urge U.S. assassination of Col.

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Qaddafi but added he agreed with the Pres. that terrorism in response to terror is not the answer.

NYP- Def. Sec. Weinberger denied again today that a Libyan anti-aircraft missile had shot down a U.S. plane as reported by a Kuwaiti news agency.

ISRAEL

NYT- Friedman- Top Israelis Debate Border Quarrel - Cabinet sources say that the two sides, Labor and Likud, are close to an agreement to submit the issue of Taba to arbitration. It is part of a package deal with Egypt which includes Egypt returning its ambassador to Tel Aviv and normalizing trade, cultural, and tourist relations. This could pave the way for a meeting between Mubarak and Peres. (WSJ, DN, ND)

ND- Israeli's radio and television engineers went on strike to protest the suspension of a colleague. As a result the air waves were dead for 5 hours.

ND- A top Israeli police investigator said that he believes missing Etan Patz is some where in the U.S. FBI investigators were in Israel last month to check out a lead that said he was there.

TERROR

DN- Security officials in Scandinavia are on alert for possible terrorist attacks of U.S., Israeli and Jewish sites. Interpol has warned that Abu Nidal commandos might strike. This comes less than two weeks before a scheduled visit of Prime Minister Peres to the Netherlands. The CIA tipped interpol that Abu Nidal plans to assassinate the Prime Minister. Meanwhile in West Germany Libyan leader Qaddafi has reportedly sent Palestinian hitmen to kill Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. (NYP, NYP,

NYT- Hijazi - Because of the terrorist attacks in Rome and Vienna French Pres. Mitterrand is reportedly not willing to consider demands being made by the Islamic Holy War organization for the release of the 4 Frenchmen they are holding. In an effort to pressure the French a statement was released saying that health of one of the hostages was deteriorating.

IN OTHER NEWS

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Syria Defends Its Right to Place Border Missiles

NYT-Elaine Sciolino--

Syria defended its right to install anti-aircraft missiles along the Lebanese border and in the Bekaa region as a means to protect its estimated 30,000 ground forces stationed there. 'Would you stay in your house and not lock the door?' remarked a Foreign Ministry official. According to Syrian officials and Western military analysts, the importance of these missiles has been exaggerated by the Israelis. In their view, the missiles have a defensive capacity only and do not pose a threat to Israel. Meanwhile, in Damascus, for the first time in more than a year--air raid sirens went off in a pre-announced test of the civil defense systems. There was no interruption of business. Underground shelters, their entrances blocked by mud and debris, were unopened.

Shultz Says U.S. Should 'Raise the Cost' to Terrorists

NYT--Neil A. Lewis--

Further refusing comment on his recommendations to Reagan in the matter of Qaddafi, Secretary of State George Shultz has stated that terrorists must 'pay a price, not just an economic one. As to whether the next terrorist incident would be met with a firm military response, Shultz had no comment.

Shultz Links Syria to Attacks

ND--AP Report--

Shultz acknowledged reports of a Syrian-connection of the terrorists responsible for the airport massacres, but indicated that there were no plans to impose sanctions on Syria. According to Shultz, 'Syria's behaviour toward all these things is rather different than Libya'.

Letters to the Editor:

NYT--

Vatican Recognition and an Israel That Lives Up to Its Ideals

Norman Roth--Not every critic of Israel is an 'anti-Semite'.

George Emile Irani--The Vatican distinguishes between Judaism and Israel. Further, there are a number of reasons for the absence of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Israel.

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DN- Yelena Bonner checked into a Boston hospital for open-heart surgery. She did not speak with waiting reporters.

WSJ- Sellers- What's in a name or for that matter the spelling of a name. You may have been wondering why the name Qaddafi is spelled several different ways and which is the correct spelling. (you see this didn't happen only in the skira) The NYT and WP spell it Qaddafi. Time spells it Gaddafi. The WSJ spells it Qadhafi. Chicago Tribune and Philadelphia Inquirer and USA today spell it Khadafy. Since it is an Arabic name the confusion comes in translating it to english. The spelling is purely phonetic.

NYT- Goodman- Amos Oz was among the writers attending the 45th International PEN Congress. Sec. of State George Shultz has been invited to address the meeting. There is a continuing dispute over whether Shultz should have been invited.

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סגירות ישראל - וויטינגטון

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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קטי"ח. נירו יורק

13.1.86 1 מדרוך דובר מחמי"ד ליום 1

MR. KALB: Let me give you some idea, if I may begin with Deputy Secretary Whitehead's trip. Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead will be travelling to Canada and Europe to meet with senior host government officials on the threat posed by Libyan supported terrorism, and steps governments might take in response to that threat. Mr. Whitehead will depart on January 15 to visit Bonn, Paris, Ankara, Rome, the Hague, Athens --

W Hold on. Slow up.

MR. KALB: Ottawa, Brussels and London.

Q In that order? (Laughter.)

MR. KALB: That ought to make it rather complicated, so why don't we assume that he'll be starting, as he in fact will, with Ottawa, and then insofar as the rest of the order in precise itinerary fashion, I don't have that; I'm not in a position to be able to give that to you. The order is, to respond to John, Bonn, Paris, Ankara, Rome, the Hague, Athens, Ottawa, Brussels and London.

He plans to discuss Libyan support for international terrorism, including the most recent terrorist attacks in Rome and Vienna; consult on US economic sanctions against Libya, as announced by the President a week ago Tuesday, January 7th; and to encourage governments to take concrete steps in response to the threat posed by Libya and the international terrorist threat. And that really is about all I have. He will be meeting, as I've indicated, with the political leadership and those ministers most directly concerned with steps that might be taken to meet the Libyan threat.

Q Can I have a copy of that?

MR. KALB: No. I'm sorry, I can't make that. I've got it all marked up.

Handwritten notes in Hebrew at the bottom of the page, including the words "מס' מברק" and "מחזור".

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Q When did you say he leaves?

MR. KALB: He leaves on the 15th. That's Wednesday.

Q Will he be taking with him any evidence which has not been made public here?

MR. KALB: I don't have any details on that that I can share with you.

Q Another subject, Bernie. Do you have anything on the American ship which was boarded in the Persian Gulf?

MR. KALB: Yes, I do. Let me start with the specifics, as we understand, at the very top, in the details of the story, insofar as the information that has been made available to the United States. Okay, it's that the US merchant ship "President Taylor," belonging to the American President lines, was stopped and boarded by seven personnel -- two officers, one chief petty officer and four seamen -- from one Iranian navy vessel at about 1100 Gulf local time,

Sunday, January 13, in international waters just outside the Persian Gulf. That time out there corresponds roughly to about 2 a.m. our time here Sunday.

The President Taylor and its crew of approximately 40 personnel were released in less than two hours, and has proceeded to the United Arab Emirates port of Fujera on the Gulf of Oman. There were no injuries or loss of property in the incident. The President Taylor was carrying general cargo, including cotton -- nothing of a military nature.

That's the specific. Now, Jim?

Q Okay. What does the United States intend to do about it?

MR. KALB: Well, on that specific question, there is nothing I can say to you by way of any specifics, other than we are in fact evaluating our options. Now by way of a U.S. government reaction -- to amplify a bit, if I may -- Iran's practice of stopping neutral shipping in the Gulf has now been carried out for approximately five months and has involved stopping vessels from Kuwait, Italy, West German, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Poland and Japan, among others.

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The rules of naval warfare have traditionally accorded a belligerent certain rights to ascertain whether neutral shipping is being used to provide contraband to an opposing belligerent. We are continuing to assess the facts of this particular incident -- not all of which are yet known -- to determine whether the stop-and-search was appropriate under the circumstances.

Nevertheless, we consider the Iranian policy of stoping and searching neutral shipping in the Gulf region to be one of the significant negative consequences created by the Iran-Iraq war. The dangerous conflict between Iran and Iraq now continues to be because of Iran's refusal to participate in a negotiated solution. We have stated our concern about this incident because of the danger of misunderstandings, overstepping of rights and norms, and even violence which are inherent in all ship-search incidents.

The U.S. government repeats its call for Iran's to change its position regarding a solution to the conflict, and again calls for the earliest possible end to the war with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of both sides intact.

Let me try to help me on that, if I can.

Q Are you taking any steps to protect American ships in the future?

MR. KALB: Well, on that particular point, Jim, let me go back the calendar a bit to note that a special warning to mariners -- and that was Number 67 issued September 20th, '85 -- warns mariners to exercise extreme caution because of continued attacks by Iran and Iraq outside the military zones they have announced and because of Iran's stop-and-search practice. Attention to this warning on the part of

mariners was called in a special broadcast warning of January 2 this year.

Q (Off mike.)

MR. KALB: I'll have to get you which branch of the government issues that warning.

Q The United States --

MR. KALB: Yes.

Q Is this the first time that an American ship has been boarded in this manner?

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Q Has the captain of the ship been interviewed yet by American diplomats?

MR. KALB: On that particular point, Barry, what I've got is that there has been a preliminary telephonic exchange with the ship, and that Ambassador Lumsden to the U.A.E. is in route to the Port to interview the captain. That is expected to happen today. For all I know, it may already have happened, but I don't have any report here.

Q Any protest been filed with the Iranian government?

MR. KALB: I have nothing on that.

Q Bernie, you didn't include France in that list of countries.

MR. KALB: Did I not?

Q I don't think. Or did you?

MR. KALB: No, I did not.

Q Well, in The New York Times this morning in backgrounding other countries' difficulties, there is a statement that France, who is a major military supplier of Iraq, warned last November that it would use force to protect its ships.

MR. KALB: Well, I didn't exclude France. I think I ended that gazetteer, so to speak, with among others, without in any attempt suggesting I was exhausting the entire list.

Q I realize it, I was just trying to see if the situation paralleled. But still the question stands, does the United States believe that the French warning is a way to go at this?

MR. KALB: I don't want to make a judgment on the French warning, but I think whatever I might have to say by way of a replay was to Barbara's questions, and I'm not going to get involved in speculation and I would refer you to the Pentagon address. Ralph?

Q Bernie, in the past the State Department has been vocal about the general principle of freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf. Does the fact that this incident took place outside the Persian Gulf have some effect on the -- did that mitigate your use or reference to freedom of navigation in connection with this incident?

MR. KALB: No, I don't know with certainty whether I am following you all the way. Insofar as the freedom of navigation point that you are alluding to, I think I have now possibly twice isolated the central paragraph and that is about where I have to leave it.

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MR. KALB: We'll get that for you exactly. John?

Q The point has been made in the wake of this incident that the U.S. Coast Guard and our naval vessels have boarded ships in the Caribbean in pursuit in narcotics traffic. Can you give us the legal justification for how we do that since that is not war situation?

MR. KALB: Alright, let me take a look at that and see what's possible. It just occurs to me that if my recollection of only an hour or two is correct, Secretary Weinberger did a breakfast this morning and it is my understanding, although I have not seen the transcript or any headlines out of it, that a variety of the questions that you are posing to me now will in fact posed to the Secretary, and I would imagine he would be in a much stronger position than I to address some of these questions. Just a moment.

Q Bernie, the President said a few months ago --

MR. KALB: Where are we? What subject? What country?

Q Same subject.

MR. KALB: Same subject. What year?

Q That the United States would not allow the Straights of Hormuz to be closed by Iran. Do you see this as a bad omen or a signal by Iran that they want to escalate the situation to the point of closing the Straights of Hormuz?

MR. KALB: I'm not going to get involved in any speculation. I think somewhere along the line I made the point of what is involved in this. We have stated our concern about the incident because of the danger of misunderstanding and even violence which are inherent in all ship and search incidents. And I'm going to have to let it stand at that.

