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מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

משרד

מקרב רונה

יוסף אביני

אורה

2/8/89 - 31/7/89

4610/2-א

4610/2-א

מחלקה

תיק מס'

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שם תיק: היועץ המדיני לראש הממשלה - ארה"ב

4610/2-א

מזהה פנימי:

מזהה פריט R00036g

כתובת: 2-111-2-4-9

תאריך הדפסה: 31/08/2020

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פס' פרוק: 92 הפסיד:		דע:
דמיון: 43	ארכיון	פאת: ק. לקונגרס

סנאט: הקולונל היגינס

- א. 1. היום הגיש הסנטור ספקטר במליאה הצעת תיקון בצורת "תחושת הקונגרס" (לחוק כספי הפנטגון - הרשאות) המבקשת משר ההגנה וראש ה-CIA לדווח לקונגרס עד ה-1.9.89 על המאמצים הנעשים לאיתור בני הערובה בלבנון והמשאבים המוקצבים למאמצים אלה.
רצ"ב התיקון שהתקבל פה אחד.
2. רצ"ב ההודעה לעתונות בנדון שהפיץ היום משרדו של ספקטר וכן נאומו במליאה הסנאט.
3. במהלך הדיון התבטאו הסנטורים בושביץ, וילסון, דמאט'ו, נאן, וורנר והיינץ. כדברי עוזרו של ספקטר "היה זה ממש אקסטרוגנזה", שכן הנאומים היו טובים לגופו של עניין ומבחינת ישראל.
4. אתמול פירסם הסנטור דהקונטיני הודעה ^(צ"ב) והיום הכניס הסנטור הטף' הודעה (רצ"ב) ל- Congressional Record.
5. נעביר נוסח ההתבטאויות עם קבלתם.

ישראלית רנאי דרנגור
יהודית ורנאי דרנגור

רה"ט 3
מנהל 1

שהיה 3 סשהח מנל מנל מנל - רנלנר מלל 3 ס'יהל
 יואור מללום רהוב מלל הסקיה 2 סלנר אלל
 רלמלל 1 רל 5 רל 4 רל 4 רל 1

תפוצה:

Arlen Specter

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U.S. SENATOR PENNSYLVANIA

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Dan McKenna, 202 224-9020
or Susan Lamontagne, 202 224-9031

SEN. SPECTER CALLS ON DOD AND CIA TO REPORT ON EFFORTS MADE AND RESOURCES NEEDED TO FREE AMERICAN HOSTAGES IN LEBANON

Washington, D.C., August 2-----In an attempt to learn exactly what is being done to free American hostages in Lebanon, U.S. Senator Arlen Specter has introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence to report to Congress by September 1, 1989 on efforts made and resources needed.

"Since 1984, the Department of Defense and Intelligence agencies have been provided resources for the express purpose of locating and freeing hostages," Senator Specter said.

"This resolution not only asks for a report on what has been done with the resources we have provided--and will gladly provide--but also is a statement that the Congress wants the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence to do everything in their power to reinvigorate and strengthen the entire human intelligence collection effort to locate and apprehend terrorists and to locate and free American hostages."

The resolution states that since 1984 Shiite terrorists have taken 12 Americans as hostages in Lebanon, murdering three of them--William Buckley, Peter Kilburn, and Marine Lt. Col. William Higgins--and now threatening to murder more, including Joseph Cicippio from Pennsylvania. Cicippio has been a hostage for 1,055 days.

"It is conceivable that if we could locate where our hostages are being held, that we could employ a surgical strike force. But it would be very difficult to carry out," Senator Specter said. He explained that a 'surgical strike force' is a theoretical military operation studied by President Bush when he headed a commission as Vice President.

Senator Specter also stressed the need to identify the people who murdered Marine Lt. Col. Higgins. "We have the authority under legislation which passed in 1984 and 1986 to arrest terrorists wherever we can find them under extraterritorial jurisdiction. But it's like looking for a needle in a haystack."

"While the intelligence community has made advances in this effort, the record must speak for itself. With some exception, we have not had great success in apprehending terrorists or in freeing hostages," Senator Specter said.

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Sense of the Senate Amendment
Amendment No. 597

It is the Sense of the Senate that the Secretary of Defense and Director of Central Intelligence shall report by September 1, 1989, to the Senate Committee on Armed Services, the House Committee on Armed Services, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence on efforts to locate American hostages in Lebanon, the resources dedicated to locating these hostages and how additional resources, in terms of funds and personnel, can be effectively utilized to locate these hostages and obtain their release.

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Our inability to locate our hostages in Lebanon demonstrates the necessity for more intensive efforts and a greater allocation of resources for intelligence activities known as "HUMINT" or human intelligence. Once we locate our hostages, we still face the difficulties of rescuing them, but obviously they first have to be located.

We have been losing the war on terrorism. Eight U.S. citizens (including Col. Higgins) have been held hostage for months and years, and hundreds of U.S. citizens have been murdered in aircraft hijackings, crashes and bombings of U.S. facilities.

In 1984 and 1986, the U.S. Congress took the initiative in passing long-arm jurisdiction making it a violation of U.S. law to take hostages, hijack airplanes carrying U.S. citizens, or for a

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terrorist to assault, maim or murder a U.S. citizen anywhere in the world. Pursuant to such long-arm jurisdiction, the FBI lured an international terrorist, Fawaz Younis, onto a boat in the Mediterranean, arrested him and brought him back to Washington, D.C. where he was tried, convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. Since Kerr v. Illinois was decided in 1886, the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the legality of taking a defendant forcibly into custody outside the territory of the arresting state and bringing that defendant back to that jurisdiction for trial.

Israel used the same approach exercising extra-territorial jurisdiction in taking Sheikh Abdul Obeid into custody for alleged terrorist acts against Israeli citizens including the holding of three Israeli hostages. Under international law, Israel had a right to take Sheikh Obeid into custody, just as the U.S. government had the right

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to arrest Fawaz Younis in the Mediterranean, and just as the State of Illinois had to arrest Kerr in Argentina in 1886.

When Israel was successful in their bold raid to free hostages in Entebbe in 1976, they were widely praised. The murder of Colonel Higgins was terribly tragic, but let us not forget that terrorists committed that act. While it is true that the terrorists reacted to Israel's taking of Sheikh Obaid into custody, it is difficult to say that Israel has acted with less prudence than Greece or France or Yugoslavia or Egypt or the U.S.

It is very difficult to know how to deal with terrorists. The U.S. has not done well in our war against terrorists. Losing Col. Higgins is a tragedy just as it was a tragedy to lose Leon Klinghoffer, Robert Stethem, William Buckley, Peter Kilburn, 259

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Americans on Pan Am 103, 16 Americans in the U.S. Embassy in Beirut and 241 Marines in Beirut. It may be that the U.S. will have to become much more aggressive. At the very least, we must allocate more resources to human intelligence to locate our hostages and their malefactors to be in position to take further action. And, we must be prepared to support the President if he should deem that action is necessary to avert further loss of life.

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HONORABLE ORRIN G. HATCH
AUGUST 2, 1989

Mr. President, for the past three days, Americans have watched in shock, dismay, and outrage at the purported execution of Marine Lt. Colonel William R. Higgins. Abducted in February 1988, Colonel Higgins was the commanding officer of United Nations peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. A decorated Vietnam veteran, Colonel Higgins served his country with pride and dedication for over 20 years.

While the news from Beirut still has not been confirmed, the United States has once again been put on notice by the evils of terrorism. Time and again this country has felt the pain from individuals with a callous disregard for human dignity and human life. No country should have to tolerate nor be held hostage to terrorism. Not the United States, not Israel, not any country.

As sovereign countries, we obviously have a right to defend ourselves against these heinous crimes. Yet we must not look at Israel's security needs in our cultural prism. Israel lives on the front line in the war against terrorism. These terrorist events can and do occur in Israel. The Israeli people are willing to accept the consequences and risks associated with combating terrorism.

So why should the United States blame Israel for taking action against terrorism? Certainly Israel has no less a right to defend herself - to engage and capture suspect and known terrorists. I do not blame Israel for kidnapping Sheikh Abd El Karim Obeid. This is an individual who directed, planned, and actively participated in a number of terrorist operations including the abduction of Colonel Higgins and the kidnapping of three Israeli Defense Force soldiers. He is part of an organization, Hezbollah, that has proven to be a bloody, deceitful, and extremist terror organization. So far, they have killed over 300 Americans, more than 70 French, and dozens of Israelis.

The Israelis are tough people. They experience something many Americans never know - the constant reality and fear of terrorism which is an integral part of their daily lives. Anyone who has ever visited Israel and seen the young men and women carrying guns will understand.

Israel approaches terrorism differently from the United States. They must act swiftly when necessary and deal when the

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opportunity is right. For Israel, that is the best, maybe the only approach.

Of course we would like the Israelis to work closely with the United States when our interests are involved. But let us not forget the high stakes involved in any efforts involving terrorists and hostages. The risks are enormous, the variables extreme, and the unknowns plentiful. Given this context, Israel, may at times act in her own best interests. She has every right to do so.

Before we criticize Israel's actions, we must remember these deeply rooted differences. We must also not forget Israel shares in the responsibility to end this cycle of violence. Together with the United States and other countries around the world, Israel is actively engaged in the bitter struggle against terrorism. Innocent American and European lives have and will continue to be lost to terrorist activities regardless of Israel's actions. But Israel's actions have and will continue to make a positive contribution to the battle against terrorism.



NEWS

From U.S. Senator

DENNIS DeCONCINI

Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

Contact: Bob Maynes
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202/224-7454
224-4521FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
Monday, July 31, 1989

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WASHINGTON--Following is a statement from Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) regarding reports of the death of Marine Lt. Col. William Higgins.

"I am very upset by reports of the execution of Lt. Col. Higgins. I understand that we do not have confirmation of his death--or of the date, if he was executed.

"I do not support the idea of a swap deal unless all hostages are released. We cannot--we must not--bargain with terrorists.

"I support the Israeli actions. The Israelis have guts, and the United States should stand up to these terrorists as well. The Iranians, the group Hezbollah, and the radical factions of the PLO are responsible. These criminals respect power and strength. They do not understand diplomacy or reason. We in the United States cannot just sit around. Our political leaders do not want to take the chance of failure. These are difficult political decisions, but they must be made. We must not allow terrorism to continue."

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Q Because it does represent a major departure from --

MS. TUTWILER: Sure, that's obvious.

Q And? You have nothing to say but that you're pleased?

MS. TUTWILER: That's correct.

Q Does the US now have any direct --

MS. TUTWILER: Excuse me, Ralph. And the second part that I said, that we

call upon them -- they're in a unique position -- to use their influence and to carry through on the spirit of their statement.

Yes, Ralph, I'm sorry.

Q That's okay. Does the US -- is the US having any direct contacts with the Iranian government on this subject?

MS. TUTWILER: No. You know we don't deal with Iran direct, and you know that we have established channels, which I spoke to yesterday, that we had sent a message -- or messages -- to them through our established channels.

Q I just thought that since the statement was unusual and unique that perhaps there might be a change in the US position on that score as well, but there obviously is not.

MS. TUTWILER: If they've changed our policy, I'm not aware of it.

Q Could you amplify what you mean when you say that Iran is in a "unique position to use its influence"?

MS. TUTWILER: As you know, our government believes that Iran has communications with Hezbollah and these different groups. So they certainly have more communications with them than we do or with many other nations. And that is what we mean by they are in a unique position to communicate with these people.

Q Does the US government believe that Iran has some degree of control over Hezbollah or other similar groups?

MS. TUTWILER: I didn't say "control," and I wouldn't want to characterize it that way, but they certainly do have avenues of communications with them that we don't.

Q Any response from E Syria on a similar entreaty on our part?

MS. TUTWILER: All of our responses -- ours going out, our exchanges and any responses coming back fall into the category of diplomatic exchanges and confidentiality that we do not discuss. I can't lead you to believe that we are not hearing back from the demarches, from a number of places where we have sent them over the last several days. But what I am prohibited from doing, unfortunately, is to -- getting into what's contained in them and what people are saying back to us.

Q Israeli officials are saying that, as a result of these

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THE DEPARTMENT REGULAR BRIEFING/BRIEFER: MARGARET TUTWILER
7 PM (EDT)/WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1989

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contacts were having with countries such as Syria and Iran, that there's basis for some optimism about the release of foreign hostages being held in Lebanon. Do you have anything to say about that?

MS. TUTWILER: The President is certainly, since this incident began, trying to use every means of diplomatic initiative, pressure, consultation, messages, et cetera, with a whole host of people to get a positive result. I would hate to be premature and tell you that --- that everything is "hunky dory." Until our hostages are all safe and released, I can't characterize it as that, but I also can't put for you that we're terribly, terribly discouraged.

Q So you can't say that you're "terribly, terribly --

MS. TUTWILER: I could not say that we're terribly, terribly discouraged either. I can't characterize it either overly optimistic or extremely discouraged. We are still, as I started off by saying, continuing very diligently to work a number of avenues to apply pressure for the safety of our American hostages and obviously the release of these hostages.

Q Any incentives being offered as well as pressure?

MS. TUTWILER: That would fall in the category of deal-making, and you know our policy on deals.

Q (Off-mike.)

Q I wonder what kind of pressure.

MS. TUTWILER: What goes through normal diplomatic channels is something that I cannot get into and describe to you. And that would also fall into what we are saying to these people, and I just can't characterize it for you. But, the world is putting a lot of pressure on these people. The Pope has spoken out on this; the Soviet Union has spoken out on this; the Japanese have spoken out; the United Kingdom. I can't think of a country that hasn't spoken out. So the international community was horrified by that video and is putting pressure out.

Q Any progress, through either the EUNF or the EVaticanF, in acquiring the body of Colonel Higgins?

MS. TUTWILER: The -- no, there is not -- the Secretary General, as you know, said yesterday that he would be sending -- I believe, he's referred to as his undersecretary -- and the International Red Cross, I believe, is also trying to help. And the Pope, I understand when I came out here, just issued some type of statement on this. I don't have it with me. So the Vatican is also speaking out on this. I can't say if they're actually, you know, sending someone to help. I just don't have the information in front of me.

Q you're talking a lot about getting back the body of Colonel Higgins, and have you yet ascertained that this, in fact, is Colonel Higgins? 4/12

MS. TUTWILER: We cannot confirm that it was Colonel Higgins in the video. Forensic specialists continue to examine the tape to try to determine the identity of the man, the time of death, and the actual cause of death. We are engaged in efforts to recover the body of Colonel Higgins if he is, in fact, dead.

Q Can you tell us anything about those efforts to obtain the body?

MS. TUTWILER: Not other than to tell you that we are seeking the help of the International Committee of the Red Cross to recover the body. And as I mentioned, the UN Secretary General has also sent the undersecretary to that region.

Q Margaret?

MS. TUTWILER: Yes?

Q There are reports that a plane landed in Tel Aviv with the Red Cross -- a civilian plane. Is that one of our planes? The Red Cross says it's not theirs. Do you know anything about it?

MS. TUTWILER: I haven't heard about that. I don't know anything about it.

Q What are we to make of all the ENavalf ships that are being called back from port calls and sent out into the Mediterranean?

MS. TUTWILER: Marlin just answered that question in his briefing. Basically, he said you shouldn't draw any conclusions, and as far as my comments, I don't have any to add, and I would refer you to the EDepartment of Defense.

Q Can you comment on the report that the American note to Iran was a very tough one, in which it said that Iran would be held as culpable as the terrorists if anything happened to the American hostages? And also a report that is believed that the reason that the death sentence was extended because of this message to Iran.

MS. TUTWILER: I, unfortunately, cannot characterize a message that we have sent through our established channels to the Iranian government for you, and I can't speculate on -- for what reason these people put -- not the Iranians, the Hezbollah -- an extension of this horrendous death threat that they have about -- on the other gentleman. So I mean I can't speculate on why they did that.

Q Margaret, you said a minute ago that the US believes Iran has considerable influence over the hostage takers.

MS. TUTWILER: We do.

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Q If something bad happens to another hostage, will you not then hold Iran responsible for that for the same reason?

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MS. TUTWILER: We're holding --- or we would hold, whoever is responsible for this, responsible. I mean --- I don't know exactly how to answer this. Right now Iran is, as we all started out this briefing by saying --- came out with this statement, basically, exploring this, saying this was tragic, it was horrible. So I'm not aware that the US government has said that Iran is responsible for, indeed, this is Colonel Higgins, on this brutal killing of Colonel Higgins.

The man that was taken, Obeid, is of Hezbollah, which is in Lebanon, which, if this is indeed Colonel Higgins and if indeed the Israelis come up with the information that says that he did this, then it's them. Do you see what I'm saying? So, I can't stand here and tell you that our government has said publicly, privately or in a message, "Iran is responsible." But I have said that Iran has a unique ability to communicate with these people that we do not have, to use their influence to secure the safety and the release of our hostages just as the United States has

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unique influence in some areas of the world, where other countries don't. No one, I think, can argue that they have an influence in this -- with this group, for this area.

Q You consider the Iranians to be influential in communicating to those whom the US holds responsible, but you don't consider Iran to be responsible for what happens to the hostages? Is that correct?

MS. TUTWILER: We have said many times before that Iran has influence with the hostage-holders in Lebanon. Iran should use that influence to obtain the immediate, unconditional, and safe release of all the hostages.

Q When you say establish channels of -- in the communication with Iran, does it include EJapanF and ESwitzerlandF, as was reported in the newspapers?

MS. TUTWILER: The only established channel that the State Department publicly acknowledges is the Swiss channel.

Q What happens if Iran doesn't use its influence?

MS. TUTWILER: That's a hypothetical.

Q What is Secretary Baker's view of the use of EmilitaryF E actionF by the United States in situations such as this, either to take action or to threaten action? What does he think about that? Does he think that's useful? Does it help apply the pressure that you spoke about earlier, or does it hinder that?

MS. TUTWILER: I haven't asked him that question, Ralph, in a situation like this or this particular situation, so I don't want to get out here and speculate without having asked him.

Q Could you take that question, and perhaps come back with a response at some point?

MS. TUTWILER: I'll be glad to see if he wants to answer it. My instincts would tell me that he won't be.

Q Is there anything about Assistant Secretary Kelly's visit in Israel?

MS. TUTWILER: Mm-hmm. (Affirmative response.)

Q Is that in any way related to the hostage incident, or is it --

MS. TUTWILER: No, it is not. And as I said many weeks ago, he was scheduled to make his first preliminary trip into the region as the new Assistant Secretary for this area in the first week in August, and that has not changed; that we saw no need for it to change. He indeed is in Israel today. I cannot give you his travel plans, but I can re-tell you, as I stated several days ago, that he still intends to visit EJordanF and EEgyptF.

Q He has not had and is not having any conversations with Israeli officials or with anyone in the Middle East on the subject of the hostage matter?

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MS. TUTWILER: I did not say that, Ralph. Your question asked if that was why he was going there. This has been a long-scheduled trip.

Q My question asked whether it was related to that, but in any case --

MS. TUTWILER: In any -- obviously he is a United States official. He is an Assistant Secretary of the State Department. I cannot envision that this subject would not come up in any number of meetings he's having in that country and in the region.

Q (Off mike) -- the results of any of those meetings?

MS. TUTWILER: I'll be happy to see if there's some kind of readout.

Q Yesterday you said, Margaret, that the United States and Israel differ over how to handle --

MS. TUTWILER: Have a different policy.

Q Have a different policy. Could you help us on that at all? What is the difference, as the United States sees it?

MS. TUTWILER: I can state for you our policy, again, on hostages. I do not have before me Israel's policy on hostages. And I can go through what I went through yesterday, which hasn't changed today, which is that Israel understands the United States policy on the matter of hostages. Israel, as a sovereign nation, has a different policy. And I'll be glad to read our policy on hostages, which is a longstanding policy that was not developed just in this particular instance.

Q But I mean, when you say there's a difference, isn't it incumbent on you to say what the difference is? What --

MS. TUTWILER: No, I think it's only incumbent upon me, from this podium, for the State Department, to speak for the State Department and say what our government's policy is concerning hostages. They can go enunciate their own.

Q Would you go ahead and state that policy for us, please?

MS. TUTWILER: Our policy?

Q Yes, please.

MS. TUTWILER: The United States policy concerning hostages is that we make no concessions to terrorists holding official or private American citizens hostage. This policy is the firm position of our government and is strongly supported by the American people. We hold those responsible for the taking of innocent hostages fully responsible for their safety. These people, forcibly detained against their will, have been held far too long. We continue to call on their kidnapers to release them safely and without condition immediately.

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Q Margaret, that policy of the United States -- I realize you're the State department of the United States -- but that policy does very distinctly say "American hostages," holding American hostages. What about your policy to those people who are holding hostages who are not Americans?

MS. TUTWILER: I haven't asked that specific question. I only have our United States policy on our hostages.

Q Margaret, in view of the difference that you cite between the Israeli policy and the US policy on hostages, is the Israeli government cooperating fully with the US policy on dealing with hostages?

MS. TUTWILER: As I mentioned yesterday, we have been and are in close contact with Israel, and have been over the last several years, concerning this issue.

Q With all respect, that wasn't the question, whether we've been in contact with them. Are they cooperating --

MS. TUTWILER: Do we coordinate our policies on hostages?

Q No, no. Is Israel cooperating with the United States in policy -- in the US policy -- with which Israel, you said, cooperated?

MS. TUTWILER: I'm unsure what you're asking me.

Q You said Israel has a different policy on hostages from the United States.

MS. TUTWILER: Correct.

Q Is Israel cooperating with the US policy on hostages?

MS. TUTWILER: I'm sorry, I don't mean to be thick. I'm not really sure what you're asking me.

MS. TUTWILER: I mean our policy --

Q -- I'll think about how to rephrase it and maybe I'll come back with it later.

MS. TUTWILER: Our policy is for the safe and unconditional release of our hostages. Our policy says that we do not deal with terrorists. I'm not sure what you're asking me.

Q It also says that the US doesn't think kidnapping is helpful, for one other example --

MS. TUTWILER: The President spoke on Friday, and the Secretary of State said in our trip and parroted the President's phrases on -- do not believe kidnapping and violence leads to peace, if that's what you're asking me. I don't have any further interpretation of that.

Q Are the Israelis taking actions that the United States is asking Israel to take in connection with obtaining the release of hostages?

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MS. TUTWILER: If you're asking me, "Are we involved in some type of deal-making?" no, we are not. That would violate our policy. We do not deal over hostages.

Q Can you find out whether in fact you do have a different policy for -- if the hostages that have been taken are not American citizens?

MS. TUTWILER: Mm-hmm. (Affirmative response.)

Q Thank you.

MS. TUTWILER: But I'm still not willing, and won't be, to enunciate Israel's policy on hostages from this podium. They can do that.

Q (Off mike) -- British -- there are Brits; there have been West Germans; there have been all kinds of people.

MS. TUTWILER: Mm-hmm. (In acknowledgement.)

Q Are you asking Israel to unilaterally release the Sheik and the other hostages?

MS. TUTWILER: No, we are not.

Q Would you -- the United States --

Q Why not?

MS. TUTWILER: Because that would fall -- that would fall into deal-making. The terrorists are demanding that this gentleman be released, and that would fall into the area of the United States participating in a deal with terrorists. We do not do that.

Q The Israelis are offering to trade --

MS. TUTWILER: And we are not -- excuse me -- and as I said yesterday, when asked the question, "Are we pressuring Israel to do this?" I said no. That answer is still the same today for the same reason.

I'm sorry, yeah?

Q Israel is offering to trade this Lebanese Shiite that they're holding for a number of hostages being held in Lebanon. That would amount to a deal. Would the United States approve that? Disapprove? Be indifferent?

MS. TUTWILER: That is something that the Israeli government is doing. The United States government position on deal-making and on hostages is the position that it is.

Q But we wouldn't object if Israel made its own deal with Iran?

MS. TUTWILER: The only way I'm going to answer that question is to say that you know what our policy is on hostages. I'll restate it for you if you'd like. We do not participate in deals.

Q In the TWA case in 1985 we said we didn't make deals, but it appeared some kind of deal was made. Israel released Lebanese hostages and the TWA plane was released.

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MS. TUTWILER: That was --

Q Is there an analogy here?

MS. TUTWILER: This is a big duck, but it's an honest one. I was at the Treasury Department in '85 -- (chuckles) -- I do not have the information at my fingertips on that, so I can't answer it for you.

Q Margaret?