Q You have no explanation so far since this happened from the Iranians through any parties --

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MR. KALB: What I have is what I've said, and I don't have anything beyond that. I answered Barry's question about direct communication with the captain, and that's where it stands, as I know it as of now.

Q You're not asserting that any of those dangers that you specified occurred in this case?

MR. KALB: No, no. Not at all. I made the point that there was no injury, no loss of property in the incident. So I take it back to that specific.

Q (inaudible) that President Reagan always asserted for the freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf. Does this incident infringe on this freedom or not? I mean, can you be clear on this?

MR. KALB: I'm saying it was in international waters, and I'm going to repeat that again and again, as you've heard me say.

Q Oman is international waters?

MR. KALB: International waters, yes. Just outside the Persian Gulf. I don't have the latitude and longitude, but I have it in a more general way.

Q Is there a material difference between a French ship carrying munitions for one of the belligerents and therefore is something that might need to be armed, since its cargo could be seized, and a neutral ship such as that of the United States carrying cotton under the doctrine of free ship-free goods, which would not require any sort of military escort -- since we recognize the right?

MR. KALB: It may be a question that the legal department of the State Department should be answering.

Q It was this morning. They referred it to you.

MR. KALB: They referred it to me?

Q Yes.

MR. KALB: I am familiar with that strategy. Why don't I take a crack and see what's possible?

Q Refer us to the Pentagon.

MR. KALB: Wait a minute. Barry had a suggestion.

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Q We weren't trying to ---

MR. KALB: Yes, I understand and let me take -- I don't want to legislate law on the spot.

Q Just so long as you are bouncing back to the legal department, could you tell us or could someone find out for us whether American-registered ships are permitted to carry war materiel to either of the belligerents in this war, or if there is a prohibition?

MR. KALB: Okay. We'll put that in our anthology and see what happens.

Q Has there been a consultation or have you been approached by any of the Arabian Gulf states after this incident?

MR. KALB: I have nothing on that.

Q What are some of the concrete steps Mr. White has suggested to you? Can you run down them?

MR. KALB: No. I don't think we have, in fact, been engaged in offering definitions of concrete steps. So I'm going to have to let it stand as is. John?

Q Do you know anything about a new anti-terrorism directive that President Reagan is supposed to be signing today?

MR. KALB: No. Did you try the White House?

Q Yes. The White House says he's signing it.

MR. KALB: Why are you taking it up with me?

Q Well, the question I have which you might want to take is that the directive gives the National Security Council an enhanced role, leadership role in coordinating intelligence.

MR. KALB: I have nothing on that, John.

Q Can you take the question about whether ---

MR. KALB: Nope, I'm going to pass on that invitation. Barry?

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Q Bernie, Abu Nidal is quoted in an interview that was broadcast in Vienna today as claiming responsibility for the attacks in Vienna and Rome and praising Gaddafi as an upright fellow who has been a great help. Do you have any response?

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

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MR. KALB: My responses, I think, are predictable, and you don't have to hear them from me.

Q Do you have any comment on the Israeli cabinet approval for arbitration for solving the Taba problem?

MR. KALB: Well, obviously we would welcome anything that moves that issue toward a solution. And let me just add that we see it as an important step in the Israeli-Egyptian relationship, and that the United States remains ready to assist as both sides work to bring the Taba issue to a mutually satisfactory resolution.

Q Bernie, do you have anything to clarify about Syria's role or position on terrorism acts in Europe? And what are the constructive things that you have been working with the Syrians in the Middle East?

MR. KALB: Let me answer that question in a kind of a broad way and begin by talking about our focus being primarily on Libya, because Libya is the leading supporter of Abu Nidal and has supported other recent attacks including the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner in which Americans were singled out for assassination. You have read the background paper on Abu Nidal. Insofar as Syria is concerned, I think you have seen the reference made by the Secretary yesterday. Let me add that we are not currently planning additional steps against Syria. Our primary aim is to induce Syria to refrain from supporting terrorism and to that end we have placed Syria on the terrorism list. Just a second, please.

At the same time, we are seeking through diplomatic means, both directly and through friendly third parties, to convince Syria that supporting terrorism is not in its interests. The Syrian government is well aware of our concern over its support for terrorism, particularly the presence in Syria and the Bekaa Valley of Abu Nidal facilities and personnel. We are hoping to convince Syria to expel the Abu Nidal group entirely.

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Q What kind of means are you pursuing to convince the Syrians?

MR. KALB: I'm going to have to leave it as I have just read it to you. I cannot --

Q -- constructive things that you have been working with Syria in the Middle East? The Secretary said something in his news conference that we are working on constructive things with Syria in the Middle East such as --

MR. KALB: Well, I've read you now about efforts to cut down on any spreading of terrorism and I think there have been activities that you are familiar with that go back to the TWA affair of the U.S. Feelings about Syria's role.

That's all I have to say on that. Just a minute.

Q From the Bekaa Valley or closing of his office near the U.S. Embassy in Damascus?

MR. KALB: I'll have to let it stand that we believe that Syria should rid itself of Abu Nidal, and I have given you where the U.S. believes their location is.

Q So the U.S. holds Syria responsible for the activities of the terrorists in the Bekaa Valley?

MR. KALB: Your interpretation is your own. I have said what I have to say on that.

Q Does the U.S. hold Syria responsible for those camps?

MR. KALB: I have said what I am going to say about it at this particular point and any prodding on your point will simply produce the same reply. Ralph?

Q Bernie, Italy is reported on the Fihia (?) to have issued an international warrant for Abu Abbas, whom you remember the U.S. requested that they hold on to at the time they had him?

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Do you have any comment on that move by Italy now to ---

MR. KALB: Well, I think that we have said on more than one occasion that we would like to see Abu Abbas brought to justice, and one cannot say that too strongly.

Q On the Syrian issue, have you had any response at all from the Syrians within the last few days or the last week to indicate that they are willing to go along with some of your requests?

MR. KALB: That draws me into diplomatic discussions, and I have nothing on that.

Q Do you have any leverage on the Syrians to convince them? I mean, you said you are trying to convince. What leverage do you have on the Syrians?

MR. KALB: I don't care to speculate on that question.

Q Can we get a copy of that?

MR. KALB: I don't think I can let you have that because I've got it sort of scattered around on a couple of pages.

Q What is the administration's current thinking on where the terrorists who stages the Rome and Vienna airport attacks were trained?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything to add beyond what you have heard. I have nothing new on that.

Q Do you have anything on last-minute instructions Shultz gave the American negotiating team heading for Geneva at the tail end of last week?

MR. KALB: Certainly, but I don't have it for you. No, I have nothing to give you by way of any specific instructions.

Q Does the State Department have any advisories for American travelers who would be -- possibility of other terrorist actions being taken by -- in northern European countries at all?

MR. KALB: Nothing beyond the usual caution. But if you're asking me whether there is any entertaining of issuing travel advisories, in the formal sense of saying such-and-such is a bad place, et cetera, I have nothing on that. Barbara?

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Q Quick question. Has there been any date set for a new Shultz-Schevardnadze meeting?

MR. KALB: Date for a new Shultz-Schevardnadze? I'm unaware of a date being fixed. Simone?

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NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

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Q Is economic aid one of the means the U.S. is using to convince Syria to expel Lebanese army from ---

MR. KALB: You tried several times before, and I regret that I couldn't satisfy you.

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טגירות ישראל - דושינגטון

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שגי' סל'י

סיוע לשתי"א 1987

רצ"ב מאמר מהשבועון AVIATION WEEK (6.1.86) עם פירוט המספרים שבכוונת הנשיא להציע בהצעת התקציב שעליו להגיש ב-2.1. לדברי מקור בוועדת החוץ של הסנאט, יש אישורים שמספרים אלה היו נכונים ליום פירסום השבועון (יום ה' שעבר) אך אין בטחון שהם יהיו המספרים הסופיים. תשומת הלב להתייחסויות הרבות לישראל, לרבות פרשת פולארד.

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Reagan to Request \$1-Billion Increase In 1987 Security Assistance Program

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By James K. Gordon

Washington—The Reagan Administration will ask Congress to authorize a \$10.736-billion Fiscal 1987 security assistance program, an increase of \$1 billion over the Fiscal 1986 program appropriation in the continuing resolution passed last month (AW&T Dec. 23, 1985, p. 21).

The request will include a \$471-million increase in foreign military sales (FMS) loan funds, \$214.5 million more for military assistance program (MAP) grants and \$378 million more for economic support funds (ESF). The totals will be subject to cuts because of the effects of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduc-

tion amendment. The Fiscal 1987 program will give \$8.88 billion in grant aid and concessional loans to avoid worsening the debt burdens of recipient countries. Administration officials are seeking to use fewer loans and more grants to aid many recipient countries.

- The proposal includes:
- \$3.1 billion in forgiven FMS credits for Israel and Egypt.
 - \$1.632 billion in Treasury-rate FMS loan credits.
 - \$929 million in concessional-rate FMS loan credits.
 - \$996.45 million in military assistance program grants.
 - \$3.749 billion in grant economic sup-

port funds and \$329 million in ESF loans.

Support for the Middle East peace process will continue to dominate security assistance programs in Fiscal 1987. Israel will receive \$3 billion in grant aid, including \$1.8 billion in forgiven FMS credits and \$1.2 billion in economic support funds. Egypt is to receive \$1.3 billion in forgiven FMS loans and \$815 million in ESF grants.

Second Priority

The Administration's second priority will be support for allies that provide base and operating rights for U. S. forces overseas, with \$2.2 billion allocated for five such recipients:

- Turkey will receive a total of \$1 billion, including \$455 million in concessional-rate FMS loans, \$165 million in Treasury-rate FMS loans, \$230 million in MAP funds, \$80 million in grant ESF and \$70 million in ESF loans.
- Greece will be allocated \$500 million in Treasury-rate FMS credits.
- Spain is projected to receive \$400 million in Treasury-rate FMS loans and \$12 million in grant ESF.
- Portugal is scheduled for a total of \$225 million in aid, including \$75 million in MAP grants, \$80 million in ESF grants, \$45 million in concessional-rate FMS credits and \$25 million in Treasury-rate FMS loans.
- Oman is to receive \$60 million in FMS Treasury-rate loans, \$15 million in ESF loans and a \$5-million ESF grant.

Additional Support

Another \$875 million is intended to bolster the security and defense capabilities of nations bordering conflicts around the world, including:

- \$590 million for Pakistan. The total includes \$170 million in concessional-rate FMS loans, \$170 million in Treasury-rate FMS credits, \$82 million in ESF loans and a \$168-million ESF grant.
- \$175 million in Treasury-rate FMS credits for South Korea.
- \$110 million for Thailand. The aid includes \$55 million in concessional FMS credits, \$45 million in Treasury-rate FMS loans and \$5 million each in MAP and ESF grants.

The Administration plans to seek an extra \$90 million in forgiven FMS credits for Israel as part of a pending commitment to that country (AW&T Dec. 23, 1985, p. 13). Under the commitment, the U. S. would seek the increase in exchange for Israeli concessions on the way U. S. military assistance programs are applied to Israel, according to Administration of-

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officials. The \$90 million would be in addition to the \$1.8 billion in the two-year foreign aid authorization act passed last year (AW&ST Aug. 5, 1985, p. 30).

Israeli officials requested total Fiscal 1987 aid of \$3.5 billion, but U. S. officials rejected the figure as unreasonable.

As part of the commitment, U. S. officials agreed to Administration support for a \$50-million increase in the amount of U. S. military aid Israel is allowed to spend in Israel rather than in the U. S.