Q -- cash ransom. (Laughter.)

MS. TUTWILER: (Laughs.) I was at Treasury.

Q Margaret, how is the US characterizing what the Israelis do? Do we characterize it as they've said, as an apprehension?

MS. TUTWILER: I'm unaware that we have characterized it from this podium or from the White House podium, and the only thing that I could refer you to are the Secretary of State and the President's words, without me interpreting them or without any further elaboration from me. I don't have a characterization adjective to put on this for you.

Q Margaret, you know, earlier you called and yesterday you called on Iran to exercise its influence with hostage-holders --

MS. TUTWILER: Right.

Q -- to take certain actions. And you've laid on Iran a certain responsibility, at least to exercise its influence, if not to actually do anything about the hostages. The Arabs have often called upon the United States to exercise its influence with Israel to take certain actions. Have there been any such calls from Arab countries at this time on the US to take actions with regard to Israel's kidnapping of the Sheik? And is the US exercising its influence in that regard?

MS. TUTWILER: I'm unaware of any Arab calls to the United States for such a thing that you've asked, and I said very openly yesterday and again today that we are in close contact with Israel and have been over the last several days.

Q Are you exercising --

MS. TUTWILER: And we'll continue to do so.

Q Are you exercising your influence with Israel?

MS. TUTWILER: What you're, I believe, asking me is, are we pressuring Israel to do something, and my answer yesterday to that was no, and my answer today to that is no.

Q And what is it that you're asking Iran to do with regard to the Hezbollah? You're asking them to --

89/42/10

MS. TUTWILER: As I said yesterday, when asked the question, we have sent a message to everyone, including Iran, saying that there can be no excuse for the killing of hostages. It is outrageous behavior, it is uncivilized, and it excludes those who take this action or support it from the community of civilized nations. I have said today that we have asked Iran to use their influence. I don't understand what more I could say about it.

Q I'm just trying to understand the distinction between what you're asking Iran to do and what you're doing with Israel.

MS. TUTWILER: Well, Ralph, there's a big difference in relations that you know as well as anybody in this room.

Q Relations --

MS. TUTWILER: We have full diplomatic relations with Israel.

Q Right.

MS. TUTWILER: We have no diplomatic relations, we have economic embargoes, we've had years and years and years of a very different type of relationship with Iran. So, there is a big difference starting there.

Q The question was about Iran's influence --

MS. TUTWILER: Israel is our ally. I have said just as clearly and plainly as I possibly can, we are talking, communicating at all kinds of different levels, cables back and forth, in close contact with Israel.

Q My question was about Iran's exercising of influence with its allies.

MS. TUTWILER: What's the question?

Q Well, the US is asking to exercise influence.

MS. TUTWILER: We're also asking anyone in this situation who has influence with these people who hold the hostages to please use it in a constructive and positive manner.

Q And my question simply was that the US has been asked in the past, and I think probably is being asked now, to exercise its influence, US influence, with its ally, Israel, and you've just told us that no, the United States is not putting any pressure on Israel. We're in contact with them, sending lots of cables back and forth, but not exercising influence, pressure.

MS. TUTWILER: Pressure to do what, Ralph?

Q To do the -- whatever it is that you're asking the Iranians to do with their allies.

MS. TUTWILER: Which gets back into the question, which I've already answered, which is, basically, you're asking me pressuring them to release Obeid. I have really tried to accurately and fairly answer that. If we were doing such a thing, which I am categorically saying we are not, as I said yesterday, that would be dealing. We don't deal on hostages. We just don't. It's just a fact of life. So, we're not doing what you're suggesting with Israel.

89/42/60

Q On the reverse then, are we asking Israel specifically not to release him?

MS. TUTWILER: No. (Light laughter.)

89/42/10

Q What about a Lebanese complaint at the United Nations? A letter was sent to the UN Secretary General complaining about the Israeli kidnapping. Did the US -- has the US communicated on that subject with the UN Secretary General at all?

MS. TUTWILER: I don't know about that letter, and hadn't heard about it.

Q Margaret, you said that you're asking everybody with any influence to use it. Are you satisfied that other Arab states in the region are using their influence, like Syria, for example, Saudi Arabia?

MS. TUTWILER: Yes, we are.

Q And what evidence do you have that they are?

MS. TUTWILER: I can't answer that question, but I can answer for you that there are people who are definitely trying to use their influence and trying to help, we have reasons to believe.

Q Margaret, the Arab League effort to bring some sort of peace to Lebanon seems to have collapsed.

MS. TUTWILER: Right.

Q What does the United States see as the next step, and how do you see this, the collapse of this effort, affecting efforts to protect the hostages in Lebanon?

MS. TUTWILER: I don't have a way to draw the two together for you. I do have a statement on the Arab League -- for lack of a better word, fare in Lebanon. We urge the Arab League not to lay down its burdens despite the enormous difficulties it has encountered. We are disappointed that the Arab League has not received the necessary cooperation from all parties to the conflict, both the Lebanese and Syrians, to end the immediate fighting, lift the blockades and address the underlying political issues.

Q Margaret, what's the status of the US embassy in Lebanon? Is the ambassador on post in Beirut?

MS. TUTWILER: Yes, as far as I know.

Q Do you have anything on Kelly's meeting with the Soviets on the --

MS. TUTWILER: A readout?

Q -- on the Iran situation?

MS. TUTWILER: No, I don't. My understanding is he did some type of press conference yesterday, and I can try to get you a transcript of that. But further than that, I don't have a readout on it.

Q Thank you.

MS. TUTWILER: Thanks.

אברהם
ד"ר א.ל.ר.

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SLNE4100713 BT*nea410 07/13/89
 KELLY TESTIFIES ON MIDEAST DEVELOPMENTS (CONTINUED)
 (Unofficial transcript/part two) (11,050)

Washington -- John Kelly, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East July 12 to discuss developments in the Middle East. The hearing was chaired by Representative Lee Hamilton (D-IN).

Following is the second part of an unofficial transcript of his testimony. The first part was carried on the Wireless File July 12 as NE324.

(BEGIN TRANSCRIPT)

MR. KELLY: Congressman, I think this gets back to a question that one of your distinguished colleagues raised about "Are they operating in good faith?" And I said I don't know. And that's not really the standard to measure them by. The standard is going to be results. As you say, actions speak louder than words. You talked about the PLO Covenant. I decided, in preparing myself for this meeting yesterday, I was trying to study a lot of things. And one of the things I did was go back and read the document yesterday, because you know, the last time I read it was many years ago. And it really is an outrageous document, and it really is, you know, something that is so irrelevant to the process that we're engaged in pushing, that by all means, yes, they ought to condemn it, and get rid of it, and forget it. Null and void isn't good enough. They ought to consciously do something about that document, and you're right. Actions will be needed. This is not a dialogue of infinite duration. On the same token, you know, I don't think we're in a position to put a date certain where the cut off point comes, but actions obviously have to be forthcoming. It is not an indefinite dialogue.

REP. ENGEL: Well, I'm glad to hear you say that, because I think that we again convey the wrong message. I wanted to also follow up on something that Mr. Owens asked. He mentioned whether or not our government was encouraging the Labor Party to stay in the coalition, and I think you said, "No, that we're not encouraging one way or another." Does that mean that the newspaper accounts that we've all been reading are inaccurate?

MR. KELLY: I think that as a government we must avoid involvement in the internal politics of Israel. In a relationship, as a New York Times writer put it today, "As intimate as that between U.S. and Israel, there are a lot of conversations among a lot of people." But we, as a government, have got to stay out of getting involved in domestic politics there.

REP. HAMILTON: The subcommittee will begin a second round of questioning.

Mr. Secretary, I wanted to clarify one point in response to questions recently asked you. Are you saying that the PLO has violated the conditions of the agreement that we had with the PLO when we began the so-called "substantive dialogue?"

MR. KELLY: Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure I would call it an agreement, but you know, we all saw Anafat on television.

REP. HAMILTON: Well, have those conditions been violated? We entered into discussions with the PLO when we said that the PLO had

fulfilled certain conditions. And in answering some of the previous questions, I got the impression that it was your view that the PLO has in fact violated now some of those conditions since that dialogue began.

MR. KELLY: Not in the sense that we have not found the PLO directly involved in cross-border terrorist raids or things like that.

REP. HAMILTON: Do we have any evidence of the PLO involvement in any of the terrorist actions that have occurred inside Israel?

MR. KELLY: No, none that I know of, sir.

REP. HAMILTON: All right. Now, I want to try to get your sense of how actively the United States should be involved in trying to further the peace process through the elections. When I talked with you earlier, you indicated, for example, you did not think it was the role of the United States to bring forward names -- Palestinians in the dialogue. Do you see, for example, the role of the United States in trying to provide suggestions to narrow the gap between the Israelis and the Palestinians on the election proposal? Is that an appropriate role for the United States?

MR. KELLY: We want to be helpful, Congressman --

REP. HAMILTON: Well, in being helpful, does that mean we're going to provide suggestions as to how the gap can be narrowed?

MR. KELLY: Certainly, yes. From time to time we will make suggestions about how we think the gap can be narrowed.

REP. HAMILTON: One of the questions is whether or not the PLO will agree to meetings between Palestinian representatives and the Israeli government on the modalities of the election. Is it your sense that the PLO can accept such talks?

MR. KELLY: Not at present, no, sir.

REP. HAMILTON: The PLO has mentioned the possibility of using two American citizens in such talks. What is your position and what is the Israeli position on the involvement of Palestinian Americans in these talks?

MR. KELLY: There's an interesting point, if you'll permit me there. We read an interview in the Financial Times of London by Yasser Arafat in which he talked about the potential involvement of two American citizens in a dialogue. We have not heard anything like that through our contacts with the PLO, in other words, our conversations with Pelletreau. I think that what we are witnessing there, Congressman, is the fact that for a couple of decades the PLO sent signals or attempted to convey messages or signals through newspaper interviews, through visiting professors, through a myriad of different people who bumped into them from time to time.

REP. HAMILTON: Okay, let me --

MR. KELLY: I don't think the organization has quite gotten accustomed to the fact that it's talking to the United States government, and if it wants to say something, it can say it.

REP. HAMILTON: I have seen report after report about indirect Israeli-PLO talks, secret talks through the Moroccans, indirect talks through US, Egyptian and West Bank Palestinians. European diplomats are saying the Israel-PLO channel, and I'm quoting him now, "is becoming very clear and very substantive," end of quote. Finance Minister Peres has acknowledged that an official dialogue with the PLO is now going on between the Israelis and the PLO. And the question on my mind, I guess, is do we have any knowledge of that? Are those reports accurate? What do you know about it?

MR. KELLY: Congressman, I think it's an exaggeration for any

דחיפות: בהול לבוקר	שגרירות ישראל / וושינגטון טופס פרוק	קד: _____
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תאריך וזמן תעבור: 1 באוג' 1989 19:00		אל: מצפ"א
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33:1102		פאת: ק. לקו נגרט

סנאט: קולונל היגינס

1. בשיחה עם הסנטור סטיבנס אמר כי אינו מסכים להודעותיו של דול. אמנם טרם אמר לו זאת ישירות אולם שוחח על כך עם מספר מעמיתיו.
 לד ברי סטיבנס הוא מאמין שאם לארה"ב היחה הזדמנות כזו לפעולה ולאחר אדם כעובייד היתה עושה זאת גייכ ולכן "מאחר ויש לכם בני ערובה זכותכם לקבוע פעולותיכם ולהחליפם במי שתצליחו".
 אחמול אמנם השיב לשאלות שנשאל (ע"י עתונאים) אולם מעדיף לא להתבטא פומבית בנושא זה ולהמתין לקבלת פרטים נוספים וההתפתחויות.
 סיפר כי הסנטור דול -

PICKS UP THE RUMORS IN THE CLOAKROOM AND REFLECTS THEM ON THE FLOOR.
 הוסיף כי שמע מספר שיחות בין סנטורים לבין עצמם המשקפות דבריו של דול. הוא מצידו מסתמך על ה-CIA וקהילית המודיעין האמריקנית.

2. משיחות עם משרדיהם של מקקיין ופיל גראם שמענו כי הללו וסנטורים אחרים מעדיפים לא להתבטא בשלב זה ולהמתין לקבלת פרטים נוספים ולהתבהרות העניינים.

3. משרדו של הסנטור בנט ג'ונסטון (דמוקרט מלוויז'ינה) נמטר כי עמדת הסנטורים הדרומיים (הסנטורים קוקרן, לוט, בוב גרהם, קוני מק, הפלין, שלבי, ג'ון ברו, בנטסן, פיל גרהם סר וגור) היא RETRIBUTION AS SOON AS WE CAN IDENTIFY THE PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE.
 בשלב זה אינם חשים ברגשות אנטי ישראליים. הם אינם מבינים את הסנטור דול ולהערכתם DOLE IS CUT BY HIMSELF

שהם סושהה רהמ אחיה
 חנם טאמס הנציר מצבא סייב
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 יחודית ורנאי דרנגר

תפוצה: 36
 ראויכב 4
 יואע מסתוב 1

דף: 2
כתוב: 3

שגרירות ישראל / וושינגטון טופס פרוק

דחפיות:

סוג:

תאריך וזמן תעבור:

אל:

פס' פרוק:

הפסד:

51 / 31

דצ:

פאת:

6. הבוקר התראיינו הסנטורים לוגר וכריס דוד בתכנית הבוקר של CBS. לוגר נשאל האם הסנטור זול דיבר אתמול בשם פל הסנטורים הרפובליקנים והסנאט כולו. לוגר השיב בשלילה והוסיף כי הודעת דול היתה MOST UNFORTUNATE ייש לנו ברית עם ישראל ושתי המדינות איבדו בני ערובה. על הנשיא לפנונו גם לליגה הערבית האחראית למתרחש וגם לאויים כדי שכל המדינות משאנה באחריות".
תשובת דוד - מסכים לכל דבריו של לוגר. הוסיף בנוגע להודעת הנשיא מאמש כי לא ניתן להשוות את חטיפת ג'יג'ינט ע"י החיזבללה לחטיפת עובייד ע"י ישראל. מנה כל הפגיעות באמריקנים; המרינס, קלינגהופר, TWA, פאנ אמ-103 וסיכס באומרו כי להטיל כל האחריות על ישראל IS OVERSTATED ולא הוגן. יש לטפל בבעייה בקונטקסט פוליטי רחב יותר (התיחס גם לסוריה ואירן).
7. כן התראיינו הבוקר הסנטורים מקונל (המייצג את מדינתו של היג'ינס) בידן ובורן שהיו חיוביים מבחינת ישראל.
8. אתמול אחו"יצ נפגשה מנהיגות הקונגרס (משני הבתים) עם הנשיא. בתום הפגישה מסרו פולי ומיטצ'ל שהנשיא חזר ואישר מדיניות ארה"ב שלא לשאת ולתת עם טרוריסטים בכל נסיבות שהם ושוקל עתה אופציות שונות. כשנשאל פולי האם נשקלת גם אופציה צבאית השיב פולי כי נשקלות אופציות שונות. מיטצ'ל בדבריו הדגיש כי האופציה צבאית WAS RULED OUT.
9. בינתיים כאמור הסנטור דול הוא היחיד שיצא בביקורת חמורה על ישראל והמשיך בכך הבוקר (בנפרד מבריקים הנוסח).
10. מהבוקר אנו פועלים בקרב משרדי סנטורים וקונגרסמנים במגמה להשיג הודעות שיכללו בין השאר הטלת האשמה הבלעדית על החיזבללה בחטיפתו ובהוצאתו להורג של היג'ינס והצורך בהמשך המאבק בטרור.

תפוצה:

דחיפות:	שגרירות ישראל / וושינגטון	דף: 3
סוג:	טופס פרוק	כתוב: 3
תאריך וזמן תעבור:		חל:
כס' פרוק:		דצ:
הפסד:		פאת:

51/31

11. משרדים שונים (הן בסנאט בקרב רפובליקנים ודמוקרטים והן בביהנייב) שמענו ביקורת על הודעות דול ועל העובדה שהוא מחבטא בטרם יש בידו עובדות זמשחק לידי הטרוריסטים. בעקבות פנייתנו נמסר לנו כי קונגרסמנים וסנטורים (למשל הסנטור וילסון בקליפורניה, הסנטור גרסלי באיובה והקונגרסמן פיתן בקליבלנד) התראיינו במחוזות בחירתם ובמדינותיהם ב-24 שעות אחרונות ביקרו את הודעות דול ותמכו במאבקה של ישראל בטרור.

12. הבוקר הציג רשמית הקונגרסמן אקרמן הצעת החלטה במליאת ביהנייב הקוראת להסגרתו של עובייד והעמדתו לדין. (בנפרד מבריקים הנוסח).

אברהם ארנאי פנצ'ר
יהודית ורנאי דרנגר.

תפוצה:

דחיות: רגיל	סגירות ישראל / ווסינגטון טופס פרוק	קד: _____
סוג: גלוי		כתוב: _____
תאריך וזמן חשוד: 2.8.89, 19.00		אל: _____ מצפ"א
כס' פרוק: 93 הפסד:		דע: _____ מקשה/משהב"ט
41 : 2 טאין!	אמ"ק	כאת: _____ ק. לקונגרס

SDI ו"החץ"

התקשר עוזרו של הקונגרסמן לס אוקיון ומסר (לאחר מעשה) שהגישו תיקון לחוק תקציב הפנטגון-הרשאות (שהקבל) לפיו 65 מליון \$ יורשאו לתכנית ה"חץ".
לידיעתכם.

Page 52, line 2, strike out the period and insert the following:

Provided, That of the amount herein provided for the Strategic Defense Initiative, \$65,000,000 shall be available only for the Arrow missile program.

שלה 2 / שנה 3 / מהר 1 / כן 1 / מן 2 / ס"ס 1
מש 1 / מש 1 / מן 1

והוא... ורנא' עינאר

תפוצה: 36

דתיפות: <u>בתול אבוקר</u> שמו: <u>שמיר</u>	שגרירות ישראל / ווסינגטון טופס פרוק	דף: 1 פתוק: 3
תאריך וזמן העור: 2 באוג' 1989 11:10	אל: מצפ"א לשכת שגרירות	
פס' פרוק: 70 הפסד:	דצ: אוק"	
36 : 182	פאת: ק. לקונגרס	

ביהני"ב: היגינט-חטיפה

(1) רצ"ב מכתב של הקונגרסמן מל לויין (ביוזמתנו) בחתימתם של קונגרסמנים: גריי, פיהו, טוריסלי, גילמן, ובר ומילר המשוגר הבוקר עיי שליח מיוחד לנשיא בוש. בשתייפ עם לויין פעלנו להשגת חתימותיהם של הרפובליקנים.

(2) אתמול בבוקר פעלנו במשרדו של המצליף גריי בבקשה שיתבטא או יפרסם הודעה בנושא. לויין פנה במקביל למצליף וביקשו לחתום על המכתב. לאחר שיקולים נוספים התקשרו עימי ממשרדו של גריי ומסרו שגריי מוכן לחתום על המכתב למזכיר במקום פירסום הודעה. (לידיעתכם שההודעה שתכננו לפרסם לא התייחסה לישראל והיתה כללית יותר מהמכתב).

(3) לויין אשר עשה בדיקה מוקדמת מסר לי כי המכתב (בנוסחו זה) יתקבל בצורה חיובית עיי הממשל.

יפ"מ ונ"א איזנצ'ר
 יהודית ורנאי דרגנר.

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תפוצה: 36

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MEL LEVINE
7TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS
ABUSE AND CONTROL
CO-CHAIR,
HOUSE EXPORT TASK FORCE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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SUITE 447
LOS ANGELES, CA 90048
TELEPHONE 212-410-3419
213-383-4128 (SANTA MONICA)

August 1, 1989

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

In light of Hezbollah's brutal murder of Lt. Colonel William Higgins, we wanted to express some of our urgent concerns to you. We do so understanding how difficult and vexing this problem is for you, and we are keenly aware of your commitment to fighting terrorism, your responsibility for the lives of Americans, and the difficulty of accomplishing sometimes conflicting objectives.

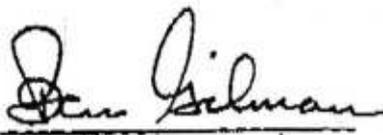
Within that framework, our principal concern is that we do nothing which directly or indirectly gives comfort to terrorists. The Hezbollah terrorists responsible for this murder must not be allowed to take any pleasure from any of our actions.

The dilemmas in the fight against terror are complex and frequently uncertain. In this outrageous instance, Hezbollah has obviously murdered Colonel Higgins in part to drive a wedge between the United States and Israel. The perpetrators of this vicious murder are engaged in an effort to blame the victims of terrorism for the terror itself. Obviously, such a result would not only be absurd but would inadvertently assist the Hezbollah terrorists.

We sympathize with the complex and difficult situation you face and we support your efforts against terrorism. In this instance, we stand with you as you seek to place the blame squarely where it rests, with Hezbollah, and not to allow the terrorists to gain a victory by driving a wedge between the U.S. and Israel or by implying that the victims of terror are somehow responsible for this heinous crime.

Sincerely,

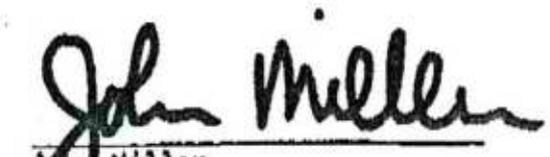

Mel Levine
Member of Congress


Ben Gilman
Member of Congress

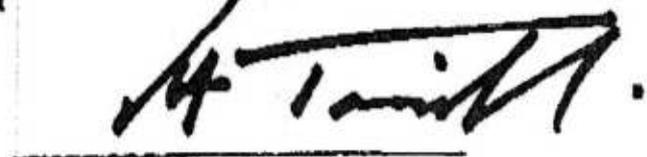
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William H. Gray, III
Member of Congress


John Miller
Member of Congress


Edward Feighan
Member of Congress


Robert Torricelli
Member of Congress


Vin Weber
Member of Congress

דחיפות: מיידי	שגרירות ישראל / וושינגטון טופס כרוק	דף: _____
סוג: שמור		פתוח: _____
תאריך וזמן תעבור: 2.8.89, 18.00		אל: מצפ"א לשכת שה"ח
כס' כרוק: הפסיד:	א/ת"י ?	דע:
91		פאת: ק. לקונגרס

סנאט: הקולונל היגינס

השגריר שוחח אתמול והיום עם הסנטורים וילסון, לוגר, ספקטר, בושביץ, קרל לויין, דהקונסיני ונפגש עם אינווייה וקסטן.
 הבהיר להם עמדתנו בנושא וביקשם לשקפה במידת האפשר בהתבטאויות במליאת הסנאט
 חוץ ציון העובדה שישראל פעלה במסגרת מאבקה בטרור, והאשמה מוטלת על החיזבללה בלבד.
רוב הסנטורים הבטיחו להתבטא במליאה.

ישראל ורנאי דרנגר.
 יהודית ורנאי דרנגר.

3 כהא אמרה 1
 2 שהח 2 / ס' שהח 1
 1 אמר 1
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תפוצה: 36

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דחיפות: מייד	דד: 1 מקור: 4 טופס מברק קשר ניו-יורק
סיוג: בלנס	אל: מצפ"א, הסברה, לשכת הוטר.
תזוח: 021630	
מס מברקי: 0070	דע: ציר הסברה - ווטינגטון.
24-11	מאת: לשכת הקונכ"ל, ניו יורק.

אמריק



רצ"ב הודעה קוצ' לתקשורת.

לט' הקונכ"ל.

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איטודי:

שם השולחי

תאריך:

THE CITY OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE MAYOR EDWARD I. KOCH

TEL. 566-5090

For Release:
Monday, July 31, 1989

302-89

STATEMENT BY MAYOR EDWARD I. KOCH

The State of Israel deserves the world's praise for reaching into Lebanon with its special troops to capture Shaik Abdul Karim Obeid, a leading terrorist.

The raid is a reminder of the 1976 Israeli rescue of hostages on an Air France plane in Entebbe, Uganda from terrorist hijackers. All Americans were proud that Israel had acted to strike down the terrorists and rescue the kidnapped victims from the terrorists' lair.

In seizing Shaik Obeid, Israel has, in effect, kidnapped the kidnapper. Shaik Obeid was seized by the Israelis for inciting and planning attacks against Israel. The terrorist organization that the Shaik leads, the Hezbollah, has repeatedly taken credit for kidnapping foreign nationals to extract political ransom from the United States, Israel and others.