In exchange for the increased U. S. aid, Israel will be expected to agree to the Administration's proposed aid level, agree not to seek U. S. waiver of payments for nonrecurring costs incurred by the U. S. Defense Dept. in the development of items purchased by Israel and, at the end of Fiscal 1987, stop requiring offsetting purchase contracts against its U. S.-funded procurement in the U. S.

Required Offsets

Until 1984, the U. S. allowed Israel to require offsets on up to 15% of its procurement funded by U. S. security assistance as an incentive to develop Israel's commercial exports. As a result of negotiations, Israel's directed offsets against FMS procurements were capped beginning in Fiscal 1985 at \$200 million rather than stated as a percentage. The directed offsets were set to decline further to \$150 million in Fiscal 1986 and 1987.

U. S. officials led by Under Secretary of State William S. Schneider, Jr., discussed the arrangement in the July meeting of a joint U. S.-Israel security assistance planning group, but differences between Administration officials have prevented clearance of a letter to the Israeli Ministry of Defense director general. The letter to army Maj. Gen. Menachem Meron, ret., would state the U. S. understanding of the talks.

The Administration objective in the talks was to bring the growing security assistance program for Israel into line with the Administration's worldwide security assistance program, a State Dept. official said. Security assistance program officials consider the Israeli concurrence in the Administration's proposed aid level to be important in countering congressional willingness to vote Israel increased aid over an Administration request.

Administration policy remains firmly committed to support for Israel, officials said. Most officials are generally agreed, however, on the need to ease the effects of giving large amounts of aid to Israel on security assistance for other nations and on the need to preserve public and con-

gressional support for security assistance in general, especially given the pressure of deficit reduction measures on federal budgets.

Some officials at the White House and in the departments of State, Treasury and Defense have begun to express concern about defending the aid budget in the context of increasing Israeli willingness to pursue Israel's interests without regard for U. S. interests. Recent strains on the U. S.-Israel relationship mentioned by Administration officials include:

- The inability of the Israeli govern-

ment to overcome domestic political opposition and support President Reagan's effort to bring Jordan into the peace process.

- Israel's air attack against Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Tunisia.

- The apparent use of U. S. intelligence analyst Jonathan J. Pollard to obtain U. S. secrets. Some U. S. officials have criticized Israeli comments that the U. S. does not take the matter seriously because the U. S. has tried to avoid linking the Pollard case to other bilateral issues. □

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נשק לירדן ולסעודיה

לידיעתכם (ולמען הסדר הטוב) רצ"ב ראיון בין כתב [UPI] ומנהיג הרוב בוב דול ששוגר ע"י הסוכנות אתמול (12). כפי שתראו, דול סבור שיש לדחות מכירות אלה עד קבלת ראיות מוחשיות המעידות על התקדמות בשיחות שלום. כזכור, בדיון בסנט ^(2,10) ביום קבלת ההחלטה לדחות את הטפול בבקשת הממשל למכור נשק לירדן, העיר דול שייחכן ויווצר צורך לדחייה נוספת של 60 או 90 יום לאחר הראשון במרץ.

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Disposition:

Dole: Peace talks first, arms deals later

By STEVE GERSTEL

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Senate Republican leader Robert Dole says congressional showdowns on U.S. arms sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia should be postponed until there is "solid evidence" of progress in Middle East peace talks.

Dole, in an interview with United Press International, said it would be better to put off congressional action because "there is no way" the sale could be approved now.

There are not enough votes, he said, so, "It's not in the cards."

Dole was asked in the Saturday interview about the sale of arms to Jordan, which was submitted to Congress last fall and on which a vote was put off until March.

The Kansas Republican said his assessment applied as well to a proposed \$1.1 billion sale to Saudi Arabia that the administration is expected to send to Capitol Hill after Congress reconvenes Jan. 21.

"I can't see much difference off the top of my head," he said.

Dole said the three major issues in the second half of the 99th Congress will be efforts to fashion a budget with cuts of \$50 million to \$60 billion to satisfy the new Gramm-Rudman balanced-budget law, a tax reform bill and trade legislation.

"Those are the three big items — and the elections," Dole said, predicting that the off-year political contests will lead to "pressure
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and posturing" in both parties.

Dole conceded that Gramm-Rudman posed a "big problem" but urged Congress to give it a chance to work.

"If it doesn't work, it doesn't work," he said. "But let's not bury it before we have an opportunity to see what happens."

He said tax reform, which the House approved last year, was "do-able" if the process in the Senate becomes partisan and fragmented. "It will be a long, hot summer."

Dole said Congress, in writing a trade bill, should "not fall into the traps of protectionism or free trade, either one" but write a bill that requires more aggressive action by the administration and provides foreign access to U.S. markets in exchange for entrance of American goods into competitive markets.

The Jordan arms sale and the proposal on the purchase by Saudi Arabia could be among the first foreign policy issues to face Congress this year and they come at time of stiffening resistance to military aid for Arab states — heightened by alleged Libyan involvement in the Dec. 27 attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports.

A resolution of disapproval of the Saudi arms sale has already collected 58 signatures, assistant Senate Democratic leader Alan Cranston said.

Dole said he has not received word on the administration's intentions on the Jordan but said it would be prudent to "delay it
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unless there is really some fairly solid evidence they're getting somewhere" in the Middle East peace process.

He said such progress would have to include a framework for meetings among Jordan, Syria and Israel and some ways to reflect the views of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"There is no way, unless you get some evidence that something is happening," Dole said. "Maybe the best way to do it — rather than to find some way to postpone it."

"I don't think we should dump on (Jordan's King) Hussein," Dole said. "I know he would like to have it approved but it's not in the cards."



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CBS' FACE THE NATION

WITH HOST: LESLEY STAHL

SUNDAY, JANUARY 12, 1986

GUESTS: LIBYAN FOREIGN MINISTER ALI TREIKI
SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ
CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER, SR. ED., NEW REPUBLIC

MS. STAHL: We spoke this morning with Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Treiki and asked him how severely the US economic sanctions will hurt Libya's economy.

MR. TREIKI: I think the measures taken by the United States, they are not new ones. Already I think I can say there not even -- the volume of trade existing between our countries is very minimum and very limited and I don't think that it will affect the -- (inaudible) -- seriously. The United States have started this policy of restrictions and embargo against our country since years and years and I don't think that has affected us and will not affect us. But I think the victim will be the United States itself.

MS. STAHL: Do you honestly think it hasn't affected you? Your economy has certainly not been in wonderful shape and it's been deteriorating since our original sanctions.

MR. TREIKI: I can assure you our economy is combatting with other -- (inaudible) -- oil-producing countries one of the best. I don't think that our economy will suffer. But I think this will give a bad image to the United States and a mistrust. I think other Arab oil countries, they told, even in my meeting with them, that they are worried. (Inaudible.) If tomorrow, there is a war in the Middle East, do you think that any of those Arab countries they have money now there or invest any money, that we'll have confidence on your system, and they have to think now about twice whether to withdraw their money from the United States. Otherwise they will have to face that same -- what Iran and Libya and other countries will face.

MS. STAHL: Do you think they will start withdrawing their money now?

MR. TREIKI: I'm sure they will do it, because they will think twice. I think -- (inaudible) -- a new policy followed by the United States administration is very dangerous against the whole economic international system.

MS. STAHL: You always seemed to have a softer, more conciliatory tone when you speak than Mr. Qaddafi who has issued several threats against the United States. If we take action, he'll send suicide squads out and a top official in his government yesterday threatened that if the United States took military action, your country would try to assassinate President.

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MR. TREIKI: I think no way they say that. I think the leaders and Qaddafi himself never say this and this is not our tradition and our custom to do such -- (inaudible) -- things. I think the problem is that we are a small nation. We would like to be free. We would

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like to be non-aligned and independent (?) and they are such a big power, the United States, they would like to impose conditions on us. They started provoking us. I think since years and years now, we are facing such problems inspite of our good willingness to have a dialogue with them and inspite of our willingness to discuss with them, they are always objecting (?). They would like to use that as a scapegoat. And I think we are a small nation but in case if we are aggressive, I think you understand me very well, that we have to defend ourselves. We are not now sending our fleets to terrorize the United States. It is the United States who is terrorizing us, by economic sanctions, by sending their fleets, by shooting our planes and I think you should understand our position very clear.

MS. STAHL: The Foreign Minister of Libya.

INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ

Joining us today here in Washington is Secretary of State George Shultz.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Good morning.

MS. STAHL: Good morning, Mr. Shultz. Thank you for being with us.

There are reports now that investigators in Europe believe that the terrorists who perpetrated the bombings in Rome and Vienna did not come from training camps in Libya, but came from camps in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley and then came through Syria into Europe. Are there second thoughts within our government about just exactly how much Libya is to blame for this latest terrorist act?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: No, Libya is clearly supporting terrorism in general. Libya has provided financial support, we know that, particularly the Abu Nidal group, which is the group that perpetrated this last catastrophe. The passports being carried by some of those

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who were engaged with passports that the Libyans confiscated from some Tunisians. So they had to come from Libya. Now that doesn't mean that everything that was done was connected with Libya. But surely there is a very definite Libyan connection with this and a whole pattern of terrorist activity. That's why we're concentrating on Libya.

MS. STAHL: Now what about Syrian involvement? Just how much is that government responsible?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Syria's picture is a rather different one. I would remind you that Syria has long been on our terrorist list, but Syria's behavior toward all of these things is rather different from Libya's.

MS. STAHL: In what sense? How is it different?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: In their public attitudes and, beyond that, of course, we are working with Syria on a number of fronts in a constructive way.

MS. STAHL: There are people who find it peculiar, though, that if there is some evidence linking Syria, why isn't our government willing to speak out? Are we afraid for the lives of our hostages in Lebanon? Is that part of this?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: We have spoken out. And as I said, Syria is on the terrorist list of a few countries that we feel are doing more to support terrorism than they should.

MS. STAHL: Mr. Oakley, who is the head of the terrorism task force within the State Department --

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Yes, they're doing an outstanding job.

MS. STAHL: -- has said that it is possible that you could impose the same kind of sanctions against Syria as you did against Libya. Is that a serious possibility in this situation?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: There's no plan or thought about that. Of course, anything is possible, but it depends not on us -- it depends on what other countries do, and we believe -- I hope that Syria will not do things that will make that necessary, and my guess is they won't.

MS. STAHL: Have you ruled out any link in this case -- in this specific case? What about the fact that they may have in this latest incident?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Been in the Bacaw (?) Valley and gone through Damascus, and to what extent, of course, that involved the Syrian authorities, we're not able to say.

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MS. STAHL: You're not able to say -- which, of course, raises a question about our whole intelligence capability. In all of these acts of terrorism, there is deep concern that we have not been able to pinpoint exactly who these groups are, where they are, where Mr. Abu Nidal is at any one moment. What is our government doing to improve our intelligence capability in the Middle East?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Of course it's true we don't know everything, but we know a lot, and we know more than we used to, and our capability has been improving -- not only our capability, but the capability of others around the world and our ability to interact with them in a determined and constructive way. The President mentioned at his news conference last Tuesday that there have been in the last 14 months 126 terrorist acts that didn't happen. Why? Because of our intelligence and the intelligence of others and our collaborative patterns. So I agree with you that we need to do more -- a lot more -- but at the same time, we shouldn't get that helpless feeling that we don't know anything that's going on and we can't do anything about it. We can and we have, and we need to do a lot more.

MS. STAHL: But you never -- you've threatened to strike back constantly, which because you do so much and never do strike back, are beginning to leave an impression of empty threats, crying wolf, and this apparently is for a lack of good intelligence to be able to pinpoint exactly where the terrorists are. Isn't that true?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: This is an attack in the Vienna and Rome airports that happened, so it wasn't possible to interdict it and stop it. But I told you of 126 times when it didn't happen.