Two successive American Presidents, Ronald Reagan and George Bush, have, to their great credit, said that the United States will never negotiate with terrorists.

Colonel Higgins has been under a death sentence since he was abducted on February 17, 1988 by a group known as the Organization of the Oppressed of the World. Despite the claims we have heard today, there is no confirmation of Colonel Higgins' fate.

In fact, there was a report last summer by ABC News that Colonel Higgins may have already been executed, in retaliation for the mistaken downing of an Iranian airliner by an American naval vessel in the Persian Gulf.

There are some who will criticize Israel for holding the Shaik, perhaps as part of an exchange for Israeli and western hostages.

It is incumbent on all of us to remember the original crime involved: the kidnapping of Colonel Higgins. Israel has clearly

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MAYOR'S PRESS OFFICE

TO: 1 212 36

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not forgotten who is culpable for this and many other terrorist incidents. The Israeli government was exactly right when it said, "The purest form of justice is that a killer and terrorist like him (Sheik Obeid) would be brought to justice." Legally, I do not believe that the action taken by Israel can fairly be called a kidnapping. It is rather the apprehension and arrest of a criminal. Indeed, the United States has a law that permits our courts to try any individual who commits a violent crime against an American abroad.

That law was clearly needed to respond to attacks against Americans. For example, three years ago, the United States paid \$50,000 to several off-duty Mexican police officers to abduct Rene Verdugo from his home in Mexico and deliver him to American authorities for questioning in the murder of DEA agent Enrique Camerana. Last October, he was sentenced to 120 years on drug charges and for the murder of Mr. Camerana.

On another occasion, the United States sent fighter planes to intercept a plane carrying Abul Abbas, the organizer of the terrorist attack on the Achille Lauro, in which an American citizen was murdered. Though the plane was forced to land at a NATO base in Italy, Italian authorities later released Abbas, despite American demands for his extradition.

To those who say kidnapping or arresting the Sheik has endangered Colonel Higgins' life, the response is simple. These terrorists kidnapped the Colonel to use him as a pawn in their plot to undermine Israel's existence and American interests in the Middle East. Unfortunately, his fate has always depended on the interests of the terrorists.

Terrorists can find any pretext at any time for killing a hostage. Just as we will not pay ransom for hostages or change our foreign policy at the demand of terrorists, we must not flinch from seeking to apprehend those terrorists and punish them. It is in the shared interest of the United States and Israel to root out these terrorist cells without mercy.

Israel's seizure of Sheik Obeid is a justified response to a series of deliberate terrorist attacks organized by the Hezbollah, under Sheik Obeid's guidance. I urge the United

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States to stand with Israel in retaliating against the purveyors of terror.

I also urge President Bush to consider military retaliation against those responsible, if the murder of Colonel Higgins is confirmed. We must not allow this shameful, cowardly act to go unpunished.

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...ding
...David

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2716 D

AMBASSADOR JOHN H. KELLY WAS SWORN IN AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS ON JUNE 16, 1989. KELLY HAD BEEN THE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE POLICY PLANNING STAFF, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1988 AND FEBRUARY, 1989. KELLY WAS UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON, 1985-88.

BEFORE GOING TO BEIRUT AMBASSADOR KELLY HAD BEEN PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EUROPEAN AND CANADIAN AFFAIRS, 1983-85, AND SENIOR DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS, 1982-83. EARLIER HE WAS DEPUTY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT AND DIRECTOR OF THE SECRETARIAT STAFF.

AMBASSADOR KELLY SPENT A YEAR AS A DIPLOMATIC ASSOCIATE AT THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF DIPLOMACY, GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, IN 1981-82, UNDER A GRANT FROM THE UNA CHAPMAN COX FOUNDATION. WHILE AT GEORGETOWN KELLY PUBLISHED ARTICLES ON FRENCH DEFENSE AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

AMBASSADOR KELLY JOINED THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN 1964. HIS OVERSEAS POSTS PRIOR TO BEIRUT WERE PARIS, ADANA AND ANKARA IN TURKEY, AND BANGKOK AND SONGKHLA IN THAILAND. KELLY CONDUCTED A FACT-FINDING MISSION TO THE NATIONS AND TERRITORIES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC IN 1985. AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON AMBASSADOR KELLY SERVED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNSELOR, THE POLITICO-MILITARY BUREAU, AND THE BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH. HE ALSO SERVED IN THE PENTAGON IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

AMBASSADOR KELLY HAS RECEIVED THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MERITORIOUS CIVILIAN SERVICE MEDAL AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT MERITORIOUS HONOR AWARD. HE IS A GRADUATE OF THE ARMED FORCES STAFF COLLEGE.

BORN IN 1939, AMBASSADOR KELLY WAS RAISED IN ATLANTA AND WAS GRADUATED IN 1961 FROM EMORY UNIVERSITY WITH A DEGREE IN HISTORY. HE SPEAKS FRENCH AND THAI. AMBASSADOR KELLY IS A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND THE AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION. HE HAS LECTURED WIDELY IN THE U.S. AND ABROAD AND APPEARED ON RADIO AND TELEVISION TO DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES.

AMBASSADOR KELLY IS MARRIED TO MARITZA AJO, ORIGINALLY FROM SIRKKA, FINLAND. HE HAS A SON, DAVID SNOWDON KELLY, WHO IS A STUDENT AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN WASHINGTON, AND A DAUGHTER, MARIA LOUISE KELLY.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

תאריך 02.08.89

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שמו

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חוזם: 8,1558
אל: וו/ש/85, נ' 72
מ-: המשרד, תא: 020889, זח: 1526, ר: סג: שם
תח: א גס: ארבל
נד: א

אורק

שמו/רגיל

וושנגטון/שטיין.

דע: ניו יורק/מתני.

מועבי'ט - היגינס. שלך 13 (נר 1 לניו יורק).

העליתי הנאמר בסעיף 3 בדיון הבוקר בראשות ס/שה'ח. כולנו בדעה שאין לנו כל עניין בדיון במועבי'ט ושום תועלת לא תצמח ממנו. ס/שה'ח יעלה הנושא עם קלי.

מנהל ארבל 2

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תפ: שהח, סשהח, רהמ, ממרהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, שהבט, ברנע, ארבל, 2, בנצור, מצפא, סייבל, ליאור, מזתים, לוברני

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 СПАСИБО

УВАЖАЮЩИМ

ПОСРЕДСТВОМ КОТОРОГО

ПОСРЕДСТВОМ КОТОРОГО

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אמ"ל

- סודי -

א' באב תשמ"ט
2 באוגוסט 1989
סימו' ת-3-771

פגישת בן-אהרון ורובינשטין עם ג'ון קלי

משתתפים: קלי, קרצ'ר, בראון, ולטש, הירש ובקר.
בן-אהרון, רובינשטין, קרנות.

בן-אהרון: מקבל פניו בברכה בביקורו הראשון בארץ. הנסיון שרכש בלבנון ודאי תורם להבנת המתרחש באזור, יש הטוענים שלבנון היא מיקרוקוסמוס המאפיין בעצם את כל האזור.

קלי: מדובר בביקור למודים ראשון, מטרתו להתרשם וללמוד, אין לו כל מסר מיוחד. לאור העובדה שיכהן כעת המזכיר לענייני מז"ת בשנים הקרובות, חשובות מאד ההתרשמויות והידע שירכוש בנושאי טפולו בתחילת כהונתו.

בן-אהרון: כמובן שבאזור מסובך ובעל בעיות מיוחדות כשלנו חשוב להתמחות ולהתרשם ככל שניתן מכלי ראשון. עבור רה"מ ועבורו ארה"ב היא בעלת הברית בה' הידיעה שלנו, למרות חילוקי דיעות ביננו הצצים לעיתים, חשוב תמיד לזכור עובדה זאת וזה בעצם העיקר.

מר שמיר כיהן כשה"ח ב-1983 בתקופה שבגין הגיש התפטרותו, ביקר בווישינגטון בנובמבר 1983 וביקור זה מציין בעצם המפנה שחל ביחסים. היחסים עד אז אופיינו במתחים שלוו את מלחמת לבנון והנה בביקור זה הוחלט על ההסכם האסטרטגי,, על ההסכם לסחר חופשי, הסכמים שהתפתחו לאחר מכן באופן מואץ להסכמים נוספים בשטחים הבטחוניים והאחרים.

קלי - מה הערכה לתשומות בשתוף האסטרטגי.

בראון: הדוגמא הבאה יכולה אולי להבהיר ההישגים; בתקופה שכהן כציר בשגרירות ב-1983 הגיעו לנמלי ישראל 8 אוניות מלחמה אמריקאיות לשנה בעוד שרק החודש היו 11 ביקורים של אוניות מלחמה אמריקאיות.

רובינשטין: רה"מ מעדיף תמיד לשים דגש על הצד הביטחוני של היחסים כחלק מהשתוף האסטרטגי וכן על הסיוע. הדגשה של הפן זה מבליטה את קשרי הקרבה והברית בין שתי המדינות. בהמשך לבסיס חשוב זה קל יותר לטפל בנושאי האזור המסובכים כולל היוזמה המדינית וכו'. ישראל יחודית מבחינת ארה"ב משום שאין בה כלל אופוזיציה ליחסי הידידות עם ארה"ב כדוגמת הירוקים בגרמניה. מה עלה בשיחות עם ארנס ופרסט?

קלי: מסרתי בעיקר על השיחות שנהלתי בשטוקהולם עם משלחת סובייטית בעיקר בנושאי

אפגניסטן ואירן.

רובינשטיין: כשדנים ביוזמת השלום, חשוב להדגיש:

1. היוזמה כוללת מלבד נושא הבחירות עוד שלשה מרכיבים נוספים. לא נתקדם אם שלשת המרכיבים הנוספים לא יטופלו. איננו מציגים התקדמות מקבילה בכל הנקודות כתנאי.

קלי: בכנות, אנו מתרכזים בעיקר בנושא הבחירות, אך אנו נוגעים גם בנושאים כקדום מגעים בין ישראל למדינות ערב. נראה שהוגברו המגעים עם המצרים בתקופה האחרונה וזה מועיל.

רובינשטיין: באופן טבעי יש לנו מגעים שוטפים עם המצרים. לא זאת הבעיה. אנו מעוניינים שהם יתרמו לתהליך ולא יפעלו רק במטרה לעודד הכרה ומגעים עם אש"פ. המגעים עם המצרים חשובים, פגשתי לאחרונה במצרים את מוסטפה חליק, קיימנו שיחה ערה ומפורטת והופתעתי מטענתו שישראל סתה מהסכמי קמפ דייוויד, כמובן שהשבתי לו שתמוהה התיחסותו לקמפ דייוויד כאשר העמדה המצרית הרשמית היא שאבד הקלח עליו. לגבי ההתרכזות רק בבחירות, חשוב שבני השיח שלו בישראל יחוו שיח התיחסות גם ל-3 הנקודות האחרות.

2. הנקודה השניה - המגעים עם אש"פ: הנושא כאוב מאד מבחינתנו ומהווה מכשול להתקדמות. יוזמת הממשלה מתיחסת לקוי היסוד של הממשלה האוסרים מגע עם אש"פ. המצב בשטח מוכיח טענתנו. אש"פ מפעיל טרור על תושבי השטחים, רק בשבועות האחרונים נרצחו פלסטינים רבים שאינם קשורים כלל לישראל.

קלי: אין אנו מנסים לצרף אש"פ לתהליך, אנו מעוניינים לעודד דיאלוג בין תושבי השטחים לישראל.

בן-אהרן: חשוב להסתכל קדימה לעתיד. אש"פ מצפה לתמיכה, ערפת מצפה להיות ראש מדינה בשטחים וזה לא בא בחשבון מבחינתנו, הוא מנסה להסתייע בארה"ב בהשגת מטרתו.

קלי: אש"פ לא בא בחשבון. אש"פ מצפה לתמיכה, ערפת מצפה להיות ראש מדינה בשטחים וזה לא בא בחשבון מבחינתנו, הוא מנסה להסתייע בארה"ב בהשגת מטרתו.

בן-אהרן: אכן זאת עמדתכם אך חשוב להבין מהם ציפיותיו לאש"פ. ערפת ואש"פ נתונים ללחצים והם נדרשים להראות תוצאות לפעולתם. אין להם אפשרות להראות תוצאות שכאלה אלא ארה"ב תתמוך בעמדותיהם. דעתנו זאת מועברת כמובן לשגריר בראון, אך יש צורך לחזור על דברים אלה משום שמדובר בעניין שהוא VITAL מבחינתנו.

קיימת הזדמנות הסטורית, יזמת השלום נתמכת ע"י ממשלת אחדות לאומית שבראשה מכהן איש ליכוד, מדובר בקומבינציה בעלת עצמה רבה העשויה להביא לתזוזה מדינית משום שהיא מיצגת קונסנזוס רחב של הציבור בישראל. אך הדבר תלוי בקיום שני תנאים:
1. טפול במקביל בארבעת המרכיבים של יזמת השלום.
2. בידוד אש"פ מהתהליך המדיני ושכנוע פלסטינים מהשטחים לשיחות עמנו.

קלי: אנו חלוקים בנושא השיחות עם אש"פ, במידה ואכן קיים לחץ מפלסטינים בשטחים לתזוזה מדינית, יש פה תרומה לכיוון הנכון. אנו מגלים עניין בפגישות רה"מ ואחרים עם פלסטינים השאלה מה הערכותיכם לגבי לאן זה מוביל?

קורצ'ר: לגבי היזמה הדגש הוא על הבחירות. לגבי המגע עם אש"פ אנו חלוקים בנקודה זאת. אתם מדגישים ההתנגדות לעצם הפגישות ולצורה שבהן מתנהלות ובמפגיע מסרבים לדון בתוכן הפגישות. חבל שאיננו יכולים לדון בתוכן השיחות משום שאז היותם נוכחים שאנו דנים בנושאים הקשורים לקדום היזמה. גם עקב בעיות פנימיות בישראל הפסדנו חודש.

רובינשטיין: בביקור ראשון של תת-המזכיר חשוב לקבל התמונה הכללית, הכרויות וכו', לגבי השיחות עם אש"פ - חשוב לזכור שלממשלה הזאת קבלת היזמה היוותה מאמץ גדול ביותר, היה צורך להתגבר על חילוקי דיעות עמוקים ולצאת בתכנית שתיצג קונסנסוס - אי קיום מגע עם אש"פ הוא חלק עיקרי מהקונסנסוס. במכתב הנשיא בוש למנהיג הרוב בסנט - כתב שהפסקת הדיאלוג עם אש"פ יזיק לארה"ב ולישראל, חולק על ההנחה שזה יזיק לישראל מציע להשאיר השפוט בנושא לישראל. אי קבלת דיווח מהשיחות עם אש"פ זה כמטרה בפני עצמה את המגע עם ארה"ב, הקשר עם ארה"ב מענין אותם רק כאמצעי לחץ על ישראל. אנו מאמינים בכנות כוונותיה של ארה"ב אך על ארה"ב לזכור שבשבילנו זה ענין קיומי.

בן-אהרון: מניח שתאלצו לקבל בקרוב החלטה בין המשך הדיאלוג עם אש"פ או המשך התמיכה ביזמת השלום, כמו שאתם רואים במגע עם אש"פ צורך חיוני לקדום השלום כך אנו רואים הצורך להתנתק מהם. לדעתנו לאש"פ אין מעמד בתהליך והרלוונטים הם תושבי השטחים. לפלסטינים כאן יש משפחה, רכוש, עתיד וכו' וגם לנו, זה מכנה משותף מתאים לדיאלוג. לגבי הדיאלוג בטוניס, מתחילתו ידענו שלא יצא ממנו כלום ולכן התנערנו ממנו.

רובינשטיין: הפגישות המתקיימות בין מנהיגים ישראלים לפלסטינים הינן חשובות מאד משום שמסייעות לשינוי תדמיות. נזכר שגם בפגישות הראשונות עם המצרים המטרה העקרית היתה שבירת הקרח.

קלי: לגבי דברי בן-אהרון על הרצון לשנות דעתנו בנוגע לאש"פ ועל האפשרות של התנגשות בינינו ברצוני להדגיש שבהחלט אנו מעוניינים ליצור הרושם שהדיאלוג מתנהל כאן ולא בטוניס.

בן-אהרון: כוונתי לא היתה להתנגשות אלא לציין שיתעורר אצלכם ברגע מסוים הצורך לבחור בין המשך המגע עם אש"פ או תמיכה ביזמה.

קורצ'ר - אולי אתה צודק ואכן נצטרך להגיע לשלב הזה, אך הדיאלוג יעזור לנו להגיע להחלטה נכונה ולהבנה יותר טובה של המצב. זה מסייע לנו לגבש הערכות יומיות. לא חושב שצריך להאבק בעצם קיום הדיאלוג אלא להתייחס לתוכן הדברים הנאמרים שם.

רובינשטיין: מה שאנו יודעים על אש"פ אינו מעודדנו לשבת עמם. הסיבה לקביעת הכלל של אי קבלת דיווחים - כדי להתמקד על נושאים אחרים ועל אנשים אחרים. אנשי אש"פ שואפים לחיפה, יפו, עכו וכו' אין להם כל אנטרס משותף עם תושבי השטחים. מניח שפגישות מנהיגים ישראלים עם תושבי השטחים יכולים לשכנעם לטול גורלם בידם.

בן-אהרון: ה-BOTTOM LINE הוא שהנושא קיומי בשבילנו, אפילו אם לא נצליח כידידים

לשכנע אותכם בטעוננו מבקשים שתקחו בחשבון את התנגדותנו החריפה לאש"פ וסיבותיה.

קורצ'ר: בפגישות עם פלסטינים מה אתם מציעים להם, במה אתם מעודדים אותם להתגבר על חששותיהם.

רובינשטין: אני מעדיף להשאיר זאת לרה"מ, מבקש לציין רק שהדבר העיקרי החשוב לאנשים אלו זה עתידם.

אנו זקוקים לקבוצת אנשים שתסכים לעקרונות היזמה ואז נוכל להתחיל בשלב הבא שהוא המו"מ על יסו"מ שלב א'.

לדעתו נושא ירושלים יהווה הבעיה העקרית.

מספר הערות:

1. ירדן - האשמות חוסין בפגיעה מצידנו בדינאר אינן רציניות, העובדה שהתנתק מההליך המדיני מאלץ אותו לשלם מחיר, רבים היו מעוניינים לראות אותו נוטל חלק ביזמה הנוכחית אך הוא מסרב.

2. בביקור ראשון בארץ מומלץ לראות הארץ על פניה השונים בתעשייה, חקלאות ועוד.

3. החלק הביטורלי לגבי רבים מהמנהיגים חשוב מאד. אספקט זה של היחסים בינינו מכתוב להם גישתם לנושאים רבים אחרים.

רשם: דוד גרנית

"Pmk"

-- THE PRESENT CHAIN OF EVENTS BEGAN WITH ISRAEL'S SEIZURE OF SHEIKH OBEID LAST FRIDAY. THIS IN TURN LED TO THE HIZBOLLAH THREAT TO EXECUTE COL HIGGINS WHICH APPARENTLY WAS CARRIED OUT ON JULY 31. HIZBOLLAH HAS NOW THREATENED TO EXECUTE JOSEPH CICCIPPIO ON AUGUST 1 AT 1800 HOURS LOCAL TIME (1100 HOURS ETD).

-- THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SENIOR ADVISORS REVIEWED THIS SITUATION IN DETAIL YESTERDAY EVENING AND FIND THE SITUATION DEEPLY TROUBLING.

-- IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT WE UNDERSTAND CLEARLY YOUR STRATEGY IN THIS EVOLVING SITUATION. MORE PRECISELY, WE NEED TO KNOW WHAT YOU INTENDED TO ACHIEVE BY TAKING OBEID PRISONER AND HOW YOU ENVISAGE ATTAINING YOUR OBJECTIVE.

-- HOW DOES YOUR OBJECTIVE RELATE TO THE FATE OF THE HOSTAGES BEING HELD BY VARIOUS GROUPS IN LEBANON? HOW DOES IT RELATE TO SYRIAN AND IRANIAN OBJECTIVES? WHAT WILL BE ISRAEL'S NEXT STEP, NOW THAT HIGGINS IS DEAD? WHAT IS YOUR RATIONALE FOR MAKING PUBLIC PORTIONS OF OBEID'S ADMISSIONS? CAN WE EXPECT FURTHER PUBLIC REVELATIONS? HAVE YOU HAD ANY RESPONSE TO YOUR PROPOSAL TO TRADE ALL FOR ALL? IF NOT, WHAT IS YOUR ASSESSMENT OF THE LIKELIHOOD THAT OTHER HOSTAGES, STARTING WITH CICCIPPIO, WILL BE EXECUTED?

-- AS I TOLD YOU IN OUR LAST MEETING, WE NEITHER SUPPORT NOR OPPOSE A TRADE OF HOSTAGES FOR PRISONERS HELD BY YOU IN ISRAEL. WE HAVE SENT STRONG MESSAGES TO IRAN VIA THE SWISS, JAPANESE AND OTHERS MAKING CLEAR OUR VIEW OF ITS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FATE OF THE HOSTAGES. WE HAVE ALSO STRONGLY URGED THE SYRIANS TO DO ALL IN THEIR POWER TO PREVENT ANY FURTHER EXECUTIONS.

-- I NEED TO GIVE THE PRESIDENT YOUR MOST CANDID CHARACTERIZATION OF YOUR PLANNING AS WELL AS YOUR BEST ASSESSMENT OF WHAT MAY LIE AHEAD.

8/1/89

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

1218

תאריך: 02.05.89

דף 1 מתוך 3

סודי ביותר

עותק 2 מתוך 8

נכנס **

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Handwritten circled text: **אלה**

*חוזם: 8.1218

*אל: המשרד

*יעדים: מצב/86, בטחון/82

*מ-: וווש, נר: 57, תא: 010889, זח: 2100, דח: 1, סג: 108

*חח: 8 גס: צפא

*נד: 2

*סודי ביותר / בהול לבוקר

*ח.ר.ב.

*אל : סמנכ"ל צפ"א ופר"נ'

*דע : לשכת שה"ח, לשכת שהב"ט

*מאת: ק. לקונגרס

*שיחת השגריר עם הסנטור אינווייה

*היום אחה"צ' נפגש השגריר עם אינווייה ביוזמה משותפת

*שלו ושל הסנטור נכחה הח"מ.

*1. אינווייה פתח השיחה ואמר כי הוא שומע סביבו קולות

*רעמים (RUMBLINGS) . הצהרות דול היו יוצאות

*מן הכלל (EXTRAORDINARY) שכן הן נבעו מתוך תסכול

*והן מייצגות מחשבותיהם של רבים אחרים. להערכתו מדובר

*ב-MISINFORMATION והרבה מסיקים מסקנות על פיה

*ולא ברור לו מה מקור האינפורמציה וע"ס מה מסיקים

*עמיתיו מסקנות.

*מתברר כי עפ"י השמועה בנוסחה, ארה"ב פותח לישראל

* (הנשיא התקשר עם רב"מ' עו בניכר עם שה"ח) וביקשה

* לשחרר את השגריר עוביד, ישראל סירבה והנה חוסל בן

* ערובה אמריקני. אינווייה שאל ישירות את השגריר האם

*הממשל אכן פנה לישראל בבקשה כזו. השגריר שלל על הסף

6406 H.B

139907 סוד וזהו מסמך רשמי

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 2 מתוך 3
עותק 2 מתוך 8

* בצורה מוחלטת את השמועה והדגיש כי לא נעשתה כל פניה
* כזו לישראל. יתרה מזאת הוסיף השגריר, ביום ו' לאחר
* פירסום דבר תפיסתו של עובייד נפגש עם קימט שהביע
* תקווה שישראל תתחלק עם ארה"ב בכל האינפורמציה שתושג
* מעובייד. השגריר מסר לקימט שהדבר כבר נעשה ואף יימשר.

* 2. אינוייה אמר כי הבין והעריר שארה"ב לא פנתה לישראל
* וביקשה שחרורו של עובייד. (השגריר חזר על כך כי
* לא נעשתה פניה אמריקנית כזו) הדרך היחידה שהוא יכול
* להבין את הודעות דול ומניעיו היא שדול הסיק שמשהו
* מתרחש בין שתי הממשלות וזהו הסיפור "המסתובב"
* 1- CLAOKROOM (ראו מברקנו על השיחה עם הסנטור סטיבנס).