MS. STAHL: I'm talking about retaliation.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: So there is progress.

MS. STAHL: What about retaliation, though? If you can't pinpoint where these people are being trained, where they come from, where they go back to, where the people who masterminded it are, isn't that evidence of poor intelligence work?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: We want to know more, obviously, and my opinion is that we need to raise the cost to those who perpetrate terrorist acts by making them pay a price -- not just an economic price -- so they'll have to think more carefully about it. We also, obviously, have to think about other consequences to others who may be innocent victims in case of any military action.

MS. STAHL: When President Reagan spoke to European journalists earlier this week, he left an impression that the reason the Americans were withdrawn from Libya was because he wanted to clear the decks for a military strike. Is he trying to leave that impression, that either a military strike is coming, or that the very next incident will definitely provoke a strong military response from this government?

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SECRETARY SHULTZ: We have -- the President has said, and he has instructed me and others -- that we will have nothing whatever to say about what we may or may not have in mind.

MS. STAHL: Well he left that impression.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I will have nothing to say.

MS. STAHL: We're going to take a short break, but let me ask you before we do, you are sending the number two man at the State Department, Mr. Whitehead, to Europe to urge our allies to join us in our economic sanctions. My question is, they've already said no, they've publicly said no, they've rejected us. Why are we going back in again to face almost certain rejection all over again and leave an impression in the world that we are almost totally isolated in this situation?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I think the picture that you just painted is not right. I believe that people are more and more conscious of the terrorist threat, not only in this country, but in Europe and elsewhere in the world. There is really no argument about Libya and Gaddafi's involvement in it. Nobody's arguing that they're not involved. They may argue particulars in this case, as you did, but you didn't even argue that Gaddafi and Libya -- are they involved in terrorism.

MS. STAHL: I didn't argue at all, sir.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Everybody knows that. That has become

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more and more apparent to people. And I think that we have taken a position that the right thing to do is to disengage from them entirely, and we are doing it. And we are pointing out to others what is going on and the consequences. They can see, after all, these acts take place much more in Europe than they do here.

MS. STAHL: Mr. Shultz. . .

SECRETARY SHULTZ: So we will go around and we will highlight this to people, and people have been responding. I think the Canadian response was an interesting one, the Italian decision to stop selling arms is an interesting one. So I don't think it is a snap of the fingers type thing, it is a consciousness raising and long-term effort that we're involved in.

MS. STAHL: Mr. Shultz, let's take a short break and come back and discuss the allies some more. We'll be right back.

(Commercial Messages)

MS. STAHL: We're talking with Secretary of State, George Shultz. Mr. Shultz, there are those who believe that this whole spate of terrorist acts going on right now are designed to subvert the peace process in the Middle East. And that the aim, in fact, is to get us, the United States, involved in a military action in the Middle East, that will then destroy the peace process. And that's what the goal is. And that it would be wise for us never to take military action because then we would be playing into the hands of the terrorists in the end anyway. What's your response?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I think you're absolutely right, or those you are quoting are right. That the people who are perpetrating the terrorism are opposed to peace. Peace means that the countries in the Middle East need to sit down with Israel and make peace, and it's very interesting that what happens when a Sadat comes forward, what happens when King Hussein does the very constructive and bold things that he's done. Immediately, the people who say they are worried about the Palestinian cause try to murder those people or terrorize the Jordanian Airlines and things of that kind. So they are not for peace. They are not really for the Palestinian cause.

MS. STAHL: But my questions. . .

SECRETARY SHULTZ: The Palestinians need a better break, they have gotten a raw deal.

MS. STAHL: But Mr. Secretary. . .

SECRETARY SHULTZ: And they need a peace process, and you are not going to get it through this violence.

MS. STAHL: But my question to you was really about the retaliation in a military fashion by the United States, which we have been told time and again you favored, and that you are the major supporter of going in and fighting back in this particular case. And ~~my question is, wouldn't we then really be playing into the hands of~~ these people who want to subvert the peace process?

SECRETARY SHULTZ
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SECRETARY SHULTZ: I think when you put down somebody like Gaddafi and the Libyan support for terrorism, you are raising, not lowering, the chances for peace.

MS. STAHL: Even though it's what they appear to want? They want us. . .

SECRETARY SHULTZ: What they want is to destroy chances for peace. They are not for peace, they are not for a peace process in the Middle East, they are against it. And it's an irony that they put themselves forward as advocating the Palestinian cause, because what they're doing is directly opposed to anything constructive for that cause.

MS. STAHL: What is the Soviet role in all of this, in your opinion? Where do they stand? Who are they supporting? What do they want?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well the Soviets--you'll have to ask them their question. . .

MS. STAHL: Well can't you give us your analysis? You're our Secretary of State.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: . . . the questions they want. They are supporting Syria, they are sending weapons to Libya, they have made many statements in connection with this latest series of events that I regard as very unhelpful. They have tried to portray us as parlaying this into a major confrontation--

MS. STAHL: Have we been in touch with them?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: When we have to recognize that the immediate cause of all this is not something we did, but terrorism in the Vienna and Rome airports. We have to keep our eye on what really this is about.

MS. STAHL: Has the President been in touch with Mr. Gorbachev over this, and what--

SECRETARY SHULTZ: The Soviets know full well our point of view.

MS. STAHL: But what has their response been? Do you feel that they are making the situation worse at this point, or not?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well, you can read their response in the papers.

MS. STAHL: Mr. Treiki, the foreign minister, says that Arab countries are going to start taking money out of American banks because of the freezing of the Libyan assets. Is there any evidence of that? Have we been in touch with these Arab countries to discourage it? What is that situation?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: ~~There is no evidence of that. And any step to affect in any way assets of the country here is taken with great~~

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great deep reluctance. Now notice what was done was to freeze these assets, not to confiscate them, freeze them. While they're frozen, they accumulate interest, that image is possible. And they're there as a kind of insurance policy against what may be done with American assets in Libya.

MS. STAHL: Are we supporting the opposition groups to Mr. Qadaffi? Are we giving them money and any other kind of support?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I don't make any comments on things like that at all, except to say that obviously, we think the Qadaffi regime is doing very bad things from everybody's point of view, from ours, from the Europeans, from the other Arabs' point of view, from the standpoint of the Palestinians, and he ought to stop or get out of the way.

MS. STAHL: Would you be encouraging, would you like to encourage some group to go in and overthrow his regime?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: This is not a subject that I am commenting on at all. But I am just saying what I think of his regime.

MS. STAHL: It's been reported as you well know, that we are.

SECRETARY SHULTZ: Well I don't comment on everything that's reported.

MS. STAHL: Mr. Secretary, we have run out of time but I must ask you a final question. The former national security advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, believes that you are running for president. Are you running for president? Would you like to be president of the United States?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I am not running for president.

MS. STAHL: Would you like to be president of the United States?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: I have been very close to several presidents, and I know what a tough job they have. They're welcome to it. I have enough to do right now myself.

MS. STAHL: There's another report that you would like to be president of the World Bank. Are you planning to leave your job at the State Department any time soon?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: No, I have no such plan.

MS. STAHL: Mr. Secretary, thank you very much for being our guest this morning. We will be back.

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DISCUSSION WITH CHARLES KRAUTHAMMER,
 SR. EDITOR, THE NEW REPUBLIC MAGAZINE

Joining us now, Charles Krauthammer, a senior editor with the New Republic Magazine. Mr. Krauthammer, you heard the Secretary of State say that we are going to continue to try and persuade our allies to join us in our economic sanctions against Libya. Do you have any thought that they might come around if we just keep hammering away at this?

MR. KRAUTHAMMER: I think that there's no hope whatsoever that they're going to come around. I think it was obvious at the beginning and it's even more obvious now. The Europeans have economic interests, if you like, with Libya and they've made very clear that those interests are more important than anything else. Now what do you think the Soviets are reading into all of this in terms of the United States and the alliance in general? Do you think they're believing that it's all falling apart for us?

MR. KRAUTHAMMER: The purpose of the alliance is as a bulwark against the Soviet Union. The major purpose of NATO is not to fight the terror. It's clear that when it comes to issues which are not intrinsic to Europe, like battling terror, the alliance has not been of any use. I think in this particular case, it's quite interesting how the Europeans have handled it. They claim that they, on the one hand, have economic interests, but on the other hand, their own civilians are being attacked in airports and other foreign tourists are being attacked. The amount of trade that Europe has with Libya is miniscule in terms of the European economy, but is very significant in terms of the Libyan economy.

And yet the Europeans have made a choice that rather than undermine the economy of Libya, which they could if they acted together, they would rather preserve the marginal economic gains of maintaining their trade which I think is highly unfortunate.

MS. STAHL: Do you think that our government should go in there and really pressure them or just ignore them?

MR. KRAUTHAMMER: Well, I think the President has done the right thing, which is to order our own people out of Libya to make it obvious that if there is a second attack of any sort, we'll be in a position to launch a military strike, if necessary. And secondly, to tell these Europeans that we think it's time to get serious. I think there are other steps that we could take. We could, for example issue a travel advisory to any European country where Americans have been attacked and where Libyan embassies remain open. I think that would put a lot of pressure on the Europeans.

MS. STAHL: But do you see some sort of ambiguity in our messages that we send out? We're so focused on Libya, but we don't seem to be willing to include Syria where there is some kind of evidence that at least these people were trained on their soil.

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MR. KRAUTHAMMER: Well, I think it's quite interesting what the Secretary of State had to say. It's obvious that the reason why we aren't doing anything in relation to Syria is the fact that there are Americans being held hostage in Lebanon which is now under Syrian tutelage. I think it's unfortunate and it shows how when we are in a position where hostages are taken, as we would be in Libya, we would be in a position where we cannot act.

MS. STAHL: Mr. Krauthammer, sorry, we've run out of time. Thank you. That is our broadcast. I'm Lesley Stahl. Have a good week.

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ראש הממשלה
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem

January 12, 1986

Dear Mr. Vice President,

I was pleased to receive your letter and your reaffirmation of our contribution to the work of the Task Force.

Recent developments have served to emphasize the indispensability of international cooperation in combatting terrorism as well as the unsatisfactory state of such cooperation to date.

For this reason I value all the more the intensification of bilateral cooperation between our two countries and have instructed my Advisor on combatting terrorism, Mr. Amiram Nir, to be available for further consultation at any time.

I take this opportunity also of reaffirming to you and to President Reagan our firm support for your recently announced measures vis-a-vis Libya and my sincere hope that other states will join in these efforts.

We welcome the steady and fruitful exchange of information, ideas and expertise, and hope that without further costly delay the world community will come to realize the importance of such multilateral cooperation in dealing with this menace.

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

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NEWS SUMMARY
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SUN., JAN. 12, 1986

PRESS RELEASES

ISRAELI POLICEMAN SLAIN IN WEST BANK/NABLUS ATTACK RESEMBLES SEVERAL IN ARAB TOWNS LAST SUMMER

Was. Post, Claiborne: An Israeli border policeman was shot to death and another wounded Arab gunmen today in the center of the West Bank city of Nablus. The killing bore striking similarities to a wave of hit-and-run attacks on Israeli soldiers and civilians last summer in crowded markets of Arab towns and cities. The attacks led to a security clampdown in the occupied territory. Today's shootings also underscored the danger to increasing numbers of Israelis who regularly visit West Bank Arab markets on Saturdays looking for bargains. The Israeli Army command said tonight that Cpl. Jamil Sares, 46, a Druze member of the paramilitary border police since 1967, was gunned down outside a clothing store in Nablus' main commercial street while shopping with his wife and children. Sares, who was off duty but in uniform and carrying a weapon, was shot as he ran out of the store after another border policeman was shot while walking a beat on the street just outside the shop. The second policeman, who was not identified, was taken to a Tel Aviv hospital. An Army spokesman said that four Arab passers-by were wounded in the gunfire. They said that neither of the policemen had a chance to fire back at their attackers, who disappeared in the crowd. Around-the-clock curfew was imposed on Nablus, as Army patrols began conducting house-to-house searches. Authorities said a number of Arabs were arrested for questioning.