* 3. אינוייה הדגיש כי יש למצוא דרך כלשהי להעביר המסר
* שלא נעשתה כל פניה כזו על מנת לתקן המצב. (זאת על
* מנת: א. לשפר היחסים. ב. אם הצד השני (החיזבאללה)
* יידע שארה"ב פנתה לישראל, יתפוס את ארה"ב בחולשתה
* וימשיך כל פעם לאיים בהוצאת בן ערוכה נוסף להורג.

* 4. השגריר מסר כי עפ"י הדיווחים דחה החיזבאללה ב
* 48 שעות הוצאתו להורג של סייסיפיו. אינוייה העיר כי
* הם משחקים עם כולם ושאל לגבי הסיפור על גופתו של
* ההיג'נס שכביכול נמסרה בבירות. השגריר השיב כי אין
* כל הוכחות ואין כל גופה שהועברה לגורם כלשהו. אינוייה
* הגיב כי הוא מבין שהיג'נס מת לפני זמן רב.

* 5. אינוייה שאל מה תעשה ישראל בתגובה לפנית הנושיא
* לכלל הצדדים לשחרר שני ערובה. השגריר השיב כי אין
* לנו כל בעיה עם קראה ז.ו. שהב"ט מסר הודעה אחמול
* (31/7) על נכונותנו להחלפת שבויים וההצעה בעינה
* עומדת לשחרור כל בני הערובה. לומר שישראל איננה רגישה
* לחיי אדם זה בבחינת אבסורד שכן אנו מראים שאנו נוטלים
* אסיכונים גם לגבי החיילים הישראליים. הצעת שהב"ט
* בנוגעת הן לשחרור השבויים הישראלים והן לאלה האמריקנים.
* הבעיה שלנו עתה היא שאנו חשים שהממשל נע בכיוון של
* הסקת מסקנות ללא בסיס מספק. אינוייה הגיב "אנשים
* אלה מצאו שיש בידם לתקוע חייצ'". חזר על כך שהסכנה
* היא השתרשות התפיסה שישראל סירבה לפנות ארה"ב לשחרורו
* של עובייד.

0406 1238

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 3 מתוך 3
עותק 2 מתוך 8

6. להסבריו של השגריר על הרקע לתפיסתו של עובייד (חטיפת
היג'נס, מתן מסתור לחוטפיו ופעילותו בטרור) ודרך
הפעולה הנקויה שלנו השיב אינווייה כי על ישראל להבהיר
שהיתה זו פעולה 'כירורגית' שלא נועדה לפגוע בחיי
אדם.

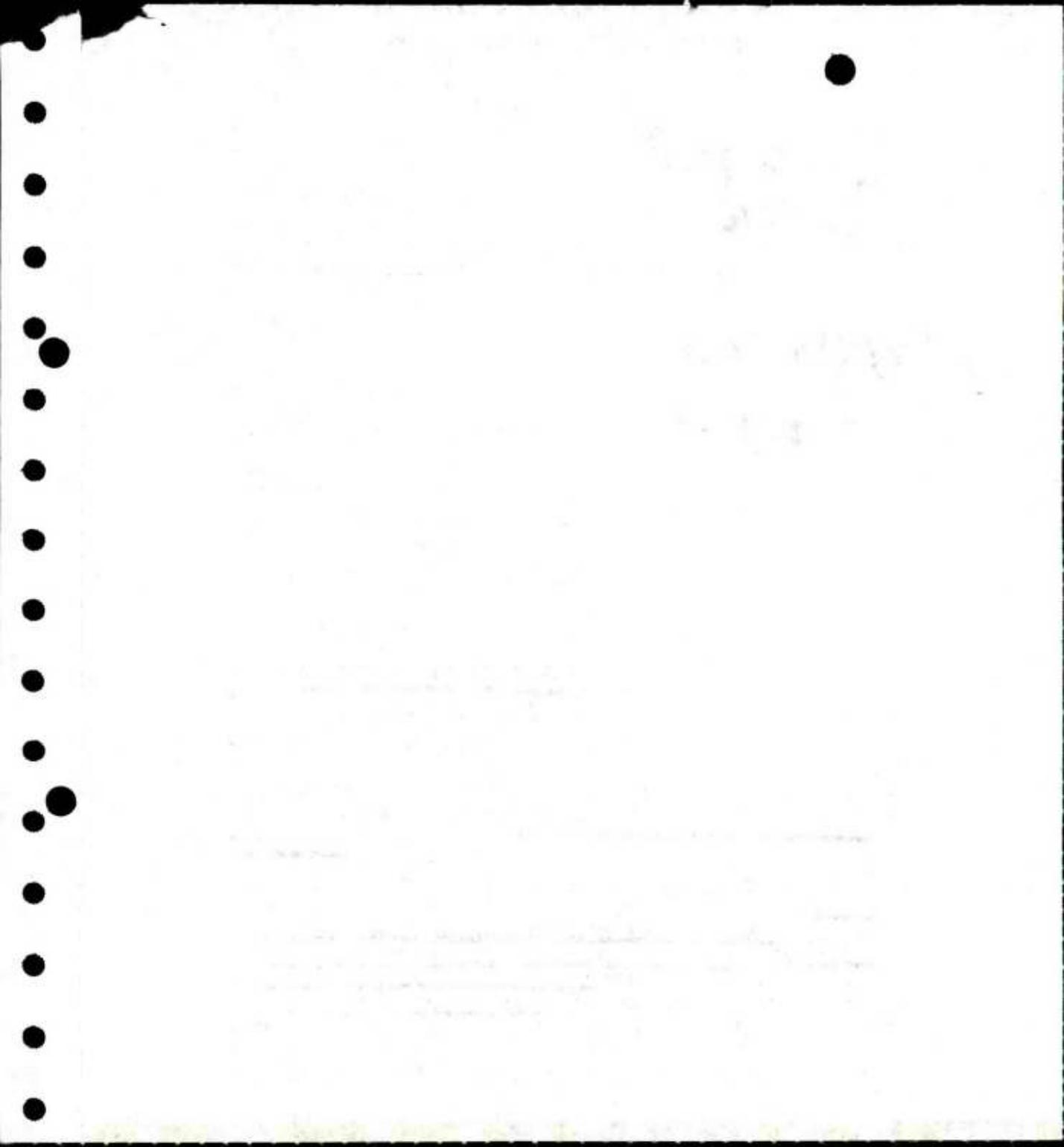
7. אינווייה סיכם השיחה באמרו כי ערביסטים מפיצים השמועה
על הפנויה האמריקנית לישראל ותפוצת השמועה 'טובה
מאד'. הדבר מזיק ויש לחשוב על דרך מיידית (אסור
להתמהמה כדי לא לאפשר השתרשות השמועה) להעביר המסר
הישראלי שיאמר: - א. ארה'ב לא פנתה לישראל. ב. אין
ישראל מצפה לפנויה כזו. ג. ישראל מקבלת הצעת הנשיא
והציעה החלפת שבויים.

8. סוכם להדבר מחר ולחשוב על דרך פעולה.

יהודית ורנאי דרנגר

ל 17

*תפ: שהח, סשהח, מנכל, ממנכל, בנצור



משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

* דף 2 מתוך 3 *

* עותק 1 מתוך 8 *

* בחיים וחוסל לפני מספר חודשים. הוסיף כי כל אינפורמציה שבידנו נמסרה ונמסרת לארה"ב בזמן אמיתי. ברור עתה

* שארה"ב מנסה TO DISTANCE ITSELF

* מישראל ומדאיגה הקביעה של ארה"ב לפיה היא NEITHER CONDONE NOR SUPPORT בנושא הטרור. הטון המושמע כלפינו

* הינו קשה. וזאת לידי ביטוי גם בהודעת הנשיא בהתייחסו לכל הצדדים. אין אנו רואים עצמנו כמחזיקים בבני ערובה.

* השייך עובייד בודאי איננו כזה. קסטן הגיב שעובייד

* הוא פושע ביו"ל.

* 4. לשאלת קסטן האם ישראל רוצה לעשות החילופים תמורת כל בני הערובה השייך השגריר בחיוב. ישראל מוכנה לשחרר

* את החיילים שלנו והן את בני הערובה האמריקנים.

* הצעת שהב"ט מונחת תקיפה על השולחן. ישראל איננה

* צריכה להיות הקורבן. היא ממשיכה להלחם נגד הטרור.

* 5. קסטן סיפר שהסביר הבוקר לעמיתיו הרפובליקנים שהטיעון

* כלפיו ישראל לא נועצה בארה"ב טרם הפעולה אינו טיעון

* קביל. אם הייתם מבקשים רשות ארה"ב קרוב לוודאי שהיינו

* יאזמרים לכם לא לפעול ועצם הפניה שלכם הייתה יכולה

* להיות בבחינת DISSERVICE. העובדה שישראל משתפת את

* ארה"ב במודיעין, אפילו כרגע, חשובה מאד.

* 6. הבעייה עתה לדברי קסטן היא התפיסה לפיה במקום שהחיזבאללה

* יענישו ישראלים הם הענישו אמריקני. השגריר הגיב

* כי אפשר להסיק זאת רק אם יש ודאות מלאה שזו הייתה

* אכן השתלשלות העניינים.

* 7. להערת ג'ים בונד כי אין גופה שתשמע הוכחה העיר

* קסטן כי הוא מניח שעובייד ודאי יודע מה קרה להיגינס.

* הוסיף כי גם המודיעין האמריקני נטה להניח שהיגינס

* לא היה כבר בחיים.

* 8. השגריר אמר כי לאור דברי קסטן, חשוב שההתבטאויות

* ובטנאט תשקפנה האופציות השונות במסגרת המאבק בטרור

* ולא תסגורנה אופציות למאבק ולפחות שישתקף הקונספט

* שישראל נוקטת במדיניות שמטרתה לחסל הטרור.

* 9. קסטן סיפר כי מחר פוגש המזכיר בייקר לא'צ"ב

* עיניים. אמר שמקובל עליו לפיו ארה"ב לא צריכה

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

* דף 3 מתוך 3 *
* עותק 1 מתוך 8 *

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בהכרח לברר ולשבח את ישראל אולם לא XXX ~~תה דינשתאוסו~~
~~יתשולף~~ ויו מישראל ובכוונתו להעלות זאת מחר עם בייקר.

* כן הרהר בקול ואמר כי איננו יודע בדיוק מה לעשות.
* הדבר הראשון שיש לפעול לקראתו הוא כדבריו 'הפסקת'
* הדימוי' והדבר השני לפעול לבנייה מחדש של ה'היס',
* ההסיף כי עומד להפגש היום אחה'צ' עם הסנטור דול וגם
* עמו עומד להעלות הנושא.

* 10. לדברי קסטן, יש מספר סנטורים והונגריסמנים האומרים
* באופן פרטי (הודה כי להוויא מדול לא הייתה כל התנסאות
* פומבית ביקורתית) שישראל גררה את ארה"ב לתוך הבעיה
* ושהאמריקנים נענשים בגלל הדפחנות ישראלית. השגריר
* אשר שלל קביעה זו שב ואמר כי לא אמרנו שאנו רוצים
* להציל רק שלושה ישראלים ולא ניתן לומר שאיננו רגישים
* לחיי אדם. הצעת שהב'ט רק מוכיחה זאת.

* 11. ג'ים בונד פנה לסנטור ואמר ישראל עשתה המעשה הנכון
* וסיכנה חייהם של החיילים הישראלים (כמו אלה האמריקנים).

* 12. קסטן הבטיח כאמור להעלות הנושא מחר עם בייקר ולדווח
* לשגריר על פגישתו זו וכן פגישתו עם דול.

* יהודית ורנאי דרנגר

* 17*

* תפ: שהח, סשהח, מנכל, ממנכל, בנצור

1 באוגוסט 1989
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ארה"ל

אל : סמוכ"ל צפ"א ופר"ן
יועץ מדיני לשה"ח

שיחה טלפונית עם דניס רוס - 1/8

השיחה נערכה ב- 13:15 שעוןנו.

שאלתי את רוס האם יש ביקורת או רוגז אצל המזכיר. אמר שכלל לא והוא לא חש במשהו שיכול להתפרש כך. הוא סיפר ביוזמתו על המסר שהועבר אלינו דרך איגלברגר בעקבות הדיון במועצה לבטחון לאומי. מאידך לא ידע כלל על השאלות שהועברו על ידי בראון.

אמרתי לו שאנו מאוד מעוניינים לקיים דו-שיח בענין ושאני מציע לשיקולו גם אפשרות של שיחה במישור ארנס-בייקר. אמר שבייקר לא התכוון להכנס למשרד עד 10:00 בבוקר שעונים (17:00 שעוןנו). הוא עצמו רואה הרעיון בחיוב וכן חושב שמוטב שהוא ישאל ויכין את בייקר קודם לכן. סיכמנו שאתקשר עמו ב- 17:30 שעוןנו.

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עודד ערן

העתק: מוכ"ל

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CBS "THIS MORNING", INTERVIEW WITH: SENATOR CHRISTOPHER DODD (D-CT)
 SENATOR RICHARD LUGAR (R-IN), TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1989

CE-2-1-E page# 1

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KATHLEEN SULLIVAN: The Bush administration is now considering its options after the reported killing of one US hostage in the EMiddle East,F and the death threat against another. Two members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee join us this morning from Washington, Republican Senator Richard Lugar of EIndianaF, and Democratic Senator Christopher Dodd of EConnecticutF. Gentlemen, good morning.

SENATORS: Good morning.

MS. SULLIVAN: Senator Lugar, yesterday did Bob Dole speak for all the Republican Senators on floor, in which he really pointed to ElsrtaelF and said, "You're to blame for this?"

SEN. LUGAR: No, I think that that was a most unfortunate statement at that particular time. I think that our alliance with Israel is very important at this point, our cooperation on intelligence, clearly the fact that both of us have lost hostages. It seems to me, it'd be also very important to ask the President to get in touch with the EArabF League. There is a responsibility of all Arab countries to share their intelligence and their military authority in rooting out the perpetrators, and we ought to go beyond that, as a matter of fact, to the Security Council of the UN, to make sure that all nations of this world share this responsibility and this anguish at this time.

MS. SULLIVAN: Senator Dodd, what do you think the Bush option should be?

SEN. DODD: Well, I agree with Senator Lugar on that. You cannot equate the abduction of Colonel Higgins, who was acting in his capacity as one of the leaders of the EUNF forces -- peacekeeping forces, with the abduction of the Sheik who's head of one of the terrorist factions in ELebanonF. And to blame Israel, we lost 241 Marines in 1983, 17 Americans were killed in car bombing of our embassy, Mr. Klinghoffer was executed by terrorists, we've had TWA flights, possibly the Pan Am flight over Scotland, to suggest somehow that this action, the execution of Colonel Higgins, should fall on the lap of the Israelis, is a complete overstatement, and frankly plays into the hands of the terrorist organizations who would like to create deeper divisions in this country between our own nation and that of Israel.

So, I think the President is on the right track, and again I agree with Senator Lugar. I think approaching the Arab League, approaching the United Nations. Colonel Higgins was working for the United Nations, he was an officer of the United Nations at that particular moment. That organization, I think, bears a responsibility to weigh-in in this matter.

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CBS "THIS MORNING", INTERVIEW WITH: SENATOR CHRISTOPHER DODD (D-CT)
SENATOR RICHARD LUGAR (R-IN), TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1989
CE-2-1-E page# 2

MS. SULLIVAN: What are you saying? Weigh-in with their options, and then possibly military force of the peacekeeping force?

SEN. DODD: Well, that's a possibility, to expand that, but certainly to try and see if you can't create some sort of an environment that would secure the release of all of these hostages, including obviously, the eight Americans, to try and bring some stability, and then start talking about a policy, I must say, that goes beyond the issue of hostages and executions. We've had 15 years of Beirut and Lebanon being shredded politically by outside forces occupying that nation. Today it is Syria, we've seen others in there in the past, that's got to stop. This is basically a political problem that we face in the Middle East and it must be addressed on that basis.

MS. SULLIVAN: Senator Lugar, do you think that the United States is being viewed as somewhat impotent in the fact that we don't have intelligence information to tell us where the hostages are?

SEN. LUGAR: Kathleen, I suspect that the media have jumped to some conclusions, maybe even spokesmen have masked at least, the authority the United States has. But I would just to vouch, that our intelligence is good. We ought to be cooperating with others who are likewise good. We have many options with regard to both overt and covert activity. This nation is not impotent. The President has to weigh carefully the potential losses of life to Americans and to innocent bystanders. I am sure he is going to do that. But the United States could act, and the rest of the world ought to be alerted to that. We ought to go through all the diplomatic options, but reserve the right to do some things that we are fully capable of doing.

MS. SULLIVAN: Well, Senator, our reports from the White House this morning say that already, the Bush administration has ruled out the military option and rescue options?

SEN. LUGAR: Well, I cannot imagine why the Bush administration would tell this great network or anybody else precisely what the options are. The very nature of success in such a situation might be the lack of clarity, currently diffusing a great deal of speculation right now.

MS. SULLIVAN: Senator Dodd, should these hostages be more of a priority in our foreign policy?

SEN. DODD: Well, I think they clearly have to be viewed as part of the Eforeign policyF problem. Someone suggests that this ought to be treated just on a criminal level, it's more complicated than that. These individuals were abducted for political reasons, and they are being used as political pawns. And I think it's our failure to really address, as I said a moment ago, the broader questions that need to be met, that create these kinds of problems. We lurch from one crisis to the next with these hostages. I think

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CBS "THIS MORNING", INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR CHRISTOPHER DODD (D-CT)
SENATOR RICHARD LUGAR (R-IN), TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1989
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it speaks for a real need to deal with the broader questions here, to deal with the issue of Lebanon, to deal with the issue of how we're going to bring about some peace and stability in the Middle East to try and get the Israelis to recognize the importance of having an international peace conference where we might resolve some of these problems that affect not only Israel's security, but also the security of hostages in Lebanon and the other nations in the region.

MS. SULLIVAN: Senator Dodd, Senator Lugar, as always thank you very much.

END

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BC "TODAY SHOW", INTERVIEW WITH: SENATOR DAVID BOREN (D-OK)
 ENATOR RICHARD LUGAR (R-IN), TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1989

N-2-1-E page# 1

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JANE PAULEY: "Shocked right to the core" is how President Bush responded to the execution of Marine Lieutenant Colonel William Higgins by the pro-Iranian group in Lebanon. That pretty much sums up the reaction on Capitol Hill as well. In our Washington newsroom this morning are Senator David Boren, the Oklahoma Democrat who chairs the Select Committee on Intelligence; and Senator Richard Lugar, the Republican of Indiana, member of the Foreign Relations Committee. Senators, good morning. Thank you for being here.

SENATORS BOREN AND LUGAR: Good morning.

MS. PAULEY: As we speak the threat of execution hangs over yet another American head. There really isn't very much we can do to save Joseph Cicippio if his captors choose to execute him, is there?

SEN. BOREN: Well, Jane, I think our options are certainly limited. The ability to move in a situation like this is limited. We don't have full information about what we could do, where he might be, what the circumstances might be. There are great risks in trying to move in. But last night, the President made it clear that he is ruling out no options at this point. I think he is right to consider all possibilities. He is pursuing diplomatic channels, but I think if those who hold our hostages should start to kill them one-by-one, then I think other options are available to us that would be seriously and should be seriously considered.

MS. PAULEY: What would you say are numbers one or two of those options on the President's desk this morning? Senator Lugar?

SEN. LUGAR: Well, it would seem to me that first of all the President ought to call for a meeting of the Security Council. He ought to invoke all of the nations of the world to be involved in this situation because Colonel Higgins was serving the cause of peace in the UN. He also ought to call upon the Arab League instantly. The United States is a major security factor in the Middle East moving for peace and there is a great responsibility of the intelligence/military people there.

Finally, I would agree with Senator Boren, we ought to reserve the right to use whatever military or intelligence operations that we have and Senator Boren, as Chairman of the Intelligence Committee was more conversant about this. But there was a number of options. They all have downsides to them, but they are there and the resolve of our nation to use them ought to be known, after we have gone all the way through the diplomatic traps.

Well, Robin Wright was particularly hopeful that the Defense Minister Rabin offer to trade the prisoners held by Israel for all of the hostages -- Israeli and Western -- held in Lebanon. Do you

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BC "TODAY SHOW", INTERVIEW WITH: SENATOR DAVID BOREN (D-OK)
SENATOR RICHARD LUGAR (R-IN), TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1989
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have any hopes that such a trade as that could come about?

SEN. BOREN: I think it's hard to know whether that will actually happen or not and I think it's important for the United States itself not to get involved in these kinds of negotiations. One thing that the President said to us last night as we were gathered together, a bipartisan group of members of Congress to talk to the President about it, was that the United States would not directly negotiate with terrorists. He said that has been his position all along. We would not get into a position ourselves of negotiating about trades, because he said he feared that in the future, that would simply cause a terrorist to take more hostages so they would have more trading material. And that was a position that I would say was agreed to 100 percent around that table. Members of both parties felt it would be wrong for our President, our government to get involved in any kind of negotiating with the terrorists themselves.

MS. FAULEY: And yet he suggested that we all -- or everybody who is holding hostages -- not we, but everybody who's holding hostages free them. Isn't that sort of the same thing?

SEN. LUGAR: That's a good idea, except it would be not a good idea unilaterally for anyone to be doing this without there being some plan of doing it -- in other words to advise the Israelis to give up hostages while all of the rest are retained would not be a good idea.

MS. FAULEY: Well, thank you, gentleman for giving us an idea of how utterly complicated it all is.

END

END

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דד: 1	טופס מכרז
מחוק: 2	קשר ניו-יורק

נתון

סיוג:	סמנכ"ל 3 כ"א, סמנכ"ל הסברה
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**CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS
OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS**

2/2

45/17

Seymour D. Reich
Chairman
Colm I. Hoenlein
Executive Director

Contact: Richard Cohen Associates
(212) 738-6969

For Immediate Release

**STATEMENT BY SEYMOUR D. REICH, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE
OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS, ON
ATTEMPTS TO BLAME ISRAEL FOR THE MURDER OF LT. COL. HIGGINS**

America and Israel are engaged in fighting a common enemy, and that enemy is international terrorism. Hezbollah's postponement of the death threat against more American hostages, after boasting cold-bloodedly of the murder of Lieutenant Colonel William Higgins, in no way mitigates our sense of outrage over what has occurred. Moreover, we remain equally shocked at the cynical, unscrupulous attempt to shift the blame for such savagery on Israel, citing the capture of Sheik Abdul Karim Obeld as a transparent pretext for this latest move in the campaign to weaken the bonds of friendship between the United States and Israel.

This sudden pretense at compassion is a cruel charade which cannot for a moment erase from our memories the ugly history of the maltreatment of hostages by groups like Hezbollah, which continues to horrify the American people and the world community. We believe it is time for our government to take a strong stand against this scourge of terrorism, international blackmail and barbarism. It is time for our country to stand together with our ally Israel and other countries that value freedom against the brutal holding, humiliation and murder of innocent hostages. It is time for decisive action to put an end once and for all to this blight on civilization.

8/1/89 X X X

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דחיפות: זהו
טופס מצרף
קשר ניו-יורק

דף: 1
מחיר: 1

סיווג: שולר

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אלו הסברה, מצפ"א

דעו: הסברה, וושינגטון

מאת: הסברה, ניוון יורק

תגובות הציבור

מאז החלו דיווחי התקשורת על הוצאתו להורג של קולונל היגינס ביום שני בבוקר קיבלנו גל של פניות טלפוניות. אתמול קיבלנו למעלה מ-30 טלפונים צויינים ובהם גם החבטאות אנטישמיות ודברי נאצה וגידופים. מספר התומכים אתמול היה מועט.

היום התהפך הגלגל ומרביות הטלפונים מניעים תמיכה חלק גדול מן הפונים מזדהה כלא יהודים ורבים מכקרים הודעת הנשיא והחבטאותו של הסנטור דול בסנט. עד הצהריים קיבלנו 52 שיחות ותמיכה ו-5 שיחות ביקורת (2 לא נקטו עמדה).

אגב, אחד הפונים ציין כי בתור איש מארינס לשעבר ברוי לו שהאיש שניתלה היה מסופר בתספורת צבאית קצרו של המארינס, ולכן לדעתו לא סביר שנרצח בימים האחרונים, שכן אין להניח שהחוטפים היו טורחים לספרו בתספורת של המארינס לפני הוצאתו להורג.

שולמית בינה

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including names like "אישור" and "שם השולח" and dates like "1/8/89".

2/2

אישור:

שם השולח

1/8/89

תאריך

דחיפות: בהול	שגרירות ישראל / וושינגטון טופס פרוק 25	קד: 1
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כס' פרוק: הפסיד:	אח"כ	דע:
2		פאת: ק. לקונגרס

קונגרס: הקוליןל היגינס

להלן כתבה שהופיעה הבוקר ב-W.P. המסכמת דברי הביקורת של דול על ישראל משך אתמול וכן דברי התמיכה בישראל וביקורת על דול כפי שהושמעו עיי ציק שומר וסנטור דמאטו.

אילא ורנאי דרנגר -
יהודית ורנאי דרנגר.

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תפוצה: 36

Dole Accuses Israel of Endangering U.S. Lives

By Helen Dewar and Adela Gooch
Washington Post Staff Writers

Senate Minority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.) accused Israel yesterday of endangering American lives and bluntly warned the Jewish state that the United States "can't continually apologize for Israeli actions" when they put the lives of its citizens at risk.

Dole's unusually strong remarks about Israel, which were criticized in turn by other legislators, came as Congress echoed with cries of outrage over the reported hanging of Marine Lt. Col. William R. Higgins by a pro-Iranian extremist group in retaliation for the earlier seizure by Israeli commandos of a Hezbollah cleric and two associates.

By nightfall, the Senate put together a lengthy resolution condemning the action and urging retaliation, and passed it by a vote of 99 to 0.

Capitol Hill reaction contrasted with that of the families of Higgins and other U.S. hostages, some of whom pleaded for a cautious response.

Higgins's wife, Robin, urged Americans not to draw any premature conclusions.

"Needless to say, the news from Beirut is not pleasant," she said in a statement released by her attorney. "I must, however, await confirma-

tion. I have seen the reports and have not reached any conclusion myself."

In an emotional floor statement, Dole angrily denounced the reported slaying and its perpetrators, calling for tough retaliation, but went on to criticize Israel.

If reports are correct, "then I would hope the Israelis would take another look at some of their actions, which they must know in advance will endanger American lives," Dole said. "We can't continually apologize for Israeli actions in this country when it endangers the lives of Americans in some far-off country. Perhaps a little more responsibility on the part of the Israelis would be refreshing."

Dole said he believes the Israelis "have, perhaps, good motives" in trying to force release of their own soldiers. "But certainly they know where the leverage is. The leverage is with the United States, and when these fanatics want a response, they're going to attack an American, or threaten an American, or kill an American."

Rep. Lee H. Hamilton (R-Ind.), a senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said he would like to see Israel "bring us in" on decisions that could endanger U.S. lives. "If we are going to be in on the crash landing, we would like to be in on the takeoff as well," he said.

But many others were critical of Dole. "It's making night day, it's making black white. Israel does not share any blame," said Rep. Charles E. Schumer (D-N.Y.).

Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-N.Y.) said U.S. policy should be "more like that of Israel and the Soviet Union" in retaliating against terrorism, instead of the current "indifference and benign neglect." He added, "This is nothing less than war."

Amid the calls for retaliation came a few cautionary notes. "We can't blow Lebanon up simply to avenge the life of one American," said House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.).

In an interview with the Cable News Network last night, Dole stuck by his criticism of Israel, saying Israeli officials "were irresponsible in not giving us any heads-up at the time of the kidnapping." They "had to know they were turning up the heat, raising the stakes" for other hostages, he added.

Asked if their action was necessary in light of terrorism directed against Israel, Dole said, "We're confronting terrorism too. The president made it very clear tonight that we are not going to deal with terrorism when it comes to hostages."

The Senate resolution con-

demned the event as "barbaric, cowardly and utterly incompatible with the standards of conduct upheld by civilized people." It urged President Bush to retaliate "as appropriate and feasible" but to determine whether that could be "in a manner that would reduce the risk to Americans from terrorism."

One of Higgins's sisters, Mary Fischer, appeared convinced that her brother was dead. "How can I doubt it?" she told the Associated Press, adding that she had spoken to State Department officials but declining to elaborate.

But among other friends and relatives, hopes lingered. In Lancaster, Ky., where Higgins spent childhood vacations, his aunt Leona Huffman blamed her nephew's kidnappers for the death in February of his father. "My brother that worshipped this child . . . I think what killed him was grief," she told reporters.

Yellow ribbons, the traditional symbol of hope for a loved one's return, fluttered yesterday from trees, fences and doors throughout Lancaster, wire services reported.

They said Florist Julian Moss, a childhood friend of Higgins, helped organize the display. "We just hope that, maybe, what we're hearing is not a fact," he said.

Staff writer Tom Kenworthy contributed to this report.

יחידות: בהול לבוקר	שגרירות ישראל / וושינגטון טופס פרוק 24	דף: 1 כתיב: 3
סוג: גלוי		אל: מצפייא
תאריך וזמן תעבור: 1 באוג' 1989 19:30	פס' כביק: 54 הפסוד:	דע זשכת שהיח לשכת שהבייט
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הקונגרסמן אנגל וקולונל היגינס

היום בבוקר התבטא הקונגרסמן אנגל במליאת ביהנייב ולאחר מכן הוציא ההודעה לעתונות הרצי"ב. היום סיקר שוב ה-CNN את הודעת הסנטור דול מהבוקר ומולו הביא את הקונגרסמן אנגל (אתנול עשו זאת עם הקונגרסמן שומר) כמאזן הביקורת של הסנטור. החידוש לפנה"צ היה, התבטאות ביקורתית פומבית של הקונגרסמן מזולי רומנו מקנטקי (מדינתו של היגינס) ברוח דומה לדברי דול שאף מולו התמודד הקונגרסמן אנגל בהופעה ב-CNN.

ישראל ורנאי דרנגר.
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News From CONGRESSMAN ELIOT L. ENGEL

Thirteenth District, New York

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
August 1, 1989

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ENGEL DEFENDS ISRAEL IN HOSTAGE SITUATION

In a statement made today in the House of Representatives, Congressman Eliot L. Engel (Bronx/Westchester), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, defended the State of Israel's actions during this week's hostage situation.

Congressman Engel said: "We must not allow the acts of terrorists to drive a wedge between allies. Israel has done the right thing by not giving in to the tactics of these terrorists."

Engel added: "Israel is the only true democracy in the Middle East and has worked diligently to stamp out the scourge of terrorism. The United States should work with Israel and our other allies to develop a united effort against these terrorists and the countries who support their cowardly acts."

Congressman Engel noted that Sheik Abdul-Karim Obeid, whose release the Shiite captors have demanded, has confessed to being closely involved in the kidnapping of Colonel William Higgins, who was apparently put to death by his captors yesterday in Lebanon.

Congressman Engel also pointed to the fact that there is no specific proof determining when and if Colonel Higgins was executed, so it is incorrect to assume that Israel's capture of Sheik Obeid caused the Shiite terrorists to act.

"In the past, these same terrorist groups have been known to kill their hostages," Congressman Engel said. "It is only several months later, as part of a cynical effort to capture media attention, that they announce the deaths."

Saying that the United States' diplomatic efforts toward so-called moderates has not stopped attacks against Westerners, Congressman Engel urged the Bush Administration to explore a wider range of options to combat terrorism.

"The United States has made more diplomatic gestures than Imelda Marcos has shoes," Congressman Engel said. "The stand Israel has taken against terrorism is a good example of the way the rest of the world should act, not a poor example."

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שגרירות ישראל בווישינגטון
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תאריך, זמן: 1.8.89
מספר המברק:

מאת: עתונות

המשרד: 31 1/4

להלן דברים שאמר המזכיר לשעבר, קיסנינג'ר, בתכנית "GOOD MORNING AMERICA" של רשת ה-ABC, היום, 1.8.89.

עתונות/קפ"י

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ABC "GOOD MORNING AMERICA", INTERVIEW WITH: HENRY KISSINGER, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1989

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JOAN LUNDEN: The apparent murder of Lt. Colonel William Higgins in Lebanon has again raised questions of what the United States can and should do in response to terrorists, and it has also raised questions about US-Israeli relations.

We are going to raise some of those questions now with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who joins us this morning from New Orleans.

Dr. Kissinger, good morning.

MR. KISSINGER: Good morning. How are you?

MS. LUNDEN: I'm fine. President Bush is said now to be weighing his options in this situation. What are his options and what can the United States do?

MR. KISSINGER: Well, first of all, of course, we have to recognize it's a very difficult problem because one doesn't know exactly where the hostages are being kept, exactly where the terrorist headquarters are. But I think we need a general policy in which it is made clearer than it has been made up till now that to take American hostages is not free and in which there is a penalty for taking American hostages.

MS. LUNDEN: What kinds of penalties?

MR. KISSINGER: Well, that one has to decide from case to case but not excluding military retaliation where there is an opportunity for it and where the circumstances justify it. One thing that must be strengthened in my view is the -- is situations in which governments give aid directly or indirectly or encouragement directly or indirectly to terrorist groups. For example, the Iranian president about three or four months ago said Americans should be killed for actions that Israelis take. That's outrageous. That is absolutely unacceptable. And Iran cannot be permitted to get away with this. I've heard people say we mustn't weaken our relations with Iran. Nobody's more in favor of good relations with Iran than I am but not at the price of encouraging hostage-taking. As late as Sunday the Iranian interior minister encouraged reprisals against American hostages.

MS. LUNDEN: And knowing that, though, knowing that, how responsible was it for Israel to take the action that they did?

MR. KISSINGER: I think it is disgraceful the way Israel is being attacked now. If we accept the principle that we are going to be held responsible for Israeli actions in which we are not participating and innocent Americans, like this Colonel who was with

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ABC "GOOD MORNING AMERICA", INTERVIEW WITH: HENRY KISSINGER, FORMER
SECRETARY OF STATE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1989

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the UN force in Lebanon on a peacekeeping mission, can be executed as part of what is going on between Israel and Lebanon, a lot of Americans are going to be captured. I don't know whether I would have recommended or not recommended whether the Israelis do this. It is not America's -- this was something in the fight that Israel has with its neighbors. And if we are going to accept the principle that we can be held responsible for this, there are going to be a lot of American hostages around the world. And at least when an American colonel gets killed who worked with a UN force, we ought to be strong enough to stand up to that.

MS. LUNDEN: And I guess the question, though, is how strong -- and we've heard throughout the news this morning several different people make suggestions, and one that I heard was that the United States take out military bases, presumably in the Bekaa Valley.

MR. KISSINGER: No, I don't -- I don't -- I don't have the information that the government has, but we know where these Iranian Revolutionary Guards are. We know where the -- we must know where some of these terrorists headquarters are. I would -- every taxi driver in Beirut seems to know it. I don't know exactly when to use military force, that is a decision of the government, but as the general posture of the United States, governments that give shelter to terrorists, in which terrorist headquarters are located, governments that encourage them and terrorist groups in Lebanon ought to be the subject of reprisals when Americans get killed. But if every time an American gets threatened we wring our hands and start attacking our friends, there's going to be a tremendous amount of hostage-taking around the world. Of course we should have better relations with Iran, but not at the price of hostages being taken.

MS. LUNDEN: What about negotiations? We've always said we refuse to negotiate and Prime Minister Shamir said this morning Israel is engaged in contacts, some -- presumably indirect at this point -- in trying to gain the release of all the hostages. What's your reaction?

MR. KISSINGER: Well, of course, a release of all the hostages in the Middle East would be the best solution, plus an undertaking that hostage-taking would no longer be practiced. In terms of general negotiations, once you begin paying a price for the release of hostages, since there are tens of thousands of Americans abroad at any moment, you really encourage hostage-taking and I agree with the administration when it says it will not negotiate over hostages. It sounds hard (?), but it is the best protection for Americans abroad. When three Americans were released in the Iran-contra affair, immediately the terrorists picked up four more and they have an inventory of hostages on that basis. And that must not be encouraged. There are no good answers and I don't want to give the impression that it is easy for the administration, but I'm really very concerned that when an outrage occurs like the one that apparently has happened in Lebanon, unless Higgins was killed a year ago, as many people believe --

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ABC "GOOD MORNING AMERICA", INTERVIEW WITH: HENRY KISSINGER, FORMER
SECRETARY OF STATE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1989

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MS. LUNDEN: Yeah.

MR. KISSINGER: -- but either way, when such an outrage occurs,
that we don't unite and start attacking a friendly country and
setting a precedent where Americans will be held responsible
whenever something happens in the turmoil in the Middle East.

MS. LUNDEN: Yeah, and make the situation worse in the future.
Dr. Kissinger, thank you very much for joining us this morning.

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ing how different the feeling in the Middle East is from the feeling we have in America.

"Until something like this happens, it's hard for us to appreciate how difficult it is for Israel to take risks for peace."

Jewish leaders also criticized Dole who charged that Israel — by capturing terrorist leader Sheik Abdul Obeid — put the

the American hostages at risk.

"We're shocked at Dole's outburst against Israel," said Anti-Defamation League chairman Berton Levinson and director Abraham Foxman.

"He failed to place the blame where it truly belongs — with Iran and the Hezbollah terrorists."

The leaders noted that the U.S. had also taken similar actions

against terrorists in the past — for example the abduction of Fawaz Younis, a Palestinian terrorist, on the high seas.

"This outrageous and brutal act should not be allowed to divert us from the the main issue . . . Let us support each other, directing our efforts against those responsible for the evil of terrorism," the ADL leaders said.

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But to allow the terrorists to divide their victims — America and Israel — only plays right into their hands. Obviously there is no easy answer to how to deal with terrorism. If the Israelis can engineer a trade to free hostages in return for Obaid and other prisoners, that's desirable. But what are the alternatives? To stand passively by while innocent hostages are held for years and terrorists never pay a price? To indiscriminately attack suspected terrorist strongholds? To try to ransom hostages, as in the Iran-contra deal? None is acceptable.

Former Secretary of State George Shultz advocated retaliation against terrorists when it's possible to identify them and take a measured response. Israel seems to have met those criteria. That the terrorists would respond brutally was entirely predictable. Was Israel's attempt to deal with terrorists worth this terrible price? Painfully, we believe it was.

Now President George Bush, who has called on all terrorists to release their hostages, must

make a similar judgment. The matter is more complex for the United States, because it is a large power with a wide array of interests. But it has become increasingly clear that Hezbollah could not operate without considerable support from Iran. Bush offered Tehran an olive branch last February; he got his answer yesterday with Higgins' murder.

JAMES M. KLURFELD, Editor of Editorial Pages
THOMAS PLATE, Editor, New York Editorial Pages

Israeli Justice

Court says no exceptions

Newsday
Aug 1, 89

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You'd think that nobody would be more sensitive than Israelis to the injustices of summary collective punishment. At the hands of British mandate authorities, they were frequent victims of it themselves during their struggle for statehood between World War I and 1948. But lessons of history and principles of democracy too often are forgotten by an occupation army seriously provoked and hard put to maintain order during the intifada uprising on the West Bank and in Gaza.

It's encouraging that Israel's Supreme Court remembered. A high court panel in Jerusalem unanimously ruled that one particularly egregious practice — demolishing the homes of Palestinians accused of violent acts in the occupied areas — cannot be carried out without any opportunity for appeals through military and civilian courts. Judicial scrutiny may put a stop to the practice altogether.

Bad enough that under emergency regulations kept on the books since the days of the British mandate and the Jordanian administration that came later to the occupied territories, Israeli soldiers have blown up or bulldozed the homes of Palestinian suspects within hours of a crime, often before the accused had been formally charged. Worse is that family members, with hardly enough time to remove furniture and personal belongings, also have to pay the price.

The idea, of course, is not only to punish petrol-bomb flingers and rock throwers, but deter would-be attackers through pressure from their families. The tactic is unproved; the only certainty is that it leaves a sullen population even further inflamed. Fortunately, the Israeli high court has pursued a far better strategy — to demonstrate that even in the face of severe challenges to its own security and the safety of its citizens, the rule of law and due process still mean something in Israel.

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AUG 1, 89

DAILY NEWS

220 E. 42d St. New York, N.Y. 10017

JAMES HOGE, *Publisher and President*
MICHAEL PAKENHAM, *Editorial Page Editor*F. GILMAN SPENCER, *Editor*
JAMES P. WILLSE, *Managing Editor*

Living — and dying — with terrorism

WHETHER MARINE LT. COL. William Higgins died yesterday or a year ago does not amount to a wrinkle on the face of terrorism. In truth, even if he is still alive, and ultimately is freed, the passions and mechanisms of international piracy remain unchecked.

No sane or decent person could differ much from President Bush: "I know I speak for all here when I try to express to the American people the sense of outrage that we all feel about this kind of brutality, this uncalled-for terrorism."

But, Bush added, "This is a matter of grave concern to the American people. Discussing is not the way to conduct the foreign policy or national security policy of this country. We're not going to handle it that way."

Does this mean the U.S. government should do nothing? No. But public posturing now seems relatively useless — and quiet diplomacy only works so long as it is very, very quiet. That argument insists that governments and their espionage nets commit crimes only rarely and in the most "deniable" way. Senate Republican Leader Bob Dole doubtless had that in mind when he suggested: "Perhaps a little more responsibility on the part of the Israelis one of these days would be refreshing."

The situation is moving swiftly, and there is much that still lurks in the shadows. Perhaps the Israelis' kidnaping of Sheik Abdul Karim Obeid will still work out for the best. But whether it does or not, the truth remains that terrorism is a fire that manufactures its own fuel. Higgins' presence in Lebanon on a UN peacekeeping mission was absolutely innocent. It will be a tragedy if he was burned in that loathsome fire.

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NY POST - AUG 10 '89

Iran murdered Col. Higgins

Let's place responsibility for the murder of Lt. Col. William Higgins squarely where it belongs — on the murderous Shiite fanatics who killed him, and on the renegade state that continues to support them. This fact, needless to say, will not change, even if the terrorists make good their threat to murder other hostages.

Higgins — who was a Marine officer attached to a U.N. peacekeeping force in Lebanon when he was kidnapped in February 1988 — appears to have been hanged by his captors: the so-called Organization of the Oppressed on Earth. This group is widely regarded as nothing other than a front for the Hezbollah, a Lebanon-based terrorist organization controlled, effectively, by and from Iran.

Hezbollah and the Iranians would dearly love to use the murder of Higgins to provoke a rift between the U.S. and Israel. Thus, a statement released to Western journalists by the terrorists claiming Higgins' "execution" represents a response to the abduction of a Hezbollah leader, Sheik Abdul Karim Obaid, by Israeli commandos.

The statement said Higgins was hanged when Israel failed to meet a Hezbollah-set deadline for Sheik Obaid's release.

Americans, however, would be foolish indeed to fall for this claim. For one thing, it's not at all clear just when Higgins died. The two 15-second snippets of videotape depicting the hanging could have been shot at any time.

Moreover, the Iranians and their clients in Lebanon don't require special "provocation" either to take hostages or to kill them. And to search for a scapegoat, rather than place the blame where it belongs, seems almost to suggest that the Hezbollah had legitimate reason to be holding Higgins in the first place.

Misguided reasoning of this sort is precisely what the Iranians and their terrorist-clients hope to engender. Actually, however, the facts are relatively simple.

Col. Higgins, a brave man who dedicated his life to serving his country, was kidnapped because terrorists need to carry out such actions in order to justify their existence, and because they need to have high-level hostages around to serve as trump cards in future negotiations. He was murdered because his captors decided he'd outlived his usefulness.

The question for Americans, therefore, isn't whom to blame. It is how we can retaliate most effectively.

To sit by and do nothing would be to invite further terror. That path is unacceptable. Instead, Washington must make it plain that there's a high price to pay for murdering Americans.

The nations that sponsor terrorism — by providing passports, guns, money, points of refuge and all sorts of other things without which terror groups simply couldn't function — can be subjected to economic and/or military retaliation.

Iran should be particularly vulnerable to serious economic sanctions, given its war-ravaged economy. And the United Nations, considering its obligations to its murdered peacekeeper, would do well to urge the entire international community to join in.

But economic measures alone may not suffice. And a response to Higgins' murder akin to that visited on Libya three years ago would not be inappropriate, once the details have been sorted out.

Lt. Col. William Higgins and all the others who have died at the hands of state-sponsored terrorists deserve no less. The same can be said of all the potential victims.

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Bush's First Foreign Policy Crisis Brews As He Confers on Mideast Terrorist Threat

15/5/5
Response to Group's Claim
That It Killed Hostage
Is Affected by Israeli Role

By WALTER S. MOSSBERG
And GERALD F. SEIB

Staff Reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON — Iranian-inspired terror, which helped end Jimmy Carter's presidency and blemished Ronald Reagan's, has now created George Bush's first foreign policy crisis.

Terrorists in Lebanon claimed to have murdered one of the nine U.S. hostages they hold, Marine Lt. Col. William R. Higgins, and threatened to kill another today. In response, Mr. Bush rushed back to the White House, cutting short a Western speaking tour, to convene an evening meeting of advisers.

But retaliating for the apparent murder and deterring further killings are tasks fraught with diplomatic and military complications. And the current crisis is vastly compounded by two factors: the apparent threat to kill more Americans by the day and Mr. Bush's need to establish toughness in his first encounter as president with ter-

The president displayed anger over the claim Col. Higgins had been hanged in retaliation for Israel's kidnapping of a Shiite Moslem cleric and pro-Iran leader in Lebanon, a claim the terrorists buttressed by releasing a videotape of a hanging victim vaguely resembling the colonel. Mr. Bush expressed a desire to do something in response.

"This was a young American colonel serving in an international force, and it is incumbent on all of us to try to rectify this situation if at all possible," Mr. Bush said.

Anger also swept over Capitol Hill, where the Senate passed a resolution, 99-0,

that urged Mr. Bush to determine "whether it would be possible to isolate and bring to justice or retaliate against those responsible" and to demand that Israel consult the U.S. before taking similar actions in the future.

But last evening, White House aides were cautioning against any assumption that a military retaliation might be forthcoming, emphasizing the practical difficulties of such a response. White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said, "We don't often know where hostages are being held or who's holding them or who the perpetrators are. There are a lot of difficult issues here that make one proceed cau-

After the president met with his national security advisers, Mr. Fitzwater issued a statement saying, "This was primarily an informational meeting at which all aspects of the case involving Col. Higgins and the other hostages were discussed." Congressional leaders who met with Mr. Bush later also indicated the president hadn't decided on a plan of action.

"The options are very few for retaliation," said one administration official. "One of the best things we could do now is to be patient and wait for an opportunity to retaliate." Another administration official emphasized that nothing has been ruled out, but added, "It's still early in the process." He said diplomatic and economic pressures against both Iran and Syria were being weighed.

A failure to respond, or a response that seems timid, could have a price, too, by suggesting that the new administration is weak. In addition, administration officials may be deliberately playing down the possibility of military action to avoid making any eventual military move harder by signaling one in advance.

The group that claimed to have killed 44-year-old Col. Higgins, "Organization for the Oppressed on Earth," is believed by U.S. intelligence agencies to be a faction of

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Hezbollah, the pro-Iranian Shiite Moslem terrorist group in Lebanon. Another Hezbollah faction, "Revolutionary Justice Organization," issued the threat to kill a second U.S. hostage, Joseph Cicippio, 58, an official of the American University in Beirut. Mr. Cicippio was seized in 1986.

The Associated Press reported that its Cyprus office received a call, allegedly from the "Oppressed on Earth" group, claiming that Anglican Church official Terry Waite, a Briton, also would be killed today unless Israel frees the Shiite leader, Sheik Abdel Karim Obeld. Sheik Obeld is believed to have been personally involved in some of the hostage takings, especially that of Col. Higgins. An Israeli official said he was being "interrogated."

The first task for U.S. officials will be to determine whether Col. Higgins actually was killed yesterday, as his captors claimed. Some Middle East analysts have suspected he was killed months ago, and there's at least a chance the victim shown in the tape released in Lebanon wasn't Col. Higgins, or that the tape was made some time ago.

If the U.S. concludes Col. Higgins actually was killed by the terrorists, the pressure on President Bush to retaliate will be strong. Already, lawmakers in Congress are clamoring for swift, strong retaliation. "We must strike back," said Rep. Helen Bentley (R., Md.).

Failure to respond could invite more incidents and leave unchallenged the threats to kill other hostages unless Sheik Obeld is released by Israel. But it will be especially difficult for Mr. Bush to decide whether, or how, to strike back.