SOVIET PHONE EAVESDROPPING MAY AID LIBYA, SENATOR SAYS

Wash. Post, UPI: Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.), warning of a Soviet-Libyan connection, said yesterday that the US must act to thwart "a massive microwave invasion of our telephone system" by the Soviets. Moynihan, in the Democratic response to Pres. Reagan's weekly radio address, said the US cannot win a war against terrorism - "most especially state-sponsored terrorism such as that of Libya under Muammar Qaddafi" - as long as the Soviets can "know our plans" and pass them to Libya. Telephone calls, which used to be transmitted through land lines, now are sent mostly by microwave and the Soviets are listening in "on a massive scale here" from their new embassy on Mount Alto, the third-highest hill in the capital, he said. It is time the American people were more openly told that in this regard we are in trouble and right here in Washington," said Moynihan, a member of the Select Committee on Intelligence.

LEBANESE FEAR UNIFIL PULLOUT/MANDATE OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE SET TO EXPIRE IN APRIL

Wash. Post, Claiborn: The women and children brought bunches of bright red flowers

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and the men carried placards bitterly condemning the Israeli Army as hundreds of Shiite Moslems paid their respects to the French soldiers of a U.N. peace-keeping battalion in this battle-weary southern Lebanese village. The brief demonstration inside the heavily armed command post of the French contingent to the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) this week expressed the villagers' affection for and dependency on the blue-bereted UN peace-keepers at a time when their future in Lebanon is as uncertain as it has been ever since the force was created in 1978. Several Israeli Cabinet ministers recently have launched broadsides against UNIFIL, with Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin saying that the force is no longer needed to protect Israel and Deputy Prime Minister David Levy proposing that Israel extend its own "security zone" farther north to replace the peace-keepers. Rabin recently said that he has informed all countries with troops in UNIFIL that Israel would not object if they sent their forces home.

INTERPOL ISSUES TERRORISM WARNING/SCANDINAVIAN, DUTCH SECURITY FORCES DE-
PLOYED AT LIKELY TARGETS

Wash. Post, Katzman: An Interpol warning that the renegade Abu Nidal faction has targeted Jewish and Israeli institutions in Scandinavia and the Netherlands has thrown security forces into high alert, police and government officials said today. Synagogues, historic sites and Israeli diplomatic and commercial buildings were placed under increased guard, and airports, border crossings and ports were placed under close surveillance after the warning. The Paris-based international police organization gave word Thursday that two commando groups directed by Abu Nidal were heading for Scandinavia this weekend, according to Sven-Ake Hjalmarth, Sweden's security police chief. Interpol said "a very reliable source" indicated that the Palestinian faction was ready to strike Jewish or Israeli targets in Sweden, Denmark, Norway or the Netherlands. "We look very seriously at this threat," said Hjalmarth, adding that the state of alert will continue at least for a few days. The U.S. has blamed the Abu Nidal faction, which broke from the PLO in 1974, for the Dec. 27 attacks on the El Al Israeli airline check-in counters at the Rome and Vienna airports in which 19 persons died. The Amsterdam daily De Volkskrant said today that the Interpol alert was based on a tip from an unspecified Western European intelligence service that followed an anti-Israeli terrorist group in Western Europe but lost its trail. Interpol's warning was issued two weeks before Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres is scheduled to visit the Netherlands for two days. The Israeli Embassy in the Hague, already under heavy police protection, said there were no plans to cancel the visit because of the warning.

ITALY IN "PERMANENT DANGER" OF TERRORISM, CRAXI SAYS

Wash. Post, UPI: Prime Minister Bettino Craxi warned in a report to Parliament published today that Italy is in "permanent danger" of Middle East conflicts spilling over into Italy and the rest of Europe. Craxi made this summation of the increased danger of terrorist actions, such as the Dec. 27 Palestinian attack at Rome airport that killed 16 persons, in a report to

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Parliament on the nation's security services. He cited the "unresolved Palestinian problem," the Iran-Iraq war, the Lebanese civil war and 'the initiatives of groups particularly fanaticized in their ideology' among Middle East conflicts that spill over into Europe, particularly Italy. "The control of this type of terrorist violence goes beyond the commitment of a single state and demands effective forms of collaboration...between western and European countries," Craxi said.

REAGAN INVITED TO SEE KADAFI, FAMILY IN TENT HEADQUARTERS

The Sun, AP:Libyan leader Col. Muammar el Kadafi invited Pres. Reagan yesterday to visit him at his tent headquarters. "Yes, why not?" Col. Kadafi told six reporters during a two-hour interview in the tent at his heavily fortified barracks headquarters, where he entertains friends as well as world leaders. "If Reagan comes here, he will change his mind," Col. Kadafi said. "He would see that I don't live in trenches, wearing hand grenades in my belt: that it is not that I don't laugh or smile and have no family, and that I hate." With the 43-year-old Col. Kadafi during the interview were his wife, Sophia, 32, and four of his eight children. Pres. Reagan has called Col. Kadafi "the world's No. 1 terrorist" and accused him of supporting international terrorism, including the D-c. 27 attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports in which 19 people were killed. He responded by calling Mr. Reagan "an Israeli dog," a harsh insult in the Arab world, and a "failed actor." Asked during the interview if he had a message for the American people, the Libyan leader replied: "They must not know Kadafi through the image of the Zionist propaganda. "They must know a man of peace...of cooperation...to understand that I want freedom for my nation and for all countries...and therefore I support all the freedom fighters, because I want them to be free, to be free of exploitation."

SANCTIONS/PAST SANCTIONS USUALLY FAILED, EXPERTS SAY

The Sun, Broening:Economic sanctions fail more than they succeed, and when they are successful it usually is against a smaller ally, rather than a strong or determined adversary. In fact, in 103 instances since 1914 when economic sanctions were deployed, only 37 have succeeded, according to a recently-published study. Yet sanctions are frequently invoked, especially by the US, which has accounted for 68, or two-thirds, of the cases. Senator Charles McC. Mathias, R. Md, put it aptly last week after Pres. Reagan ordered new economic measures against Libya: "Sanctions, I think, tend to be more an expression of our outrage than an effective instrument of policy." The president and his spokesmen have defined the goal of the present sanctions are an end to Col. Kadafi's support for terrorism. An unstated goal may be the collapse of the Kadafi regime. The new measures include prohibition of further U.S. trade and investment and a freeze of Libyan assets in this country. If the past is any indication, it's probable that, by themselves, the US sanctions (the 104th case) will fail (the 67th failure). Secretary of State George Shultz said as much on Thursday at a press conference in the State Department: "I think by this time we're

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pretty much been done." Nevertheless, he said, "No one contends these actions by themselves are likely to have a decisive effect."

U.S., SOVIETS CONFER ON LIBYAN CRISIS

The Sun, Broening: American and Soviet diplomats have been conducting active but inconclusive discussions on Libya during the emerging crisis between the US and Col. Muammar el Kadafi, administration officials report. In the talks, which have taken place here and in Moscow, the U.S. was said to have voiced concern over Libya's backing of terrorism and the anticipated deployment of long-range anti-aircraft missiles made available to the Libyans by the Soviet Union. The Soviets, meanwhile, have expressed interest in U.S. intentions toward Libya, especially in light of what the Soviet press has described as American preparations to use military force against Col. Kadafi. Experts on Soviet-American affairs did not find it unusual that the two superpowers were communicating over a crisis in an area where their interests intersect and involving a leader as unpredictable as Col. Kadafi.

JEWS, MOSLEMS NEARLY CLASHED AT JERUSALEM SHRINE

The Sun, Price: A potentially explosive confrontation occurred here last week. It sprang from a fundamental nerve of the Middle East conflict that is sometimes forgotten in the face of more dramatic events. That is: Who is the rightful possessor of Jerusalem and the most important shrines of the world's three great monotheistic religions here? The question has inspired warriors and frustrated peacemakers for centuries. It has never been answered to the satisfaction of Christianity, Judaism and Islam. Over the centuries, the possessor, rightfully or not, has been the most recent conqueror. The Israelis currently fill that role-more magnanimously than most of their predecessors, but still not without the sort of occasional provocation that can lead to bloodshed. So it was last week, when a delegation of Israeli parliamentarians went to visit the most imposing of all the shrines here. It is known to them as the Temple Mount, beneath which the ruins of Herod's Second Temple are believed to exist. Its western wall is called the Wailing Wall, revered by Jews over the centuries. Last week's visiting Israeli delegation was led by Dov Shilansky, chairman of the Interior Committee in the Knesset, Israel's Parliament. He went with several of his colleagues to explore suspicions that Moslems had violated an area beneath the mount's platform known as Solomon's stables, by engaging in some modern construction nearby. They went as the guests of the Waqf, as the Moslem religious trust nominally in charge of the mount, is called. Everything might have gone smoothly if the Waqf, their security officers and some Moslems in the area had not become suspicious that the visit was being used to advance the Israeli ultra-nationalist proposition that the mount is Jewish. Mr. Shilansky, it turned out, was accompanied not only by members of his committee, but by some other ultra-rightist members of the Knesset and by Gershon Solomon, the leader of a group known as the Faithful of the Temple Mount, which has been trying to organize Jewish prayer meetings in the Moslem-controlled area. More provocative still, the group wanted to be photographed at the site.

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A melee ensued in which Israeli border police had to use clubs and tear gas to quell the angry Moslems and extricate the Israelis. Mr. Shilansky, evoking the memory of massacres of Jews in Russia and Eastern Europe, told the Knesset later, "It was like a pogrom. They could have finished us off in a flash." ...But liberal-minded politicians worried whether the incident and possible repetitions would undermine "the fine spirit of peaceful coexistence" between Jews and Arabs in Jerusalem, as the city's Jewish Mayor Teddy Kollek put it.

PACT AIMED AT UNITING LEBANON DIVIDES CHRISTIANS

Chicago Tribune, Sly: The Lebanese representative of a leading European airline was driving to dinner party in the fashionable seaside resort of Jounieh, north of Christian East Beirut, when he was stopped by four masked gunman. They dragged him out of his car and began beating him. "denounce Elie Hobeika," they demanded. The businessman, protesting that he was not involved in politics, duly did so. Elie Hobeika is the leader of the main Christian militia, the Lebanese Forces, and his signing of a peace agreement with Druse and Shiite Moslem militia chiefs in Damascus, Syria, on Dec. 28 has provoked a storm of Christian protest. The agreement would strip the Christian presidency of much of its power and give more say to Moslems and Druse. Gemayel has emerged as the main obstacle to implementation of the agreement. He was not consulted on its terms and has so far refused to endorse it. As Lebanon's elected president, his assent is needed to make the accord legal.

MENGELE ID'd BY VIDEO PROCESS/GERMAN DOCTOR'S TECHNIQUE

Chic. Tribune, Stover: After all the evidence was in, it was a German pathologist who provided the key to identifying Josef Mengele. Using a video-imaging process called skull-face superimposition, Richard Helmer was able to match a skull dug up from a hillside grave near Sao Paulo, Brazil, with photographs of the infamous Nazi death camp doctor. "At the outset of our investigation," Helmer says, "we were all highly skeptical of the Bosserts' story. It just seemed to fit together too easily." But as he and the other team members applied the first round of forensic tests, the bones spoke for themselves. The skeleton's sex, race and stature fit the description in Mengele's 1939 military files. Maryland anthropologist Elliot Kerley used a microscope to count the blood-carrying canals in Mengele's femur; the older the person, the more numerous and fragmented the canals. Kerley placed the age of the skeleton between 64 and 74 years, and estimated the most probable age was 69. If the Bossert story was correct, Mengele would have been a month shy of his 69th birthday when he drowned. Evidence continued to fall into place. X-rays of the skull showed that the nerve canal extending along the top of the mouth toward the two front teeth was especially wide, a finding that might explain young Mengele's gap-toothed smile. But as compelling as this evidence was, and although inundated by questions from the press and government, the scientists were not ready to formally identify the remains.

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NEWS SUMMARY JANUARY 11 & 12 1986

COLUMNS:

DN- KIRKPATRICK- THE LESSON OF TERRORISM : TERRORISM SHOCKS US BECAUSE IT IS ORGANIZED AND POLITICAL. IN OUR CULTURE, POLITICS IS NOT A VIOLENT ACTIVITY. NOW SOME COMMENTATORS ARE CONTRASTING THE NIHILISM OF ABU NIDAL'S GROUP WITH THE DIPLOMATIC GOALS OF YASSER ARAFAT AND HIS FOLLOWERS. ALL THESE PLO FACTIONS DENY ISRAEL'S RIGHT TO EXIST, UTILIZE VIOLENCE, AND ARE CLOSELY TIED TO THE SOVIET UNION. THE ISSUE THAT SHOULD CONCERN US IS NOT WHETHER IN THEIR HEART OF HEARTS, GUNMEN SEEK GOALS BEYOND THE VIOLENCE THEY PERPETRATE. THE ISSUE THAT SHOULD CONCERN US IS THE VIOLENCE ITSELF. PRES. REAGAN TOOK APPROPRIATE STEPS TO DEAL WITH AN OUTLAW REGIME. SOONER OR LATER, HOWEVER, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO TAKE ON THE TERRORISTS THEMSELVES.

NYT-WEEK IN REVIEW-

MILLER- QADDAFI IS MAKING THE MOST OF THE SPOTLIGHT - BY THE END OF THE WEEK THE SCORE SHEET SEEMED, FOR THE MOMENT, FAVORABLE TO LIBYA AND ITS LEADER. MILITARY THREATS STRENGTHENED QADDAFI'S HAND AT HOME, REDUCED HIS ISOLATION IN THE ARAB CAMP ASSUAGED STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN TRIPOLI AND MOSCOW, AND CREATED DIFFICULTIES FOR THE U.S. AND ITS DEALING WITH ITS EUROPEAN ALLIES.

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MARKHAM- EUROPE HAS ITS REASONS FOR TURNING THE OTHER CHEEK - AFTER PRES. ISSUED SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA THE STATE RUN TELEVISION THERE REVILED HIM AS AN ISRAELI DOG BARKING IN A ZIONIST KENNEL. SEC. OF STATE SHULTZ CONCEDED THAT THERE HAD NOT BEEN MUCH SUCCESS IN PERSUADING EUROPEAN ALLIES TO GO ALONG WITH THE SANCTIONS. FOR COUNTRIES DEEPLY WORRIED ABOUT THEIR UNEMPLOYMENT, POCKETBOOK CONSIDERATION TOOK PRECEDENCE OVER ATLANTIC SOLIDARITY. THE EUROPEANS HAVE NOT BEEN SOFT ON THEIR HOME GROWN VARIETY OF TERRORISM. THE RED BRIGADES AND RED ARMY FACTIONS HAVE BEEN QUELLED. THE BRITISH KEEP A TIGHT LID ON THE IRA. HOWEVER IN FACING UP TO STATE-SPONSORED TERRORISM THE EUROPEANS HAVE SHOWN LESS RESOLVE. TERRORIST PATRONS PROTECT THEIR GUNMEN WITH DOLLARS, LIRE AND MARKS. FOR EUROPEANS IT IS NOT ALWAYS EASY TO ISOLATE THE MAN NEXT DOOR.

PRESS REPORTS

NYT- PG. 1 - GWERTZMAN - U.S. HINTS AT SANCTIONS FOR SYRIA BUT SAYS NONE ARE PLANNED FOR NOW - CABLED IN FULL - IF SYRIA'S SUPPORT FOR ABU NIDAL COULD BE TRACED ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS SAID THAT SANCTIONS LIKE THOSE LEVIED AGAINST LIBYA MIGHT BE IMPOSED ON SYRIA AS WELL.

NYT- SANCTIONS THREAT SHOCKS DAMASCUS - SCIOLINO - CABLED IN FULL- SYRIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER FAROUK AL-SHARA, SAID THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL WERE USING EVENTS LIKE VIENNA AND ROME ATTACKS AS A PRETEXT TO WAGE THEIR OWN TERROR CAMPAIGNS AGAINST ARABS. HE ALSO SAID THAT BY APPROVING THE ISRAELI EXPANSIONIST PLANS, THE U.S. IS GIVING THE BEST ILLUSTRATION OF THE WORD "TERROR". SYRIAN OFFICIALS WERE DISMAYED AT WARNINGS BY THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION THAT SANCTIONS AGAINST SYRIA WERE POSSIBLE.

NYT- PG. 1- WEINRAUB- RESPONSE TO TERRORISM: HOW PRESIDENT DECIDED - AFTER RECEIVING AND STUDYING OPTION PAPERS, A WEEK AFTER THE ATTACKS IN ROME AND VIENNA, PRES. REAGAN DECIDED NOT TO TAKE THE MACHO RESPONSE TO LIBYA. HE FELT THAT AMERICAN NATIONALS THERE WOULD BE IN JEOPARDY AND THERE WOULD NOT BE MUCH SUPPORT FROM EUROPEAN ALLIES. HE DECIDED INSTEAD ON ECONOMIC SANCTIONS. BY ALL ACCOUNTS HIS DECISION WAS MARKED BY PERSONAL FURY AND FRUSTRATION. REPORTEDLY SHULTZ FAVORED MILITARY RETALIATION WERE AS WEINBERGER OPPOSED IT. WEINBERGER WAS AFRAID OF THE RISK OF LOSING AMERICAN PLANES TO ANTI-AIRCRAFT MISSILES.

NYT- PG. 1 - THATCHER ASSERTS STRIKES ON LIBYA COULD SOW CHAOS - AT A NEWS CONFERENCE FOR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS THATCHER SAID THAT SHE DID NOT BELIEVE IN RETALIATORY STRIKES

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TH. J ARE AGAINST INTERNATIONAL LAW. LONDON HAS A LONG STANDING OPPOSITION TO ECONOMIC SANCTIONS. WASHINGTON ASKED THE BRITISH NOT TO DO ANYTHING TO UNDERCUT THE ADMINISTRATIONS MEASURES.

NYT- ABC-TV POSTPONED WORK ON A MINISERIES - AMERIKA , THAT DEPICTED LIFE IN THE U.S. AFETR A SOVIET TAKE OVER WHEN RUSSIAN OFFICIALS THREATENED ABC NEWS OPERATIONS IN MOSCOW IS THE PROGRAM WAS BROADCAST. EDUCATION SEC. BENNETT TODAY CHARGED THAT ABC HAD PLACED AMERICAN TELEVISION PROGRAMMING IN JEOPARDY OF SOVIET CENSORSHIP.

NYT- GWERTZMAN- PRES. REAGAN SAID THE SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA WILL NOT BE LIFTED UNTILL QADDAFI ENDS HIS FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF TERRORIST GROUPS AND TRAINING CAMPS FOR THEM. HE INTRODUCED MEASURES THAT MAKE IT A CRIME FOR AMERICANS LIVING IN LIBYA TO CARRY ON ANY FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS IN LIBYA. THIS WAS AN EFFORT TO GET ALL NATIONALS TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY. IN A CONFERENCE WITH FOREIGN JOURNALISTS, THE PRES. SAID HE WAS NOT TOTALLY SURPRISED BY THE LACK OF SUPPORT FROM EUROPEAN ALLIES.

NYT- WREN- CANADA SUPPORTS U.S. ON SANCTIONS - CANADA ANNOUNCED A SERIES OF STEPS TO SUPPORT U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA. THE GOEVRNMENT SAID IT WOULD HALT ALL SUPPORT OF CANADIAN COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS WITH LIBYA AND BAN NEW EXPORTS OF TECHNICALLY ADVANCED DRILLING EQUIPMENT. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT CANADA WILL LOSE \$20 MILLION IN POTENTIAL EXPORTS TO LIBYA. PRIME MINISTER MULRONEY SAID THE STEPS HAD BEEN TAKEN NOT TO STATISFY PRES. REAGAN BUT BECAUSE IT IS A MORAL ISSUE.

LIBYA

NYT- MILLER -CABLED IN FULL - IN AN INTERVIEW WITH 5 WESTERN REPORTERS QADDAFI SAID IT HAD BEEN HIS DREAM TO SET UP AN ISLAMIC UTOPIA IN THIS TRIBAL COUNTRY, A PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY WITHOUT, RACE, CLASS OR SEX DISTINCTIONS, A SOCIETY IN WHICH ARMS AND THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION WOULD BE IN THE HANDS OF THE MASSES. MOST WESTERN OFFICIALS AND LIBYAN STUDENTS SAY THE COL. HAS NOT CREATED A PEOPLE'S PARADISE BUT A RUTHLESS POLICE STATE. THE INTERVIEW CONDUCTED IN ENG. REVEALED A SIDE OF THE LEADER FEW JOURNALISTS SEE, NONAGGRESSIVE, ALMOST JOVIAL.

DN- REHM- THERE ARE NOW AN ETSIMATED 3,000 LIBYANS LIVING IN TEH U.S. AND A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID THAT THEY DO TAKE QADDAFIS THREAT TO SEND SUICIDE SQUADS HERE SERIUOUSLY, BUT DO NOT CONSIDER LIBYANS HERE ON TEMPORARY VISAS TO A SIGNIFICANT SECURITY THREAT. THE FBI KEEPS TABS ON MANY OF THE LIBYANS HERE.

DN- ITALIAN OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED THEY ARE SUSPENDING ARMS SALES TO LIBYA. THE ITALIAN MOVE APPEARED TO BE THE FIRST

CONCRETE RESPONSE BY AN EUROPEAN ALLY, FOLLOWING BRITAINS AND W. GERMANY'S REFUSALS TO GO A LONG WITH SANCTIONS.

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NYT- LEWIS- FOREIGN MINISTERS FROM 12 EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY NATIONS WILL MEET LATER THIS MONTH TO DISCUSS PRES. REAGAN'S CALL FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA. THE NETHERLANDS WHICH THE CURRENT CAHIRMAN OF THE COMMON MARKET COUNCIL CALLED FOR THE MEETING. THE SUBJECT OF THE MEETING WILL BE TO DISCUSS WAYS THAT EUROPE CAN STRENGTHEN ITS FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM. THE GREEK GOVERNMENT SAID TODAY IT WOULD GO ALONG WITH NEGOTIATIONS TO SELL LIBYA A GREEK BUILT ANTI-AIRCRAFT SYSTEM.

NYT- KILBORN- ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS ESTIMATE THAT LIBYAN ASSETS HERE TOTAL IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF \$2.5 BILLION DOLLARS. THEY INCLUDE, REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS, A HOUSTON OIL COMPANY AND TWO BANKS. MOST LIBYAN STUDENTS HERE RECEIVE THEIR FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM THE QADDAFI REGIME.