For starters, any military move could put at risk the lives of eight other American hostages, and hostages from Britain, Ireland, Italy and elsewhere.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that it is not the U.S. but Israel, through its imprisonment of Sheik Obeld, that holds a key to the crisis. Yet the U.S. isn't in a position to press Israel to release the Moslem cleric because doing so after the claimed assassination of Col. Higgins would appear to be caving in to the terrorists' latest violence.

And choosing a target for retaliation—the terrorists themselves, their bases in Lebanon or their Iranian sponsors—would be difficult. "The president is going to have to decide if he's going to retaliate against Iran directly, or if he's going to re-

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retaliate against Hezbollah bases in Lebanon," says one government counter-terrorism official.

Over the weekend, the White House implied it would hold Iran responsible for the hostages' safety; it said the U.S. would be depending on those who "have influence with the hostage-holders" to see that they weren't harmed. Yet this would be a particularly awkward time to strike at Iran because the country has just picked a new president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who, it's hoped, might temper Iran's extremism now that Ayatollah Khomeini is dead.

Robert Gates, the president's deputy national security adviser, told reporters that "There has been considerable dispute over the last several years just how close the connection is between Iran and the Hezbollah and the degree of control Iran has. . . . There's clear evidence of influence. The question is the degree of control."

That leaves the option of a military strike at terrorists or their bases, which are mainly in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, an area under Syrian control. U.S. intelligence agencies have identified as potential targets there buildings known to have been used by Hezbollah forces and their mentors, the Iranian Revolutionary Guards. But they aren't certain which factions use which buildings or when they are present.

U.S. intelligence about the terrorists is considered poor. It has proven difficult to infiltrate small terrorist cells, which often are held together by family relationships. And during the 1980s, Lebanese terrorists killed two of the Central Intelligence Agency's top Middle East operatives, Robert Ames and William Buckley.

The dearth of intelligence is one reason the U.S. has never staged a military strike in Lebanon in retaliation for any of the terrorist assaults against Americans, including the 1983 slaughter of 241 Marines near Beirut. In 1983, the U.S. Navy tried to bomb Syrian anti-aircraft batteries in Lebanon, which had fired at a reconnaissance jet, but lost two planes in the effort.

The U.S. has a wide variety of forces ready in the Mediterranean should President Bush and his advisers choose a military option.

The aircraft carrier Coral Sea, accompanied by a battle group, is scheduled to resume patrolling tomorrow after completing a port call in Alexandria, Egypt. A three-ship Marine amphibious task force including the helicopter carrier Nassau is sailing in the Mediterranean; it holds 2,400 Marines. The cruise-missile equipped battleship Iowa and accompanying warships are anchored in Marseilles, France. Altogether, according to a Pentagon spokesman, the U.S. has about 24 warships in the Mediterranean.

President Bush could also call on the new Special Operations Command, Tampa, Fla., if he decides to mount a commando operation. The unit is designed to coordinate the growing special forces capabilities of all three services.

The crisis could strain U.S.-Israel relations. U.S. officials insist Israel didn't consult them before it decided last week to kidnap Sheik Obeid in a commando raid. The Israel move apparently was an effort to trade the sheik for Israeli prisoners and Western hostages held in Lebanon. Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin made such a swap offer yesterday morning, just as the terrorists supposedly were killing Col. Higgins.

But U.S. condemnation of the Israeli kidnapping was faint, with President Bush saying merely: "I don't think kidnapping and violence helps the cause of peace." White House Chief of Staff John Sununu told reporters the Bush administration hasn't discussed the kidnapping with the Israelis and has protested only the pro-

posed swap. The U.S. opposes making deals with terrorists.

Still, the apparent Higgins murder holds the potential for a significant U.S. backlash against Israel. Yesterday, Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole (R., Kan.), said "I would hope the Israelis would take another look at their actions, which they must have known in advance would endanger American lives."

Rep. Lee Hamilton (D., Ind.), chairman of the House Middle East subcommittee, said, "We would like to see Israel bring us in. If we are going to be in on the crash landing, we would like to be in on the take-off as well."

U.S. diplomacy in the crisis also is complicated by a recent warming of relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who has just held a meeting with Secretary of State James Baker, is visiting Tehran this week. Mr. Bush may hesitate striking directly at Iran for fear that would drive Tehran even closer to the Soviets.

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שגרירות ישראל בושינגטון
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תאריך, זמן: 1.8.89
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אל : מצפ"א, מע"ת, הסברה
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מאת: עתונות

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עתונות

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FOR EMBASSY OF ISRAEL

PROGRAM Morning Edition STATION WAMU Radio
NPR Network

DATE August 1, 1989 7:09 AM CITY Washington, DC

SUBJECT Interview with Ambassador Moshe Arad

JIM ANGLE: Last night President Bush met with his top advisers and members of Congress to discuss the reported murder of hostage William Higgins by the pro-Iranian group in Lebanon. And in a statement released by the White House the President appeared to criticize Israel for its abduction of Sheikh Obeid and reiterated his opposition to hostage taking by any country.

Yesterday, Senate Minority Leader, Robert Dole, criticized Israel for its role in the current hostage crisis.

SENATOR ROBERT DOLE: ...continually apologize for Israeli actions in this country when it endangers the lives of Americans in some far off country, and perhaps a little more responsibility on the part of the Israelis one of these days would be refreshing.

ANGLE: That was Senate Minority Leader Robert Dole.

Joining me now is Israel's Ambassador to the United States, Moshe Arad.

Mr. Ambassador, good morning.

AMBASSADOR MOSHE ARAD: Good morning to you.

ANGLE: Thank you for joining us.

You heard what Senator Dole said, and President Bush has suggested that Israel shouldn't be taking hostages, and he said last

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Friday after the abduction of Sheikh Obeid that such actions were not helpful. Are you concerned about U.S. irritation with Israel, and has the U.S. directly conveyed those feelings to you?

AMBASSADOR ARAD: Well, we are first of all concerned about our first priority is, of course, is fighting terrorism. We hope that in this common struggle against terrorism Israel is in the forefront of this fight, that we will get the support of our friends, and first of all, of the United States. We do feel that this support is important, significant, because that's what exactly the terrorists are trying to do, to draw a wedge between Israel and the United States, while I think we have common goals and common aims.

I have no illusions that the United States intends to continue its efforts in the fight against terrorism.

I found the comments made by Senator Dole yesterday morning rather unfortunate because I think they play straight into the hands of the terrorists.

ANGLE: But the ...

AMBASSADOR ARAD: I think they address, who's to be blamed for the cycle of violence and cycle of terror in the Middle East is very clear. It is the Iranian Hezbollah group, it is the supported by the Iranian government. And let's not forget that over 85% of the territory of Lebanon where these terrorist groups are acting is under Syrian control.

ANGLE: Well, Senator Dole also criticized the terrorists for actually taking the action that we believe killed Lieutenant Colonel Higgins, but I think what he's saying here, if you know the American expression, "let a sleeping dog lie", is that Israel, by going in and abducting Sheikh Obeid stirred up the terrorists and prompted them to take action against Lieutenant Colonel Higgins that they might not otherwise have taken. Did Israel consider the implications on Colonel Higgins -- for Colonel Higgins when it abducted Sheikh Obeid?

AMBASSADOR ARAD: Let me say that this dog is not sleeping at all. The terrorists are active and they continue to be active in attacking Israel constantly along its northern border. Of course we are considering the value of human lives and the danger which this kind of action might entail not only to American hostages but also let's not forget there are Israeli hostages, Israeli prisoners of war. Their lives are also in danger. But unless we are determined to fight terrorism, the indications, the signals that might be coming out suggesting that one has to give in to terror or let the terrorists continue to practice their deadly trade without punishment, that is the most dangerous course of action that could emanate or that could actually work out of Washington.

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ANGLE: What was the purpose, the original idea in abducted Sheikh Obeid? Was it to gain a hostage to trade for Israeli prisoners?

AMBASSADOR ARAD: Well, the considerations, I think, were more intricate than this one. First, let's not forget that Sheikh Obeid is a mastermind. He was involved in the planning and carrying out of the hijacking of Colonel Higgins and of other Americans, and of Israelis. He has plenty of information about their activities and he's, of course, one of the leaders. We feel that in addition to the information that we have received from this man there is, of course, on the table the proposal made by Israel's Minister of Defense yesterday to exchange Obeid and other Shiite prisoners which are under Israeli control for all the Israeli and all the Americans and Western hostages which are in the hands of the Shiite group.

ANGLE: Let me ask you about that, because Prime Minister Shamir said again this morning that Israel is engaged in contacts to obtain the release of all hostages held by pro-Iranian forces in Lebanon. Is that just a continuation of long-standing efforts or is there is some new effort underway here?

AMBASSADOR ARAD: I would not be able to go into details publicly about this issue, however, the indication both by the Prime Minister and by our Defense Minister suggests that through the internationalist course and through other channels, efforts have been made and are continuing to be made in order to secure the release of all the hostages held by Hezbollah group in Lebanon.

ANGLE: We have just a few seconds left, but let me ask you this. You mentioned that Sheikh Obeid confessed to directing the kidnapping of Colonel Higgins. Has the U.S. asked for him to be turned over to American authorities? And if they did so, would Israel comply with that request?

AMBASSADOR ARAD: There was no such request and I don't think I would like to answer now about a hypothetical question.

ANGLE: Okay, thank you very much.

Israeli's Ambassador to the United States, Moshe Arad.

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מאת: קישור לקונגרס

הקולונל היגינס

דאג בלוטפילד שנחת היום עם עורך דינה של הגברת היגינס (ידיד אישי שלו) ומסר לי כדלקמן:-

א. הגברת היגינס DOES NOT HOLD BAD FEELINGS נגד ישראל.

ב. עורך דינה יצא היום לדמשק להפגש עם אדם כלשהו (לא נקט בשמו) שימסור לו הוכחות חד משמעיות לגבי היגינס האם חי או מת.

ג. מזכ"ל האו"מ פנה לאיראנים במרס ש'ז והללו מסרו לו אז, שהיגינס איננו בחיים.

ד. הסנטורים דול ומיטצ'ל התבקשו ע"י הגברת היגינס לפנות למזכ"ל האו"מ ע"מ TO ENEGIZE THE U.N.

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הסנטור דול והקולונל היגינס

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דיווחים בנפרד.

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IT GIVES ME NO COMFORT THAT THE WEST GERMANS MAY HAVE MADE SOME MISTAKES; AND THE FRENCH; AND THE BRITISH; AND ALMOST EVERYONE ELSE WITHIN THE ALLIANCE.

AND, TODAY, I AM NOT HAPPY THAT ONE OF OUR CLOSEST AND MOST IMPORTANT ALLIES, ISRAEL, HAS ALSO STRUCK OUT ALONE, FREE-LANCING, APPARENTLY IN THE INTEREST OF GAINING LEVERAGE TO WIN THE RELEASE OF SOME OF ITS CITIZENS HELD HOSTAGE.

I NOTE IN THIS MORNING'S WASHINGTON POST THAT ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER RABIN ACKNOWLEDGED THAT ISRAELI ACTIONS HAD THREATENED WESTERN HOSTAGES. HE IS ALSO QUOTED IN THE POST AS SAYING THAT ISRAEL'S ABDUCTION OF OBEID WAS CARRIED OUT "IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ISRAELI DECISION, WITH ISRAELI CONSIDERATIONS, AND FOR THE ISRAELI CAPTIVES -- AND WITHOUT BRINGING ANY OTHER ELEMENTS INTO THE PICTURE."

I CAN UNDERSTAND, AS A HUMAN BEING, HOW THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT WOULD BE TEMPTED TO TAKE UNILATERAL ACTION TO WIN SOME "BARGAINING CHIPS" IN ITS EFFORTS TO WIN THE RELEASE OF ITS OWN CITIZENS FROM BARBARIC CAPTURE.

BUT I CANNOT CONDONE, AS A THINKING PERSON, HOW ANY GOVERNMENT -- OURS, THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT, OR ANY OTHER CIVILIZED GOVERNMENT -- COULD EMBARK ON THIS UNILATERAL, FREE-LANCING COURSE, WITHOUT REGARD TO THE EFFECT ON INNOCENT CITIZENS OF OTHER FRIENDLY COUNTRIES; WITHOUT REGARD TO OUR COMMON FRONT AGAINST TERRORISM. I CAN CONDONE WHAT SOME IN OUR GOVERNMENT MAY HAVE DONE IN THE IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR; OR THOSE IN OTHER WESTERN GOVERNMENTS MAY HAVE DONE IN OTHER SITUATIONS.

IT IS ONE OF THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT CAN EASILY BE UNDERSTOOD FROM A HUMAN STANDPOINT; BUT MUST BE VIGOROUSLY DEPLORED FROM A REALISTIC STANDPOINT.

BUT WHAT IS IMPORTANT, IN ANY CASE, IS NOT WHETHER AN ACTION IS ABHORRED OR CONDONED; BUT WHETHER ALL OF US LEARN SOME LESSON FROM THE MISTAKES THAT ONE OF US HAS MADE.

WE ARE IN THIS TOGETHER. THE LINE IS BETWEEN US AND THEM; NOT US AND US.

LET US KEEP THAT LINE DISTINCT. LET US KEEP THAT LINE CLEAR IN OUR OWN MINDS.

AND LET US DEDICATE OURSELVES ANEW TO FORGE A COMMON FRONT; A COMMON, REALISTIC, TOUGH, EFFECTIVE STANCE AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

LET US MAKE THIS -- NOT JUST ONE ITEM -- BUT THE TOP ITEM IN OUR CONSULTATIONS WITHIN THE ALLIANCE.

LET US MAKE THIS AGENDA ITEM NUMBER ONE AT THE NEXT ALLIANCE SUMMIT -- A SUMMIT THAT, FOR THIS DISCUSSION, AT LEAST, OUGHT TO INCLUDE ALL OF OUR ALLIES AND FRIENDS, LIKE ISRAEL, THAT ENJOY A SPECIAL PLACE IN OUR COMMON STRUGGLE AGAINST THE SCOURGE OF TERRORISM.

MR. PRESIDENT: I PRAY THAT I AM WRONG, BUT I FEAR THAT I AM RIGHT. I BELIEVE THAT COLONEL WILLIAM HIGGINS HAS BEEN MURDERED. HIS MURDER -- HIS BLOOD -- IS ON THE HANDS OF HIS ASSASSINS; THESE LUNATICS WHO HIDE BEHIND THE TITLE OF "OPPRESSED ON EARTH." THEY ARE TO BLAME FOR WILLIAM HIGGINS DEATH -- NO ONE ELSE. AND THEY SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE AND PUNISHED.

BUT WILLIAM HIGGINS DEATH, IF IT HAS OCCURRED, IS NOT THE END OF THE STORY. IT IS ONLY ANOTHER CHAPTER -- ANOTHER LESSON.

A LESSON THAT WILL HAVE VALUE ONLY IF IT IS LEARNED, BY ALL OF US ON OUR SIDE OF THE LINE. A LESSON THAT THERE IS A LINE DRAWN IN THE SAND -- A LINE BETWEEN CIVILIZED CONDUCT, AND BARBARISM.

A LINE THAT WE MUST UNDERSTAND, AND ACT ON -- IF THE CIVILIZATION THAT ALL OF US ON OUR SIDE OF THE LINE HOLD DEAR IS TO BE PRESERVED.

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SH 141 Hart Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 1, 1989CONTACT: WALT BIKER
(202) 224-5358

TERRORISTS DRAW A LINE IN THE SAND
TIME FOR ALLIES TO END "FREELANCING" ON HOSTAGE FRONT

MR. PRESIDENT:

THE TERRIBLE EVENTS OF YESTERDAY IN LEBANON REMIND US ANEW THAT LINE HAS BEEN DRAWN IN THE SAND.

IT IS NOT A LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES -- THOUGH MANY WOULD RELISH LAYING DOWN THAT KIND OF LINE.

MORE SPECIFICALLY, IT IS NOT A LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL -- THOUGH THERE ARE MANY WHOSE ENTERPRISE WOULD PROFIT FROM THAT LINE DRAWN.

IT IS A MUCH CLEARER, AND MORE PERMANENT, LINE.

IT IS A LINE BETWEEN THOSE WHO PRACTICE, AND PROFIT FROM, TERRORISM -- AND THOSE WHO ARE ITS VICTIMS.

A LINE BETWEEN THOSE WHO ASCRIBE TO THE PROPOSITION THAT INDIVIDUAL HUMAN BEINGS HAVE UNIQUE AND INESTIMABLE VALUE -- AND THOSE WHO SEE HUMAN BEINGS AS VALUABLE ONLY BECAUSE OF THE POLITICAL ADVANTAGE THEIR LIFELESS BODIES CAN BUY.

WE ARE ON ONE SIDE OF THAT LINE -- AND THE MURDERERS OF COLONEL WILLIAM HIGGINS ARE ON THE OTHER.

WE ARE ON ONE SIDE OF THAT LINE; AND IN OUR COMPANY ARE OUR CLOSEST ALLIES -- ISRAEL, NATO, JAPAN, AND THE OTHER CIVILIZED NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

AND ON THE OTHER ARE THE IRANS, THE LIBYAS, THE HEZBOLLAHS, THE, QUOTE, ORGANIZATIONS OF THE OPPRESSED OF THE EARTH, UNQUOTE -- ON THE OTHER SIDE ARE THOSE WHO SEE HUMAN BEINGS AS "CHIPS" IN SOME LETWAL AND IMMORAL POKER GAME.

MR. PRESIDENT: IT IS NOT A LINE OF DIFFERENCE IN POLICY OR EVEN NATIONAL INTEREST. IT IS A LINE OF DIFFERENCE IN PRINCIPLE; IN MORALITY; IN VALUES.

IT IS A DEFINING LINE. AND WHAT IT DEFINES, MOST OF ALL, IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CIVILIZATION AND BARBARISM.

MR. PRESIDENT: WE CONFUSE THAT LINE, OR IGNORE IT, AT THE PERIL OF THE CIVILIZATION WHICH DEFINES US.

THAT DOESN'T MEAN THOSE OF US -- THOSE NATIONS -- ON OUR SIDE OF THE LINE; IT DOESN'T MEAN THAT WE DON'T MAKE MISTAKES. IT DOESN'T MEAN, IN PARTICULAR, THAT WE DON'T MAKE MISTAKES IN DEALING WITH THOSE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LINE.

WE DO MAKE THOSE MISTAKES.

THIS NATION MADE A DOOZY OF A MISTAKE IN THE IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR. WE TRIED TO DEAL -- QUID PRO QUO -- WITH TERRORISTS. WE TRIED TO DEFINE, AND ADD UP, THE VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE IN HAWK MISSILES.

WE WILL PAY FOR THAT TERRIBLE MISTAKE FOR A LONG TIME.

AND IT GIVES ME NO COMFORT THAT OTHERS ON OUR SIDE OF THE LINE HAVE MADE EQUALLY TERRIBLE MISTAKES. IT GIVES ME NO COMFORT THAT SOME OF OUR CLOSEST ALLIES HAVE BARGAINED FOR THE RELEASE OF THEIR HOSTAGES, EVEN THOUGH THAT VERY ACT OF BARGAINING COMPROMISED OUR COMMON FRONT AGAINST TERRORISM.

END

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U.S. Senator Al D'Amato

of New York

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Frank Coleman (202) 224-6498
Zenja Mucha (212) 736-3865

SENATOR ALFONSE M. D'AMATO'S STATEMENT TO REPORTS OF LT. COL. WILLIAM HIGGINS MURDER

In response to reports of hostage Lt. Col. Robert Higgins brutal murder at the hands of his captors, U.S. Senator Alfonse D'Amato (R-C-NY) said:

We have to let the terrorist groups and those who sponsor them know that we are going to seek the culprits. We want justice, and it's not enough just to talk.

I'm going to support the President, I think he's going to take some very tough action, and even if that action results in military strikes, whatever force is necessary, we've got to protect our citizens.

I don't think that Col. Higgins was murdered yesterday, I think he was murdered quite a while ago. I believe that the Hezbollah used this to cover up the fact that the Colonel was already probably brutally tortured and died and just then used that photo.

I think it's important that we confirm that. I don't think you're going to see the Colonel's body made available to his family, and understand that this is supposedly a very religious fanatical group who under ordinary circumstances would have in the past made the bodies available.

I venture to say that the body will not be made available for a long time and if and when it is, it will be made available in a state that it's impossible to make an autopsy to confirm the time when on or about the time of death.

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I think it's about time that we join, all of us together, in taking on the terrorists and being more aggressive.

For the life of me, I can't see how we spend billions of dollars on defense and have not adequately integrated our intelligence-gathering operations with others, friendly allies, including the Israelis, and even the Soviets as it relates to undertaking the challenge against terrorism.

I'm heartened by the response of the Soviets. But now I think it's a time for action, and I will support President Bush in any call for action that he undertakes.

The fact of the matter is that the longer we take in not responding, the greater the risk, the greater the threat to other Americans, countless, because we embolden, we give them the opportunity to believe that the United States is the "sleeping giant" who is afraid, who is impotent.

I would urge the President's counselors and the President to seek out a course of action that will bring home in a very forceful way to these killers, to these thugs, to these terrorists; that the United States will not be bullied, and we will take very strong measures.

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THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, DC, REGULAR BRIEFING, BRIEFER: MARLIN FITZWATER, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1989

MR. FITZWATER: The President met with his security advisors this morning from 11:00 until around 12:30 to review the latest information on the situation in the Middle East, to hear status reports from his advisors and to generally assess the situation that we find today. We continue to consider the matter of Colonel Higgins. The tape recording has been secured and is being reviewed. But we still cannot offer any confirmation of his death or the circumstances surrounding it.

The attendees this morning included the President and Vice President, of course; Secretary Baker, who has returned from Paris; Deputy Secretary Eagleburger; Secretary Cheney; Admiral Crowe, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Judge Webster, Director of the CIA; NSC Advisor Scowcroft; Attorney General Thornburgh; Chief of Staff Sununu; and Deputy NSC Advisor Bob Gates.

The -- I might just add parenthetically that, for the President and for Secretary Baker and for Admiral Crowe, they have been through a number of hostage situations and responses over the last several years, and they bring considerable experience to reviewing these kinds of problems. I mention that only to emphasize the importance that everyone acknowledges in taking the time to fully ascertain the facts, to give a thorough assessment of the situation, to coordinate and diplomatically contact our allies and anyone else who has information on these kinds of issues, and to generally give the matter a very thorough kind of assessment.

I'm sure you've all seen the statement that the President issued last night, so I won't need to go into that again. It suffices to say the situation today remains about the same. We have press reports of two other hostages being threatened. We have no confirmation of those, and indeed many of the reports are conflicting and called from different locations and two different sources, and so we really are very reluctant to comment with any degree of confidence in the timing or any of the specificity of those threats. Nevertheless, they are troublesome and very discouraging to us as we follow this situation. The President is personally very concerned, very involved in directing the review of this matter. He has expressed his personal outrage and openly has talked about the frustration in dealing with this kind of situation.

The -- I think with that I'll turn it over to questions. The daily schedule, as you know, is relatively blank, with the exception of the congressional barbecue tonight.

Helen?

Q Were any decisions made today on any of the options? And the official is being quoted that military action is within the realm. Is that --

MR. FITZWATER: The -- this session was primarily informational and assessing the knowledge that we have and knowledge that we would like to have. The -- we never discuss options, certainly not military options. And I just can't go into that aspect of it. Obviously, in any review of the situation like this, there are options of every kind

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that are considered and discussed, but there's nothing that I can report today in terms of any change in course.

Q Has there been any decisions?

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MR. FITZWATER: Well, not -- not that -- probably not that would qualify in terms of announcable decisions, no. But, on the other hand, there are always a series or a variety of decisions that are made in terms of further analysis, further review, avenues of exploration, that sort of thing, that are made.

Terry?

Q Marlin, what are we telling Israel about this swap that they've raised?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we point simply to our policy. Our policy has been very clear that we do not negotiate for the release of hostages. We have -- the President has made two or three statements now, I believe at least three public statements of some length, and those sentiments have been expressed privately to all of the countries in the region, as well as a number of other countries through diplomatic channels. We have continuing and close contacts with Israel on this situation.

I would say, just as background to that, that Israel is a strong ally of the United States. We have an enduring and vibrant relationship and interest in continuing their security, and that certainly has not changed and will not change. The -- and we have been in close contact with Israel in the last few days on this situation. So they're -- they have been kept aware of our position and they know our policy on these matters.

Q Marlin?

MR. FITZWATER: Israel is a -- just one addendum. But Israel is a sovereign nation. They have a different policy with regard to hostages than we have. But they are fully aware of our feelings in this matter.

Brit?

Q Can you give us a little background on the President's statement of last night, why it came at the time that it did, and to what extent it was aimed at Israel, to what extent it -- I mean, it's one of those statements that would seem to be an articulation of an obvious wish on the part of the United States government. How did it come about that he releases such a statement as this in the middle of the night?

MR. FITZWATER: The timing was such that we -- when the President concluded his meeting with the congressional leaders it was around -- I don't know, actually -- 7:00, 7:30 last evening, something like that. The President returned to the Residence at the time we put the lid on. And subsequent to that, there were, of course, private review continuing and assessment by the intelligence agencies and by National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft, Governor Sununu, Bob Gates, and others, certainly in other departments and agencies.

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Of particular concern on their mind at the time, and as it is, were the threats of death to other hostages and the fact that we had had a continuing concern in that area, led them to believe that a statement like this could be helpful in terms of bringing all the countries or parties in the region a way to reduce tensions, to making clear our overall position, and to hopefully have some impact on those who might be contemplating those kinds of actions.

The statement was discussed with me at about 10:00. We did a more review after that. And I think I called it out to the press at about 10:30. So that's essentially the background of how it came about.

But I would say primarily it was focused on the situation we had then and now of continuing threats against hostages, the fact that we still have eight hostages in captivity, the fact that we don't know their status, and that we believe, or at least we certainly hope that there are those in the region who would like to take some actions to reduce tension.

Q Marlin, well, is it fair to take that statement to mean that the United States would think it consistent with, or appropriate in light of it, for Israel to release its captive without release of other hostages?

MR. FITZWATER: We wouldn't try to tell any other country what we do. We would make our policy clear in terms of how we would conduct ourselves, and how -- what our attitude would be on this matter, and we have done that. But that would be the limits of our guidance.

Q But what does a statement from the President of the United States saying that hostages should be released mean to those who might be holding American hostages? I don't understand what's meant for them. Why does that encourage them to be any more radicalized than they've been so far?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we have seen the beginning of, indeed are in the middle of, a cycle of violence and threats, and -- that all revolve around the hostages in the Middle East. And we would hope that any one of the parties there, or all of the parties there, would see this as an opportunity to break that cycle and to find a way to release the hostages as the best way of preventing any further bloodshed of any kind.

Q Wasn't this a call on Israel to release this guy? I mean, that's got to be what was meant here, right?

MR. FITZWATER: Wasn't it a what?

Q A call on Israel to release the Sheik?

MR. FITZWATER: It's a call on anyone who is holding hostages to release them.

Q And including Israel to release the Sheik?

MR. FITZWATER: It's a call on all the countries in the region

Q Well, it wasn't very subtle.

MR. FITZWATER: It's a call on all the countries in the region to release their hostages and try to create a different environment in that area.

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Q Was there any concern that in issuing a statement like that it would look as though we were pressuring Israel to do that and therefore giving some kind of a victory to the terrorists, saying, "Look, the US is leaning on its ally Israel for this; we -- you know -- victory"? Terrific.

MR. FITZWATER: We continue to repeat, first of all, the President's words of Friday night that we do not believe kidnapping is in the best interests of the peace process in the region, that our policy is to negotiate with terrorists for their release, or to deal with hostage takers. And out of that policy, it seems to us a very natural kind of plea to ask all countries in the region to release their hostages and change the environment.

Yes?

Q Marlin, do we regard the Shiek as a hostage or as a prisoner? Israel says he is a terrorist they've taken prisoner. We've certainly captured terrorists, let's say in the wake of the assassination of Achille Lauro, and did it proudly. Now is he a hostage or a prisoner?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't want to dictate any political terms for political purposes. It's fairly clear his status to all, and you can apply most all those terms in one way or another.

Q Marlin --

Q But, Marlin, could you clarify? Because the Israelis make the point that they regard him as a prisoner. If he is a prisoner, he's not covered by the President's plea. If he's a hostage he is.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I think it's pretty clear he was kidnapped. Beyond that, it's not in our interest to worry about semantics as the situation is clear to everybody.

Q Well, semantics could count in this case, because it sounds like, in your statement and from what you've said here today, that you're equating Israel's holding of the Sheik to whoever's holding of our hostages. Are they "one in the same" sort of situation?

MR. FITZWATER: Again, I'm just not willing to play the titles game. I would repeat our policy, that we do not believe that we should negotiate for hostages. And I don't think you have to get into definitional terms to understand what that policy means.

Patrick?

Q An Israeli official -- I think it was Ambassador Netanyahu -- said they have been interrogating Sheik Obeid and getting a lot of very valuable information about hostage-taking, including the involvement of other countries. And he specifically

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mentioned Iranian involvement. Have we learned anything about -- anything from the interrogation that's been going on?

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MR. FITZWATER: Well, I can't comment on our intelligence, exchanges of information, in that regard. We just -- I'm not prepared to say.

Q But if we are able to establish Iranian involvement with Lieutenant Colonel Higgins, does that mean, then, that we can hold Iran responsible in much the same way we did with Libya, when we learned of their involvement in that German nightclub bombing?

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MR. FITZWATER: Well, I just wouldn't want to speculate on this particular case, Pat. We've always said that we felt Iran had a good deal of influence on the hostages and on the hostage situation, but we're not prepared to go beyond that.

Tom?

Q Marlin, in the last 24 hours have you gotten any encouraging signals or signs of cooperation from either the government of Iran or from the Syrians?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, as I said, we've had a number of exchanges with the parties in the region. We have -- those have been through our ambassadors or through cables or through other kinds of communications. It's really difficult to characterize. I wouldn't characterize any individual report. I would say overall that we have found a good deal of sympathy for the situation. We have had expressions of support and an interest in helping, but I wouldn't want to attribute those to any specific source.

Q Is there anything beyond expressions of support?

MR. FITZWATER: Like what?

Q Any action, any intervention?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, not -- yeah, I couldn't report any specific comments or reactions to that effect.

Q Marlin, do we have any evidence that the Sheik Obeid was involved in the kidnapping of Higgins and, if we do, why are we not making his indictment and extradition rather than --

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know what evidence we have, Jerry, I've not heard that discussed.

Q Marlin, on another point, if I could. Is there a division among the President's senior advisors on how tough to be on Israel on this matter?

MR. FITZWATER: The President's advisors are all in agreement our attitude towards all of the countries in the region including Israel. We have had contacts with them. There is no question that about our relationship with Israel, about our lasting and steadfast support for them. And the contacts that have been made back and forth have been described and discussed and I don't think there is any difference of opinion on how that's proceeded.

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Q Marlin, on Friday, the United States position was that the Israelis had not -- that we were not willing to call this a kidnapping or a hostage taking. Now today you've said that it is pretty clear he was kidnapped. So, have we not changed the definitions here, crossed the line in policy, and do we now classify as one of these two things?

MR. FITZWATER: I have not -- I have not seen any definitional issue raised such as this. Your questions here are the first posture I have had to this. It has not come up in any of the meetings with the President. The President and others have referred to this various ways from the very beginning, as "kidnapping," "hostage-taking," et cetera. So I -- this is -- it's a non-issue as far as I have heard in terms of the internal discussions of the administration.

Q So the President's statement, we can assume, does apply to the state of Israel. You're not seeking any semantic escape technique concerning the Sheik?

MR. FITZWATER: I -- the statements speak for themselves in terms of the words that are used. I don't think when they were made, either Friday night or yesterday or today, that any of them were made with the thought in mind that they gave us escape or they gave us cover or anything like that.

Q Well, on Friday, the President explicitly did not discuss Israel. He gave a general answer which, you know, was worked out in advance, the same answer that Baker gave, which was designed to avoid addressing this issue. That's the point.

MR. FITZWATER: I've never heard that discussed.

Q Well --

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know -- the President's statement -- let me read these to you. The ad talked about it.

Q Well, Marlin, would it be fair to say that the statement from last night --

MR. FITZWATER: The one last night does too.

Q -- applied to Israel and all other countries in the region?

MR. FITZWATER: I would say the statement last night applied to all countries in the region, but I will not name any specific country.

Q So, you're not excluding any?

MR. FITZWATER: I wouldn't name any countries.

Q But Marlin, last night an Israeli official said that he was absolutely confident the President didn't mean that Israel would unilaterally release the Sheik without some kind of exchange. He was wrong in assuming that?

MR. FITZWATER: We believe that the statement speaks for itself in terms of the President wanting all hostages released. Our policy is clear on not trading or negotiating or

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wapping hostages, and that's not an issue that anyone should misunderstand.

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Frank?

Q Marlin, you say the statement speaks for itself, but you said a few minutes ago you hoped the statement was a helpful way to reduce tensions.

MR. FITZWATER: Mmm-hmm (in acknowledgement).

Q Are you trying to signal that we are not going to make any military attack or any -- is the President trying to signal there is no threat, don't kill the hostages?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm not sending any signals. I am simply saying that the statement is clearly that we believe the best way to reduce tension in the area is to release the hostages.

Q Marlin, in the timing of the statement released last night, was it just sort of the natural evolution of events, as you explained it? Are you saying that there was no concern at all that the President might look weak if he didn't have something to say this morning in light of what had been said in the driveway by congressional leaders and others?

MR. FITZWATER: No, we're not concerned about that.

Q Nobody discussed that at all.

MR. FITZWATER: No, never.

Q Marlin, as this new cycle of violence that you referred to has begun with the abduction of Obeid, has the US directly conveyed to Israel our concern, displeasure, anger, whatever over that abduction and the fact that it put American lives in jeopardy?

MR. FITZWATER: As I said, we have had contacts with parties in the region since this abduction was first made public, and the public statements that we have made have all been expressed privately. The countries in the region are all familiar with our position. And again, we don't discuss specific diplomatic changes, but you may be assured that all of the countries in the region are aware of our feelings on this matter.

Q Is the US concerned that Israel did not consult with the US prior to the abduction, one, or prior to this last-minute hostage offer that was offered?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we have had any number of exchanges since then. We did not have prior knowledge of the action that they took, but we have had numbers of discussions since then which I am not at liberty to go into.

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Q Marlin, I was just handed a piece of wire copy here --
 's Reuters out of Beirut -- that says Lebanese kidnapers of
 cippio said Tuesday they've delayed killing him for 48 hours in
 sponse to, quote, "friendly appeals." Okay? Are any of these
 eals coming directly from the United States government?
 this government in contact, directly or indirectly, with the
 dnappers?

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MR. FITZWATER: The -- we don't know who the kidnapers are, so
 viously the answer is no. By the same token, the President's
 atement last night was transmitted to -- again, to any number of
 rties in the region and his other statements have been made
 ailable through any number of sources. We certainly hope that the
 dnappers are aware of our position and of the President's appeal
 st night. But beyond that, I can't draw any correlation. We just
 n't know.

Q Can we draw any correlation from such a conclusion --
 ment --- on such a comment?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, any only the general one that we hope
 timately for the release of all the prisoners and it's difficult
 express an opinion on any delay or any new deadline, because we
 el there should be no deadlines; there should be no hostages, and
 call upon these countries to totally release the prisoners.

Helen?

Q Does this conform with our knowledge? Do we know that
 s has been delayed and have we heard about Terry Waite or --

MR. FITZWATER: We don't. We do not have independent --

Q Is this news, then? I mean, did you not know about this
 il you heard it this morning?

MR. FITZWATER: No, I heard about that.

Q But ---

MR. FITZWATER: And we do not have confirmatory knowledge of
 of the other threats as far as that goes. The other threats
 at have called in to radio stations and news reports, we have the
 me information you have from the press, but we have no independent
 nfirmation of any of those.

Q But have we had a friendly response from Iran or Syria or
 cooperative ---

MR. FITZWATER: I just --- we just cannot compromise --
 rrecting himself) "compromise" -- we cannot "characterize" our
 olomatic exchanges with them. Again, we would confine it to say
 t we have talked to all the parties. We have had responses from,
 hink, all the parties that we've talked to. But we just cannot
 into specifics.

Q Marlin, how does the equation change if you find out that
 gins had been murdered earlier and it was not directly related to
 Israeli kidnapping?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I just don't want to offer speculation on
 t point. We don't have any information or knowledge that would
 firm his death or the timing of death -- of his death, if it's
 eed ---

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Q Was it discussed in the meeting, the idea that -- how does everything change if it is determined?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, we just aren't willing to speculate on those kinds of questions.

Q Marlin?

MR. FITZWATER: We are studying the film and looking for better answers, seeking out other experts and other opinions, trying to come up with better answers. But at this point, we aren't willing to engage in speculation about other scenarios.

Q Marlin?

Q Marlin?

MR. FITZWATER: Let's go to Jerry, and then Sarah.

Jerry?

Q One of the parties that has said he would intervene with Iran on behalf of the hostages was Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, who's in Tehran. Have we talked to the Soviets in any way and asked for their help, if they could be of some help on the hostages?

MR. FITZWATER: Secretary Baker met with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in his recent trip. I don't know the exact time of their meeting. They had general discussions, and certainly everyone is aware of Soviet influence in various parts of the Middle East, but we did not ask them for specific intervention. On the other hand, they certainly are aware of the problem, aware of the situation. And we would like anyone who can be an influence for release of the hostages to do what they can.

Q There's been a lot of comment that the reason that the kidnapers of the US hostages are exacting such a high price or threaten to do so is because they are fearful of the amount of information that the Israelis are going to be able to or maybe already have exacted from the Sheik, given his position within their organization.

Why wouldn't -- shouldn't we assume -- you have -- you've refused to comment on intelligence relations, but why shouldn't we assume, given all that you said earlier about the good relations between the US and Israel, that this information that's coming forth from the Sheik is being provided to the United States since it concerns US citizens?

Q Maybe it is.

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I just simply can't comment on intelligence matters like that, on what kind of information we do exchange. We certainly have been talking to Israel. We have close ties with them in this area, obviously. But we just are not willing to speculate on what kind of information has been transpired here.

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Q In the past, did we not get offers from Iran to return the hostages if we were to give them their assets which had been frozen over here?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I -- as I -- I generally recall that. Of course I recall over the last two or three years offers of every kind to that effect, so I don't know what that --

Q So their those assets have already gone now to some other

MR. FITZWATER: I don't know the exact status of those, Sarah. I'd have to check those.

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Q Are you going to do anything about that? Is this the route that France took?

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MR. FITZWATER: We have -- we have always said, and indeed, it is our policy not to trade for hostages or negotiate for hostages or pay for hostages. And we have --

Q Marlin --

MR. FITZWATER: We have -- let me just finish. We have continually maintained that there is not a relationship between the hostages and Iranian assets. We -- that relationship has never been, and our policy continues that there won't be.

Q Is the President satisfied with the amount, the level, the quality of the American intelligence in the Middle East? Is it better than it was when the kidnappings started four or five years ago?

MR. FITZWATER: We're satisfied that our intelligence community is doing the best it can, and that it has very good intelligence where it can but obviously, we would always like to have better. It is a fact of life that intelligence about this situation is very difficult.

Q But is it any better than it was maybe four or five years ago? You say you still don't know who is holding our hostages or where any of them are.

MR. FITZWATER: I don't think that speaks to our information gathering as much as it does to the nature of the situation. Those of you who have looked into the situation there in Lebanon, and particularly in Beirut, are aware of the way the hostage-takers can move around and change locations, and the natural protections that are offered them by the environment there. And this is not a matter of self-criticism, but rather is a very difficult situation on the ground that we deal with as best we can.

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Q Okay, on substance, David Jacobse

former hostage, as you might be aware, was highly critical this morning of administration's policy in dealing with the hostage issue, saying it's been handled all wrong for several years now under both administrations; that it should be under the control of the Justice Department as a criminal matter rather than a foreign policy matter; that this business of not knowing who the kidnapers are is sophistry, that we know who they are. They're operating under a number of different names but we know who they are; that we should be talking to them, that -- just as the EFBI and the police customarily talk to kidnapers, not necessarily giving them what they want, but talk to them during the course of kidnappings. Will you comment on his views?

MR. FITZWATER: We certainly welcome his views in the sense that as a former hostage he has a lot of insight into how that world operates. We disagree with many of his points of view. But he certainly is free to express them, and we would not take issue with the great frustration that he must feel as a former hostage, in wanting the release of all hostages and in hoping there are other techniques.

On the other hand, we have had great and long experience. There is a lot we do know. And we have had many, many dealings with people in the region who have had information or who have tried to be helpful or who have been a part of various governments who have looked into this matter. So our experience is voluminous in this area, and we think we are pursuing the best course that tries to seek release of the hostages alive and also prevents future hostage taking. And that's one of the main foundations of our policy of not negotiating with hostage takers is that the minute you do that you give every kidnapper license to grab somebody in any part of the world and hold them hostage.

Q -- been hampered by the Iran-contra scandal, with people thinking they can get us to negotiate after all, no matter how many times we say it's our policy not to?

MR. FITZWATER: I doubt any at all, frankly.

Q -- over and over and over and over again about it, does not advertise to the captors the extent to which they can take over the agenda of the very top levels of the United States government through these terrorist actions. And there've been episodes in which many more Americans were killed than were killed yesterday in which the President made appropriate expressions of concern, attended funerals and what-not, but did not preoccupy himself for the end with it. And I wonder whether or not it is helpful.

MR. FITZWATER: I would turn to the other side of that issue in the sense of what the President did was return to Washington because I thought it was appropriate. He did not think that he should be in Washington giving a speech at a time when Americans are concerned about the welfare of their fellow citizens being held in prison. And to that extent, he did not return to Washington to administer a crisis situation or to convene any crisis management session.

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Q Well, frankly, the world could have been mistaken for thinking otherwise in view of the events that --

MR. FITZWATER: They could have been, but we tried to prevent that by -- first of all, he did return for the symbolic reason of telling America that he cared and that America cares and that we treat the hostages very seriously. He did not call a National Security Council meeting, but rather, held an informal meeting of his advisors. It was held in the Cabinet Room as normal meetings to consider this issue might be held. There were -- the meeting with congressional leaders was at their request. It was not meant to --

called by us or summoned by us or held to brief them on actions, but rather was at their request to consult on the situation. The President had been conducting other work, there has not been public meetings because none were scheduled due to the trip, but there have been a variety of other internal kinds of issues. It has not preoccupied the government on a full-time basis. We are continuing with the barbeque tonight, and we do not want to portray a crisis atmosphere. But we do want to portray one of concern and one in which the government shares the concern of the American people for the -- for citizens held hostage.

Paul?

Q Marlin, do you think -- does the administration want the Israelis to take the lead in releasing the hostages? And did we contact the Israelis prior to releasing the statement last night --

MR. FITZWATER: We've contacted the --

Q -- on that issue?

MR. FITZWATER: -- Israelis on -- two or three times. We won't discuss the specifics. Did you miss the first half hour of this briefing? (Laughter.) But we have had general discussions with them; they're aware of our views.

Q We've got a lot of leverage with Israel, both political and financial in terms of the massive amount of US aid that goes to Israel every year. Are we prepared to use any of the US leverage with Israel to encourage them to release the Sheik?

MR. FITZWATER: We -- again, we have had discussions with Israel, they are aware of our views. We continue to consult with them on any numbers of issues. But our relationship is one where we do not threaten each other, we do not hold up our assets to each other, we do not have to flaunt our relationship. It is long and strong and lasting and it is going to remain that way, and we continue to consult with them as a friend and ally.

Q Marlin, with all of the experience the US has had in dealing with the Middle East, the contacts, the knowledge, do you know who the kidnapers are beyond the title or titles?

MR. FITZWATER: I was just -- that's what I was trying to say -- I don't know -- Bill or somebody up here, that we have, of course, a lot of knowledge of the Hezbollah, of the organizations that are operating in Lebanon and in Beirut, a lot of knowledge of the people who have been involved in terrorism, terrorist activities including kidnapping, plane bombings, et cetera, knowledge of their organizations and what have been. That does not mean that we have specific information on who the kidnapped individuals or who has done individual acts. In fact, do not.

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Q It came out of a meeting here and your written statement which you emphasize that any action will be the result of extensive consultation, matters will be thoroughly assessed and all at rest. Has the President and his security advisors then concluded that a military response simply is not feasible due to the risk involved?

MR. FITZWATER: We wouldn't comment on any conclusions. We continue to monitor the situation, look at it closely.

Pat?

Q There was an unconfirmed report last night that Higgins' body was just dumped behind a hospital in Beirut and possibly carried off by Syrian troops. Do we know anything at all about Higgins' whereabouts?

MR. FITZWATER: We do not have any knowledge of his whereabouts. I was going to see if I had something on that specific report. I think that has -- there was a report that his body was turned over to a hospital in Beirut, and that was not true. But we don't have any other information.

Q Is it still our position that Higgins may be alive?

MR. FITZWATER: Well, I would say that we cannot confirm his death. On the other hand, there certainly is a lot of probability that that's the case.

Nick?

MR. FITZWATER: Marlin, among the things that Jacobsen said is that the State Department has awards out -- rewards out for information leading to the capture of those involved in the Achille Lauro incident, the Pan Am bombing, and so forth, but no rewards whatsoever for information leading to the revelations and the capture of the terrorists responsible for holding US hostages in Lebanon. Is that true? And if so, why?

MR. FITZWATER: I don't think it is true. I think we have a reward system for information leading to the release of the hostages. I'll have to double check that, but I think that we do.

Q Marlin?

MR. FITZWATER: Yes?

Q I want to try a definition one last time. The Israelis claim that the Sheik is a terrorist, and that they seized him as a terrorist. How is that different from our seizure of people after Achille Lauro?

MR. FITZWATER: I'm simply not going to get involved in definitions or that kind of discussion.

David?

Q Marlin, along the lines of not wanting to portray a crisis atmosphere, was the decision earlier today to release the information about Friday's movement part of that plan to show things more or less as normal?

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תאריך וזמן העור:		אל: מצפ"א
1 באוג' 1989 15:30		
כס' פרוק:	מלח	דע לשכת שהיח
הפסד:		לשכת שהביט
מלח		
27	40	פאת: ק. לקונגרס

קונגרסמן אקרמן וקולונל היגינס

רצ"ב הצעת החלטה שהגיש הבוקר אקרמן במליאת ביהנ"ב הקוראת להסגרתו של השייך עובייד לארה"ב והעמדתו לדין בגין חטיפתו ורציחתו של היגינס.

אלב-אן א' זינגר
יהודית ורנאי דרנגר.

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364-5490 2

WHEREAS, FREEDOMS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ARE UNDER ATTACK FROM COWARDS COMMONLY KNOWN AS TERRORISTS;

WHEREAS THESE TERRORISTS PLY THEIR TRADE, HIDDEN IN SHADOWS, WITH ATTACKS AGAINST THE INNOCENT AND DEFENSELESS;

WHEREAS THE VICTIMS WHO SUFFER AT THE HANDS OF THESE COWARDS ARE HELD HCSTAGE, OFTEN FOR PERIODS THAT EXTEND INTO YEARS;

WHEREAS THESE GANGSTERS NOW HAVE TAKEN TO EXECUTING THEIR CAPTIVES;

WHEREAS, ONE OF THE VICTIMS IS A BRAVE AMERICAN MARINE LIEUTENANT COLONEL, WILLIAM R. HIGGINS; MURDERED AFTER BEING ENSNARED IN FEBRUARY, 1988;

WHEREAS, LIEUTENANT COLONEL HIGGINS WAS IN THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY AND THE WORLD, AS A MAN CHARGED WITH KEEPING THE PEACE, ON A UNITED NATIONS MISSION, WHEN HE WAS SEIZED;

WHEREAS, A LEADER OF TERRORISTS, SHEIK ABDUL OBEID, HAS ADMITTED, BY HIS OWN WORDS, THAT HE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KIDNAPPING OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL HIGGINS;

WHEREAS, LIEUTENANT COLONEL HIGGINS WAS TORTURED AND MURDERED;

WHEREAS, OBEID IS IN THE CUSTODY OF THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT;

WHEREAS, OBEID'S TERROR GANG, HEZBOLLAH, HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AS BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY ATTACKS AGAINST AMERICANS, INCLUDING THE COWARDLY MURDER OF 241 MARINES IN BERUIT IN 1983;

AND, WHEREAS, THE HEZBOLLAH GANG AND ITS CHIEF, ABDUL OBEID, WERE IDENTIFIED AS BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HIJACKING, IN 1985, OF T.W.A. FLIGHT-847 AND THE COLD-BLOODED TORTURE-MURDER OF U.S. NAVY DIVER ROBERT STETHAM;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THAT THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

CALLS UPON THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO TAKE THE ACTION DEEMED NECESSARY TO DEMONSTRATE AMERICAN RESOLVE;

AND, CALLS UPON THE PRESIDENT TO:

1. UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION RELATING TO EXTRADITION OF 1962, INITIATE AND CALL FOR THE IMMEDIATE EXTRADITION OF ABDUL OBEID FROM ISRAEL TO THE UNITED STATES;
2. INSURE THAT UPON ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES, OBEID BE ARRESTED ON CHARGES REGARDING THE KIDNAPPING AND MURDER OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL HIGGINS, AND THAT OBEID BE PROSECUTED TO THE FULLEST EXTENT OF THE LAW UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 12 OF THE OMNIBUS DIPLOMATIC SECURITY AND ANTI-TERRORISM ACT OF 1986.