DN- LIBYAN STUDENTS HERE CALLED THE SANCTIONS AGAINST THEIR COUNTRY REDICULOUS AND SAID IF LIBYA WAS ATTACKED THEY WOULD JUST HAVE TO GO HOME AND DEFEND THEIR COUNTRY.

NYT- CHEVRON CORP. HAS DENIED A STATE DEPARTMENT ASSERTION THAT IT WAS ONE OF THE COUNTRIES THAT HAVE MAINTAINED A PRESENCE IN LIBYA. A COMPANY SPOKESMAN SAID THAT THE COMPANIES HOLDINGS WERE NATIONALIZED BY THE LIBYAN GOVERNMENT IN 1973. AFTER AN APPEAL BY THE COMPANY LIBYA PAID THEM THE EQUIVALENT OF \$76 MILLION IN CRUDE OIL AS COMPENSATION.

DN- A TEXAS OUTFIT CALLED PEOPLE AGAINST QADDAFI THIS WEEK POSTED A \$50,000 BOUNTY FOR COL. QADDAFI'S NOSE. SEVERAL SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE HAVE ALREADY RESPONDED TO THE AD ACCORDING TO THE OUTFITS SPOKESPERSON.

NYT- KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY SAID THAT LIBYAN MISSILES SHOT DOWN AN AMERICAN MILITARY PLANE OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN WEDNESDAY. A WASHINGTON SPOKESMAN SAID HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT IT. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE SIXTH FLEET SAID AN FA 18 FIGHTER CRASHED OFF THE FRENCH PORT OF NICE, AND IT WAS AN ACCIDENT.

ISRAEL

NYT- FRIEDMAN- THANKS TO A A CHRISTIAN EVANGELISTS GROUP THAT BROADCASTS FROM SHIITE MOSLEM AREA OF SOUTHERN LEBANON ISRAELIS CAN WATCH MONDAY NIGHT FOOTBALL. FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS HAVE CHIPPED IN \$15 EACH TO GET AN ANTENNA ON TOP OF THE BUILDING TO RECEIVE THE SIGNAL. THE POLITICAL CRISIS THAT COULD PREVENT THE ROTATION OF LEADERS IN THE SHAKEY COALITION GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL, MAY COME BEFORE THE CABINET ON SUNDAY. THE ISSUE OF TABA. HOWEVER MOST POLITICAL COMMENTATORS SAY THAT NEITHER PERES OR SHAMIR WOULD EXPLODE THE COALITION OF SUCH AN OBSCURE ISSUE. THE ONLY ISSUE

ISRAELIS WOULD ACCEPT FOR THE BREAK UP OF THE GOVERNMENT IS THE THE QUESTION OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH JORDAN. POLITICAL WRITER NAHUM BARNE ,AYS THAT KING HUSSEIN HOLDS THE KEY TO PERES'S FUTURE.

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TERROR

DN- INTERPOL WARNED THAT ABU NIDAL HAS TRAGETED JEWISH INSTITUTIONS IN SCANDINAVIA AND THE NETHERALNDS. SECURITY FROCES AND POLICE HAVE BEEN PUT ON HIGH ALERT.

DN- BRUMLEY - U.S. OFFICIALS AND THEIR SPOUSES RECEIVE A ONE DAY SEMINAR THAT TEACHES THEM HOW TO AVOID TERRORISTS AND WHAT TO DO IF THEY ARE ATTACKED AND TAKEN HOSTAGE. THE CORUSE HAS BEEN BEEFED UP IN RESPONSE TO INCREASED DANGERS FOR DIPLOMATS ABROAD. IN THE FIRST 175 YEARS OF U.S. HISTORY NOT ONE AMERICAN DIPLOMAT WAS KILLED FOR POLITICAL REASONS. IN THE LAST 20 YEARS 70 HAVE BEEN KILLED.

NYT- GREECE HAS DEPORTED 8 UNIDENTIFIED ARABS SUSPECTED OF TERRORIST LINKS BUT HAS DENIED INFROMATION ON THEM TO OTHER WESTERN GOEVRNEMENTS. SOME DIPLOMATS SAY THE 8 WERE LINKED TO LIBYA BUT THE ATHENS'S PLO OFFICE SAYS THAT THE GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED NEWS AGENCY IN ATHENS IDENTIFIED THE 8 AS MEMBERS OF A LIBERATION FRONT LOYAL TO YASIR ARAFAT.

NYT- POPE JOHN PAUL CONDEMNED TERRORIST ACTS AND CALLED ON THE U.N. NOT TO ACCEPT MEMBER COUNTRIES THAT VIOLATE THE PRINCIPLES OF ITS CHARTER. THE POPE ALSO CONDEMNED REPRISALS AGAINST TERRORIST THAT TAKE INNOCENT LIVES.

EGYPT

NYT- KIFNER- EYGPT'S AMERICAN TOURIST TRADE HAS ALL BEEN BUT DESTROYED BY THE RECENT WAVE OF MIDDLE EASTERN TERRORISM. 95% OF THE RESERVATIONS HAVE BEEN CANCELED. TOURIAM IS THE 4TH LARGEST SOURCE OF FOREIGN EXCAHNGE IN EGYPT.

IN OTHER NEWS

NYT- AT THE MEETING OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION LEADERS DEFERED A DECISION TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS ON THE U.S. IN RETALIATION OF THE ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF LIBYA.

NYT- BROOKE - THE VETERAN 82 YR. OLD HISTORIAN IS BUSY ADAPTING HIS MEMOIRS FOR A TELEVISION SERIES. OF HIS BOOKS RISE AND FALL THE HISTORY OF NAZI GERMANY HAS BEEN THE BEST SELLER. THE ROAD TO SUCCESS WAS ROCKY. AFTER THE BOOK WAS PUBLISHED THE MAKERS OF THE OVENS AT AUSCHWITZ SUED HIM. HE SAYS THAT ANYONE WHO HOLDS THE REVISIONIST'S VIEW OF NAZISM THAT IT WAS JUST A FEW ROTTEN EGGS THAT SUPPORTED THE MOVEMENT AND THAT THE FAST MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION WAS

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AGAINST IT, ANYONE WHO SAW THOSE GERMAN CONSCRIPTS MARCHING IN BLEGIUM IN 1940 KNOWS THOSE CLEAN-CUT BOYS LOVED IT .

BOOK REVIEW

NYT- GROSS- REVIEWS WHEN LIGHT PIERCED THE DARKNESS BY NECHAMA TEC- ABOUT THE CHRISTAN RESCUE OF JEWS IN NAZI-OCCUPIED POLAND. THE AUTHORESS LIVED THROUGH THE WAR IN POLAND. BECAUSE OF HER OWN EXPERIENCES AND SENSITIVITY, MRS. TEC HAS BEEN ABLE GOOD CONVERSTAIONS IN RECENT YEARS WITH A NUMBER OF PEOPLE BOTH RESCUERS AND RESCUED. WHAT IS UNUSUAL ABOUT THIS BOOK IS THAT BOTH EMPHASIZES THE POLISH RESCUE EFFORT AND REVEALS A UBIQUITOUS HOSTILITY TOWARDS THE JEWS. THE AUTHOR MAKES SOME HISTORICAL MISTAKES. HER EDITORS DID HER A DISSERVICE BECAUSE HER SENSITIVE WISDOM ABOUT THE FATE OF THE JEWS IS OBSCURED BY AN AWKWARD AND UNPROFESSIONAL SCIENTIFIC FACADE.

NYT SUNDAY MAGAZINE

NYT-ROBERT LINDSEY- EXTENSIVE ARTICLE ON THE MORMONS - IN ISRAEL ORTHODOX JEWS HAVE RIOTED OVER EFFORTS BY THE CHURCH TO EXPAND A BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIV. STUDY CENTER IN JERUSALEM, WHICH THEY VIEW AS A BEACHHEAD FROM WHICH THE MORMONS PLAN TO LAUNCH A MASSIVE EFFORT TO CONVERT JEWS

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

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דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 120186, זח: 1430

שמור/מיידי

ציר, למדן.

ביקור המורשה טוריצ'לי (10-7)

1. יחסי ישראל-מצרים, עסקת הנשק הירדנית ומספר נושאים
ביטורליים עמדו במרכז שיחותיו של טוריצ'לי שהגיע ארצה לאחר
ביקור במצרים וירדן.

2. להלן נקודות עקריות מדבריו:

- א. יחסי ישראל-מצרים: (1) מובארק עמו נפגש מטווד מההתקדמות
שהושגה בנושא טאבא ומהפגישה הצפויה להיערך לכששהדורים
יישובו עם רוה'מ' פרס, לאחר פגישה זו, יחזירו שגרירם לישראל
(2) במסובה לשאלת טוריצ'לי לגבי פיתוח קשרי התיירות, עמד
מובארק על הצורך לפתור בעית הכנסיה הקופטית ואי פתרון הבעיה
לשביעות רצון המיעוט הקופטי (בו רואה את עיקר פוטנציאל
התיירות לישראל), מהווה מכשול בהגדלת זרם התיירות ממצרים.
בכונת מובארק להעלות הנושא בפגישתו עם רוה'מ' פרס. (3)
סימני מבוכה ניכרו אצל מובארק שעה שהעלה פרשת ראס
בולקה. הבטיח כי בכונת מצרים לעשות לשיפור השירותים
הדפואיים ובכך למנוע אבדן חיי אדם כתוצאה מאי הוספת סיוע.
(4) הצורך בהיערכות צבאית כדי להתמודד עם הסכנה מצד לוב,
עמד במוקד שיחותיו בהקשר לסיוע הצבאי. שר ההגנה עמו שוחח
הטיל ספק ביכולתו של מצרים לנחול נצחון עם הציוד הצבאי
שברשותה במידה ותצטרך לצאת למערכה נגד לוב.
ב. עסקת הנשק הירדנית: (1) בשיחות שקיים בירדן (מפגש עם
רוה'מ' שהח, שר החצר והדמסכ'ל), הבהיר לו כי בכונת ירדן
להמתין עד ל-3.1 לתשובת הממשל לגבי בקשות הרכש. במידה ועד
או לא תקבל תשובה מתכוונת ירדן לרכוש מערכת טילי קרקע אויר
ניידים מבריהים נמהתשובות שקיבלו לא עלה בבידוד האם בכונתם

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

לנסות ולרכוש גם מטוסים מתוצרת בריה"מ. (2) שלא כמו סוריה ומדינות נוספות אין בכונת ירדן (אם אמנם תחליט לרכוש מטוס סובייטי) לאפשר נוכחות יועצים סובייטים. (3) מטעמי תקציב לא נשקלת בירדן האפשרות לרכוש הנשק ממערב אירופה. (4) הכחץ שאותו מפעיל הוסיין עולך להשפיע על הנשיא לצאת למאבק לאישור העיסקה בקונגרס. בהנחה והנשיא יחליט כי בכוון זה מעריך סורי צ'לי כי יעלה בידו להשיג הקולות הדרושים לאישור העסקה.

ג. נושאים בילטרליים ופרשת פולארד: למרות שהפרשה טרם נדונה בקונגרס סבור סורי צ'לי כי זו לא תותר רישומה לפניה ארוך בתנאי שאירוע מסוג זה לא ישנה בעתיד. הסיוע: לקיצוץ בתקציב בעקבות חוק גרהאם-דודמן תהיינה השלכות על היקף סיוע החוץ אותן מתקשה בשלב זה לאמוד. הוסיף כי מן הראוי שניערך לקראת המערכה בנושא. (סורי צ'לי לא טרח להסתיר אי שביעות רצונו מצורת הטיפול של איפא"ק בנושא תיקון אינווייה. לקראת הדיונים בקיצוץ בסיוע מן הראוי להסיק מסקנות בכל מה שנוגע לתאום עמדות עם בין כל הכוחות הפועלים בשטח). פרויקט הלביא: בצד הספקטיות שהביע באשר ליכולתינו לממן ייצור המטוס ציין כי החלטת ממי ישראל לוותר על המשך הייצור עלולה לפגוע בידידי ישראל (נזק בשמו של מל לוינג) שנתמו שפעלו להקצאת סיוע לייצור המטוס.

פרטים נוספים בדיפי.

מצפיא

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבס, מנבל, ממנבל, ר/מרכו, רס, אמנ, מצפא, מצרים, ממד, קידר

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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

י' ד' 10

אל: וואס, נ' , נר: חוום 794, מ: המשרד
רח: ב, סג: ס, תא: 100186, זח: 1330

סודי/בהול

אל: רוון מתני

דע: נפניהו, ביין

מועבי'ט, לשל ביין 226

דנרתי עם זיקרינג על הצעת ההחלטה הכבנונית.
אמרתי שעצם קבלת החלטה במועבי'ט אך ורק משחקת לידי הסורים
במגמתם לנסוח ולהפנות את ודקי האור של ההתפתחויות בלבנון
עבמה לעבר הדרום דבר שעלול להביא גם לחרפת המצב בשטח.
זיקרינג אמר שזאת גם עמדתם ושבידוע הם פטלו על מנת למנוע את
הדיון כולו ולבטח הגשת הצעת החלטה. הוא מניח נאך אינו יודע
ואת החלמית) שאם לא תהיה ברירה תטיכ ארה'ב ווטו. הוא הביע
תקוותו שהכבנונים לא י'מתנו' את הנוסח. חוקתי אותו כמובן
בה. הוא אמר שידווח מיידית לווש'נגטון.
נר-און

תפ: שהח, דהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכו, רס, אמן, מצפא, אליאב,
ארבל, קיור, מותיס, שיאון, לוברני, ר/מרכו, ממד, סייבל

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תחליפות:	מחלקת החדש ניו-יורק	דף: 1
סדרג כסחונגל:	טופס מברק	מסוד: 5
תז"ח: 101500	א ל : לש' ממנכ"ל. מע"ח. סמנכ"ל אמ"ח"ק. הסברה. שפ"א. ממ"ד. יועץ רובה"מ לחקשורת. לע"ש.	
גר : 0276	ד ע : וושינגטון.	
76-211	נמא : מחנונה, ניו יורק.	

NEWS SUMMARY JANUARY 10 1985

Editorials

NYP- "If Washington must go after Libya all alone, then so be it" - Libya's allies seem to be a lot more supportive than ours. If our allies won't support sanctions against Libya then they must lose the right to influence our policy.

NYT- Flora Lewis - "Europe Shies from Pesticide" - Americas friends refuse to cooperate in imposing sanctions against Libya because they claim they don't work and can we be sure he is really the person behind it all. None of these arguements hold much weight, but what they are also asking and just not saying is : What about Syria, to impose sanctions would be too delicate a matter, and will American companies really abide by their own governments sanctions or sneak in through the back door, as they have since 1981. Europe and the Arabs would most likely wish to see the Colonel disappear without a bruise on their own skins and pocketbooks. Pres. Reagan showed sober judgement in withholding military actions. Lets hope when our European allies' foreign ministers meet they will reconsider their responses.

NYT- Wicker - "Reagan and Qaddafi" - Reagan must be lauded for his restraint in not using military force to respond to Qaddafi. He has shown, as in the case of the Achille Lauro when he brought down the Egyptian airliner flying the terrorists, that he is willing to take swift action when it will be most effective. He realizes that to attack Qaddafi would likely make him more of a hero, than he already is, to

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 שם השולח: [unclear]
 תאריך: [unclear]

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other militants. Have years of violent response by Israel, however justified, had the practical effect of stopping terrorist attacks on Israelis?

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DN- Nelson- "A question of murder" - I have often wondered out loud - why doesn't some one just knock off Qaddafi or Abu Nidal? Because there is a law on the books that forbids the U.S. government from engaging in assassinations. But as Clifford Clark remarked "there has come up a situation that is not encompassed by our concept of government by law. We must defend ourselves as best we can." One editorial said that "capital punishment of any sort has no place in an enlightened society. Look around us is this an enlightened society? The people who rob us in the streets, murder us in airports, are these people enlightened. We are at war with these people, let us fight the war."

WSJ- Garment- "Make or Break Terrorism Choice Coming Up Soon" - Some of the reasons the U.S. chose not strike at Libya once again, are realistic. Our intelligence could not tell us we were striking back at a target definitely connected with the terrorists, our planes might have been shot down by SAM's and our citizens in Libya's, may have been taken hostage. We have established a principle of weighing costs and benefits to all our actions. Before we can begin to take action we must unload a train load of conceptual baggage from recent years.

DN- Buckley - "A war we can win" - Israel is completely justified in refusing to take on Qaddafi alone. It has become clear that no western country desires to challenge him. The U.S. discovered how alone it really is. The Soviet Union has kept a low profile and most probably would like to see Qaddafi replaced with some one more servile. The U.S. must take note of all these things. Since U.S. aggressiveness in this case would not put them head to head with the Soviets it ought to seek our a declaration of war. We don't need to do bloody battle just acknowledge the enemy.

NYP- Anderson - "Best place to strike back at terrorists" - If the U.S. is looking for targets they might try starting in the city of Baalbek in northeastern Lebanon. There is a vipers nest ready for destruction in the center of the Bekaa Valley. Amal, Hezbollah Ramirez, Abu Nidal, Carlos have been trained there. One of the nerve centers is a dilapidated building called Hosseinieh, headquarters for the revolutionary guard. The Hotel Khawam is a military training school for the Hezbollah.

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Kohl Explains Refusal to Move Against Libya

NYT--James M. Markham--

Explaining his refusal to impose sanctions against Libya, Chancellor Helmut Kohl declared that his oath of office obliges him to put German interests first. With 1,500 German nationals in Libya, it is clear that his Government wants no repeat Qaddafi's 1983 seizing of 8 German nationals as hostages in exchange for a Libyan serving a life sentence for murder. Germany is Libya's second biggest Western European trading partner, but Kohl stated that trade with Libya had been reduced within the past years and that Libya does not receive from Bonn either and nuclear technology. Meanwhile, the Chancellor minimized the rift with Washington as 'such as you get even in the best of families'.

Boycott 'Surprise to Bonn

ND--Patrick J. Sloyan--

Lack of prior diplomatic consultation was cited by Kohl as among the reasons Germany would not join the U.S. in sanctions against Khadafy. And of course, oil--which Germany imports from Libya--and unlike the U.S. which it does not have of its own. Further, there seems to be some question as to hard evidence linking the Libyans to the airport attacks.

Italy Plans to Ban Libya Arms Sales but Is Wary on Further Moves

NYT--E.J. Dionne, Jr.--

And the winner is Italy for the first concrete European response to Reagan's call for allied action against Libya. Italy, whose trade with Libya is the largest of all W. European countries has banned further weapons sales to Libya and is taking steps to prevent Italian companies from taking over in the wake of the departure of U.S. business. Concern continues about harm to Mid-East peace prospects--and loss of moderate Arab voices.

U.S. Backs Away from Asking West for Curb on Libya

NYT--Gwertzman-- page one

Having decided 'not to shoot itself in the foot', The U.S. is not pressing its European allies for immediate measures against Libya, and is instead opting for quiet diplomacy--and for letting each country to develop its own suitable response. Steering a course of 'moral persuasion', Secretary Shultz described the sanctions as 'the right thing'. The Secretary, who was reported as actually having favored military over economic action--indicated that force may be the next step. Meanwhile, Howard Metzenbaum, a liberal Democratic senator formerly critical of covert activities, put himself on the record as favoring the assassination of Qaddafi--if he is the one behind the recent attacks. 'So we assassinate him?', he was asked. 'It would not be the first time', Metzenbaum replied.

Reagan Lowers Sights on Sanctions

ND--WO

U.S. allies not wanting to undertake sanctions against Libya--should at least not undercut the U.S. sanctions. Reagan addressed this appeal in personal letters sent to leaders of Western Europe and Japan.

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WSJ- Kempe- U.S. officials believe that sanctions against Qaddafi will aggravate Libya's already troubled economy and fester internal opposition to his rule. By removing experienced US technicians, oil production will be complicated. Libya's oil earnings have slumped to an estimated \$9 million this year as compared to over \$20 billion in the early 1980's. European companies may be unwilling to take up Libyan contracts because they would have trouble finding buyers due to the current world oil glut.

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NYT- Miller - In a news conference Qaddafi said that U.S. sanctions might cause him to turn to the Soviets for support and Libya might become a communist country, another Cuba. He also said the Palestinian freedom fighters had hurt their cause by killing civilians in the attacks in Rome and Vienna. He repeated that Libya had not been involved these attacks.-----The Islamic Conference Organization passed a resolution that condemned American sanctions against Libya and calls on Moslem countries to counter the measures.

ND- In his news conference Qaddafi warned "If the Palestinian problem is not solved, including the establishment of a Palestinian state, the world must expect further acts of terrorism. (NYP, ND)

NYT- Berg- Americas biggest banks froze hundreds of millions of dollars in Libyan government deposits, carrying out an executive order from Pres. Reagan. These banks include: Bankers Trust Company, BankAmerica Corp., Chemical Bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. It is not clear whether some of these banks will be able to use the deposits towards settling outstanding Libyan loans that are unlikely to be paid.

NYP- Reagan was forced to freeze Libyan assets when it began transferring about \$100 million from American banks to foreign banks, administration forces said. In a news conference Sec. of State Shultz acknowledged that economic sanctions were unlikely to make Qaddafi stop his support of international terrorism. He added that the sanctions would be more effective if the European allies joined forces. He refused to rule out military action and said that the list of peaceful sanctions had been virtually exhausted. (DN)

DN- Although Qaddafi has put his military on the alert, it seems they won't be ready for much too soon. Reports say that pilots flying at night have been circling airports for fear of getting lost in the night and sailors have been getting seasick.

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DN- Rainie - According to Rep. Charles Schumer of Brooklyn, taxpayers have been subsidizing a NY based Iranian fund-raising group linked to terrorists. The Iran Relief Fund Inc. of NY has been granted tax exempt status as a charitable organization and has collected tens of thousands of dollars.

NYP- Qadaffi's pet project to bring fresh water from wells in the desert to Libya's coastal towns may be on hold since Reagan is withdrawing all Americans, who were exclusively supervising the program.

NYP- Sen. Howard Metzenbaum - Ohio who has previously criticized US covert operations abroad suggested in an interview that Qaddafi should be assassinated.

ND- Mohammed Abbas has reportedly called for a meeting of revolutionary groups to discuss "U.S. terrorism". The statement was made in an interview conducted by a British writer Paris Glubb and published in the Irish Times. Abbas is quoted as saying he received some positive responses to his invitation.

DN- Peters/Marques - Security at Kennedy airport has been beefed up. Background checks will be conducted on all new airline employees and airline vehicles entering the tarmac area will be inspected. Other security measures under consideration are the installation of concrete barriers, which El Al has refused permission to install, monthly security inspections and surveillance cameras.

WSJ- Israel's prime minister failed to win support for Egyptian proposals aimed at resolving a border dispute between the two nations. Cairo has called for the Red Sea Beach dispute to go to arbitration.

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