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יחיסות: בהול לבוקר	שגרירות ישראל / וושינגטון טופס פרוק	ק: 1
סוג: גלוי		כתוב: 3
תאריך ושפת תעבור:		אל: מצפ"א
1 באוג' 1989 17:30		
כס' פרוק:	אמ?	דע לשכת שה יח
תפסרד:		לשכת שהביט
29	45	פאת: ק. לקונגרס

ביחניב: קולונל היגינס

רצ"ב הודעת קו נגרסמן גילמן מהיום שתוכנס גם ל-RECORD של מחר.

יהודית ורנאי דרנגר.
יהודית ורנאי דרנגר

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תפוצה: 36

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BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, MC2
3Gilman Supports Israeli Hostage Exchange Plan

August 1, 1989

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, Yesterday's announcement of the apparent execution of Lieutenant Colonel William Higgins, USMC by the Iranian-backed Hizballah terrorist organization shocked and appalled the entire civilized world. It is incumbent upon all of us to assign culpability for that tragedy to those who are responsible for it. Operating out of Beirut, with the explicit and implicit support of the Iranian government, Hizballah is responsible for killing over 300 Americans, more than 70 Frenchmen, and dozens of Israelis. If it were not for the vigilance and cooperation of the Israeli Defense Force, which has thwarted countless terrorist incursions, many additional lives would have been forfeit.

For the past three years, Shiite factions held several Israeli soldiers prisoner. Throughout that period, the Israeli government exhausted every peaceful means in an

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attempt to secure their release. Unfortunately, similar to the efforts of the United States government to free the hostages, all of these attempts have been futile.

For these apparent reasons, Israel apprehended Sheikh Abd El Karim Obeid, the terrorist allegedly, responsible for planning and participating in many terrorist operations, including the abduction of Col. Higgins.

In an unprecedented gesture by a government that is unyielding in both its counterterrorism policy, and its loyalty to the United States, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin has proposed the exchange of hostages of all nationalities for Shiite prisoners held by Israel.

Mr. Speaker, the democratic world is united in its fight against the insidious forces of international terrorism. We applaud Israel for this important gesture. Let us pledge to continue the battle against the forces of terror along side Israel, our most resolute ally in the Middle East, and one of our most loyal friends and allies in the world.

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EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

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אל: המשרד

דף 1 מתוך 9
סוג בטחוני: שמור
דחיפות: בהול
תאריך וז"ח: 1.8.89-12:00

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מס' מברק: 15
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אל: הסברה, מצפ"א
דע: בינה/ניו-יורק
מאת: הסברה

פרשת עובייד

להלן מתגובות הארגונים היהודיים:

1... ADL הוציאו הודעה המדגישה הלחימה המשותפת בטרור, כאשר בסייפא של מביעים הזדעזעותם מדברי דול. (מצ"ב).

2... ה- A.J. CONGRESS - הכינו הודעה (מצ"ב) המדגישה גם היא המלחמה בטרור וקורבנות ישראל. יפרסמו אותה מחר כמודעה על עמוד שלם בניו-יורק טיימס ועיתונים אחרים.

3... NJCRAC שלחו אתמול (מצ"ב) לכל האירגונים החברים תדרוך ברוח הנ"ל. היום ישגרו חומר נוסף.

4. A.J. COMMITTEE - ג'ורג' גרוואן מכין מאמר אופ-אד, עדיין אין לו אכסניה עבורו. ביקשתי כי בנוסף יכינו הודעה פומבית ויפעלו בקרב חבריהם. (בפאקס העברנו לו חומר רקע).

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EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

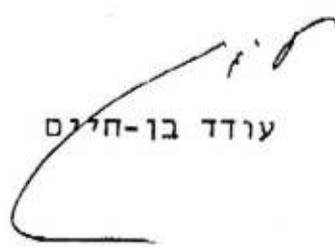


שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

5. ה-Z.O.A. באזור וושינגטון התחילו במערכת טלפונים הן לגבעה -
במיוחד למשרדו של סנטור דול - והן לממשל. כנוסף ישגרו מכתבים.

6... מועדון הנשיאים שיגרו הודעה של סיימור רייך (מצ"ב).

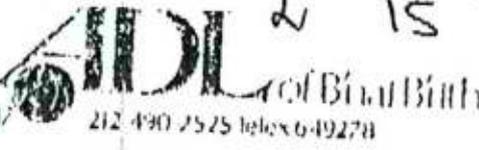
7. ציר ההסברה יקיים בצהריים שיחת תדרוך עם הקונסוליות, בכדי לבקש
פעולתן לעודד פניות אוהדות לגבעה ולממשל.


עודד בן-חיים

מ.ח.ס.

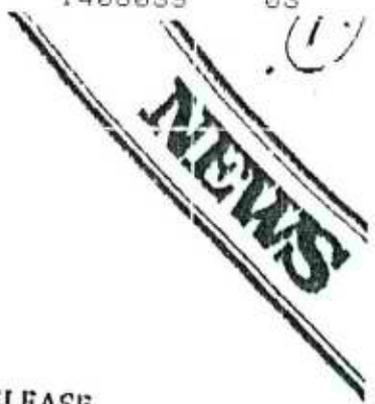
3/9 22
2 15 3/9

Anti-Defamation League



1121 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017

212 490 2525 telex 6-49278



LYNNE IANNIELLO
Director, Communications

WORLDWIDE TIPS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New York, NY, July 31...The Anti-Defamation League said that if true, the murder of U.S. Marine Lt. Col. William Higgins by a Lebanese terrorist group is an "outrageous and brutal act."

In a statement issued today, Burton S. Levinson, ADL's national chairman, and Abraham H. Foxman, the agency's national director, pointed out that "one of the major goals of terrorists is to foster dissent among civilized nations. The terrorists should not divert us from the main issue -- the vicious and deliberate killing of civilians as well as the taking of hostages."

Western democracies, when faced with this kind of "barbaric behavior," the ADL leaders went on to say, "are often at a loss on how to respond. But we know that it never pays to capitulate to terrorists' demands."

Mr. Levinson and Mr. Foxman noted that "the United States had sent in a force to try to free the hostages in Teheran, had seized Fawez Younis, a Palestinian terrorist, on the high seas, and abducted Rene Verdugo, a major drug trafficker from Mexico.

"And now, Israel seized a leader of the Hezbollah. There is obviously no simple answer when dealing with irrational killers. We can only try -- and we must support each other, directing our efforts against those responsible for the evil of terrorism."

Earlier, Mr. Foxman had expressed shock at Senator Robert Dole's outburst against Israel. He said the Senator had "failed to place the blame for Col. Higgins' murder where it truly belongs, with Iran and the Hezbollah terrorists."

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Our hearts go out to the family of Col. Higgins and of the other hostages. We believe Americans would be proud if their government had the capacity to strike at and punish the likes of Sheik Obeid who kidnap and torment innocent people. There may indeed be good reasons why we have been unable to respond to these outrages thus far. But it would be a great injustice, and entirely unforgivable, if in our frustration over our current inability to deal with the barbaric behavior of the Hezbollah we were to strike out at our closest ally, beleaguered Israel, for seeking to do that which we wish we would do ourselves.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

Robert K. Lifton, President

Henry Siegman, Executive Director

15 East 84th Street
New York, NY 10028
(212) 879-4500

AJCongress
15 East 84th Street
Suite 501
New York, New York 10028

I agree that America and Israel must stand together and not succumb to terrorism.

Enclosed is my contribution to help distribute this message widely.

1000 500 250 Other

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

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7 (2) (1) (100)

"As a matter of principle and common sense, Israel and other nations subjected to terrorism have a right to pre-emptive and punitive action. Yes, that includes military operations for both rescue of hostages or kidnapping of terrorist. Yes, there are risks, for the innocent.

Without that right of self-defense, civilized nations would all be held hostage by the most brutal."

From the lead editorial, the New York Times August 1, 1989

The Cost of Defending Freedom

A Statement by the American Jewish Congress

The nation is outraged and frustrated over the latest barbaric act committed by an Iranian controlled fundamentalist terrorist group in Lebanon. It would be adding insult to injury, however, if that outrage were directed, however indirectly, to Israel, the world's most constant victim of that barbarism.

Fortunately, Americans are affected only occasionally by these outrages; the people of Israel live in the very midst of this culture of violence, and must deal with it on a daily basis.

The response of free people to the tyranny and brutality of these primitives who presume to call themselves the Party of God necessarily entails risks. In this case, that risk is first and foremost to the Israelis themselves, who are engaged daily in a struggle with this so-called Party of God, and three of whose soldiers are being held and reportedly tortured by them.

The willingness to incur risks is the price exacted from those who cherish freedom and are prepared to defend it. Americans understand that truth more than most, for in our history, we have paid that price over and over again. ~~Our hearts go out to~~ The people of Israel who must do so with desperate regularity.



49 15 6/9 3/6 (ndu)

INTERNATIONAL JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL

443 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10018 • (212) 681-5000

July 31, 1989

TO: CRC Executives

FROM: Albert D. Chernin, Executive Vice-Chairman

RE: News Reports Alleging Lebanese Shiite Execution
of American Higgins

The following is based on radio and television news reports, and discussions with national Jewish agencies and the State Department:

News organizations reported this morning that the Lebanese and Palestinian Shiite group, the "Organization of the World's Oppressed", released a videotape showing the execution hanging of a man identified as the American hostage, Colonel William Higgins. While news sources have identified the hanged man as Higgins, the State Department, as of noon, has stated that it had no confirmation of this.

Discussions held with the ADL, Congress, Committee and the President's Conference yield a divided school of thought as to a response.

Congress is preparing a press release for later today while the Committee, ADL and President's Conference plan to issue no comment until more information is forthcoming.

A group of CRC directors in the NJCRAC office attending a Soviet Jewry consultation agreed on the following position, but are divided as to whether it should be issued or made only if contacted by the media.

- 1) Regardless of whether this murder took place today or earlier, it represents an act of barbarism which the civilized world must deplore.
- 2) The press may try to suggest a cause and effect relationship between the Israeli abduction of the Shiite group's religious leader and the report of the execution. We recommend strongly that you not comment on the Israeli action and certainly not link it to the report on Higgins. Instead, respond with a focus on the Lebanese group's act and history by saying:

The "Oppressed of the World" has a history of abductions, torture and executions. It has shown no need for a pretext or particular provocation to murder innocent people. From 1985 through 1987, the group has abducted and murdered nine

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Lebanese Jews including a 70-year retired mathematics professor for Beirut.

If pressed on this issue, you may want to indicate that under the U.N. Charter, just as under customary international law, victims of terrorism are not powerless to defend themselves. The charter allows victims to act affirmatively against terrorist attackers and the states that support them.

Some of the pros advocate issuing a statement to the press as a way of influencing forthcoming media editorials. Others advocate preparing a statement to be used only if contacted.

The NJCRAC will participate in a conference call at 3:00PM today, to discuss further appropriate reactions. As we obtain more information, we will share it with you.

Please call Michael Greenberg if you have any questions.

ADC/jgz

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(30)-5r

NATIONAL JEWISH



COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL
443 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10018-7322
(212) 684-6950 Fax: (212) 688-1353

Memo

2-4

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8/9

July 31, 1989

TO: CRC Executives
FROM: Albert D. Chernin, Executive Vice Chairman
RE: Follow-Up to Earlier FAX on the Execution of Colonel Higgins

At a conference call convened at 3:00 PM today by the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, it was agreed that Conference President, Seymour Reich, would issue a public statement similar to the fax transmitted earlier today by NJCRAC.

The statement will be along the following lines:

"Whether the murder of Colonel Higgins took place today or earlier, it represents an act of barbarism which the civilized world must deplore. Those responsible for the murder of Colonel Higgins and other hostages must be held accountable."

ADC:ej

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CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

Seymour D. Reich
Chairman

Norman I. Hoenlein
Executive Director

מקור בטרושטש

Contact: Richard Cohen Associates
212) 758-6969

For Immediate Release

STATEMENT BY SEYMOUR D. REICH, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENTS OF MAJOR AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS ON THE REPORTED EXECUTION OF U.S. COLONEL

Whether the murder of Colonel William Higgins took place today or earlier, as reported, it represents a barbaric act that the civilized world must deplore. We regret his death and extend our deepest sympathy to his family. Those who murdered Col. Higgins should be held accountable.

The United States and Israel are fighting a common enemy -- international terrorism.

Hezbollah has been linked to numerous efforts to hold the civilized world hostage through a policy of abduction, torture and execution, including the murder of numerous other Americans, in addition to the apparent slaying of Col. Higgins.

Anti-terrorist actions taken by our country in the past, such as the bombing of Libya, the capture of the Achille Lauro hijackers and the abduction by the FBI in Venezuela of Mahmud al-Abed Ahmad, a suspected member of the Abu Nidal terrorist organization, are legitimate and justifiable efforts to fight terrorism by demonstrating that civilized nations cannot and will not be intimidated and rendered helpless by those who recognize no law and know no humanity."

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7/31/89

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

582

תאריך : 01.08.89

דף 1 מתוך 1

עותק 3 מתוך 16

יוצא

סודי ביותר

ארכיון

חוזם: 8,582

אל: 23/ש

מ-: המשורד, תא: 010889, זח: 1609, דח: ב, סג: 10

תח: גס: צפא

נד: תפ/נתונה

סודי ביותר/בהול לבוקר

ע.ב.ש 3337

השגריר.

אנא לשיקולך ובהתאם לתנאים ולנסיבות:

א.אפשרות פניה שלך בכתב אל דול ובה הבעת צער מנומקת על התבטאותו.

ב.פעולה של ידידים מול סנטורים רפובליקנים כדי שיאמרו שדול אינו משקף את דעת עמיתיו וכי אין לתת פרס לחיזבאללה.

ג.השגת פניה מהגבעה למזכיר שתחזק את ידיו בעמידתו נגד טרור ותקרא ליצירת חזית עם שאר מדינות תרבות נגד הטרור. כל זה מבלי לאזכר את ישראל.

ד.אנא דעתך על צעדים אלה או צעדים נוספים שנראים לך בשעה זו.

מנהל מצפ"א

אס

אק

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

898 תאריך : 01.08.89 *
דף 1 מתוך 2 *
עותק 5 מתוך 16 *
** נכנס סודי ביותר *
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*חוזם: 8,898 *
*אל: המשרד *
*יעדים: מצב/41 *
*מ-: ווש, נר: 10, תא: 010889, זח: 1200, דח: ב, סג: סב *
*תח: 8 גס: צפא *
*נד: 8 *

ארה"ב

*סודי ביותר/בהול *

*אל : מנהל מצפ"א *

*דע : סמנכ"ל צפ"א ופר"נ, יועץ מדיני לשה"ח *

*מאת: לשי' השגריר וושינגטון *

*היגינס. לשלך 23. *

*1. השגריר קיים הבוקר, עוד טרם הגעת מברקך, דיון עם חברי הצוות. *

*2. לאור שיחות שקיים השגריר אתמול עם איגלברגר ואישים נוספים וכן בעקבות הודעותיהם של הסנטור דול בסנט ווהנשיא בעקבות כנוס המועצה לבטחון לאומי נראה שהמימשל טרם גיבש דרך תגובתו ורואה בישראל אחראית, במידה כלשהי להתפתחות הארועים. *

*3. לפיכך, נראה לנו, שיש למקד מירב הפעילות כלפי הקונגרס התקשורת והקהילה היהודית כדי להעביר המסר שעל ארה"ב וישראל לשמור על חזית אחידה במאבק נגד הטרור וכי בפעולותינו אנו מונעים מכוח הרצון לשחרר בני ערובה ישראלים כאמריקאים ואירופאים. המאבק בטרור חייב להיות חסר פשרות ואין מקום להטלת אחריות כלשהי על ישראל. *

*4. מסר זה יועבר במגעים שוטפים של השגריר והקישור *

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

*
* דף 2 מתוך 2
* עותק 5 מתוך 16
*

*לקונגרס, במגעים עם מנהיגות הקונגרס (שהשתתפה בפגישה
*עם הנשיא) וחברים מהשורה, בשיחות עם ראשי הארגונים
*היהודים ותדרוך בעלי טורים.
*

*5. השגריר קיים שיחה עם תום דיין לצורך גיוס איפאק
*לפעולה מול הקונגרס.
*

*6. אשר לסנטור דול, מעדיפים להמתין בשלב זה. לידיעתכם
*מוודאים פניות אליו מקבוצה נבחרת של תומכיו.
*

*7. בהתאם להתפתחות נשקול ונציע צעדים נוספים.
*

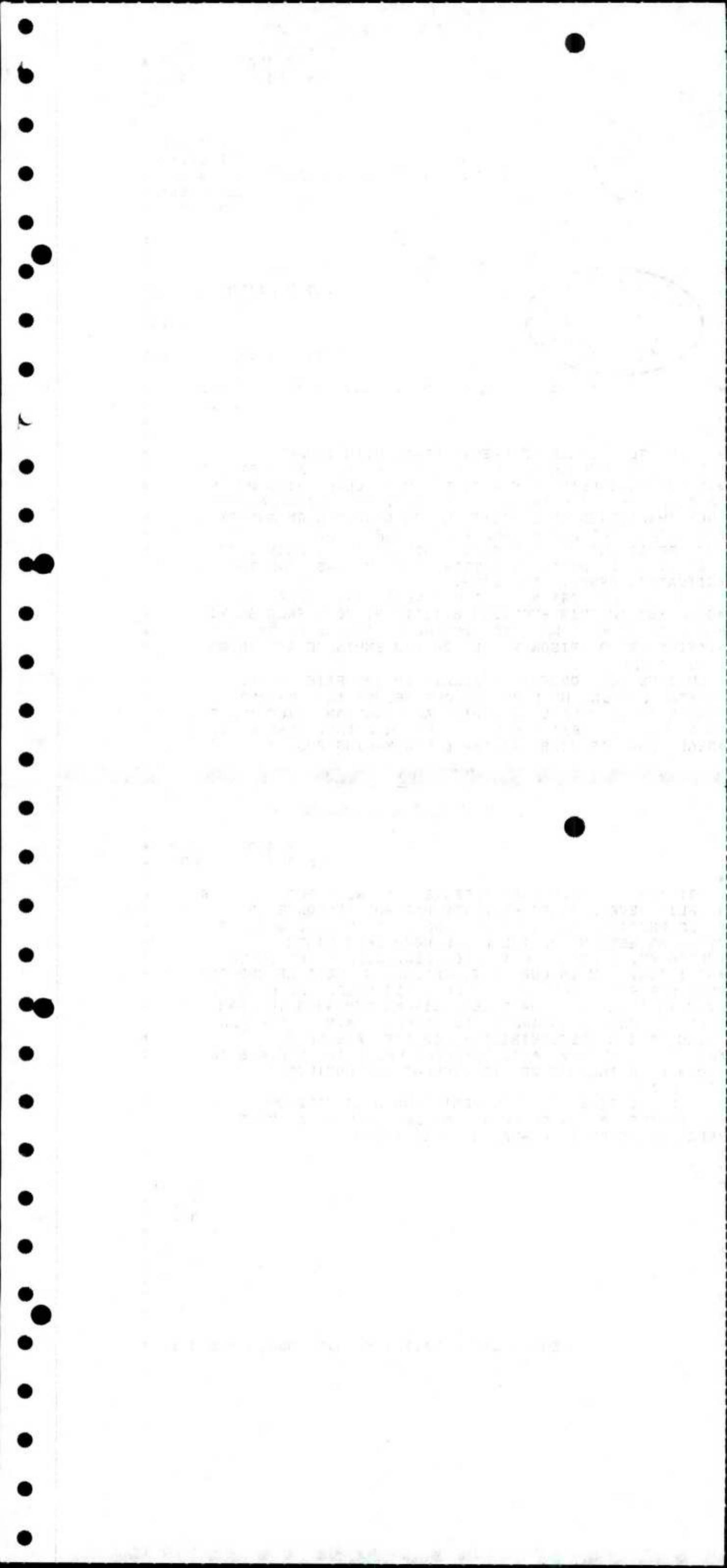
* י *

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*תפ: רהמ, שהח, סשהח, מנכל, ממנכל, בנצור, מצפא, *Ata*



יוצא **

סודי

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אחרי

חוזם: 8,407

ל: 22/וש

מ-: המשורד, תא: 010889, זח: 1415, רח: מ, סג: 10

תח: @ גס צפא

נד: @

סודי/מידי

צ.א. 530

השגריר

בא'ע שערכת'י לכבוד יו"ר המפלגה הרפובליקנית אטוטר
ופמלייתו אמר אטוטר בדבריו שהנשיא בוש רואה נישואל
ידידה ובת-ברית. גם אם יש חילוקי דיעות מזדמנים תישאר
עמותו הבסיסית של הנשיא בעינה שהרי בוש ידוע כמי ששומר
אמונים לידידיו ובעל' בריתו.

גורדי זקס עמד בא'ע על ידידותו של בוש אך הזהיר לבל
'נציק' לו שלא לצורך. סיפר שהנשיא דותח על תיקון
הלמס ורואה בו מעשה איפא'ק שלא להתפאר בו.

בנצור

סא

אק

תפ: שהח, סשהח, רהמ, ממרהמ, מנכל, ממנכל, בנצור, מצפא, ר/מרכז, ממד

8407, 11.88

משרד החוץ, תל אביב, 89000

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

898

* תאריך : 01.08.89

* דף 1 מתוך 2

* עותק 3 מתוך 16 סודי ביותר נכנס **

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* חוזם: 8,898

* אל: המשרד

* יעדים: מצב/41

* מ-: ווש, נר: 10, תא: 010889, זח: 1200, דח: ב, סג: 10

* תח: 2 גס: צפא

* נד: 0

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* סודי ביותר/בהול

*

* אל : מנהל מצפ"א

*

* דע : סמנכ"ל צפ"א ופר"נ, יועץ מדיני לשה"ח

*

* מאת: לש' השגריר וושינגטון

*

* היגינס, לשלך 23.

*

* 1. השגריר קיים הבוקר, עוד טרם הגעת מברק, דיון

* עם חברי הצוות.

*

* 2. לאור שיחות שקיים השגריר אתמול עם איגלברגר ואישים

* נוספים וכן בעקבות הודעותיהם של הסנטור דול בסנט

* והנשיא בעקבות כנוס המועצה לבטחון לאומי נראה שהמימשל

* חרם גיבש דרך תגובתו ורואה בישראל אחראית, במידה כלשהי

* להתפתחות הארועים.

*

* 3. לפיכך, נראה לנו, שיש למקד מירב הפעילות כלפי הקונגרס

* התקשורת והקהילה היהודית כדי להעביר המסר שעל

* ארה"ב וישראל לשמור על חזית אחידה במאבק נגד הטרור

* וכי בפעולותינו אנו מונעים מכוח הרצון לשחרר בני

* ערובה ישראלים כאמריקאים ואירופאים. המאבק בטרור חייב

* להיות חסר פשרות ואין מקום להטלת אחריות כלשהי על

* ישראל.

*

* 4. מסר זה יועבר במגעים שוטפים של השגריר והקישור

ארה"ב

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

*
* דף 2 מתוך 2
* עותק 3 מתוך 16

* לקונגרס, במגעים עם מנהיגות הקונגרס (שהשתתפה בפגישה
* עם הנשיא) וחברים מהשורה, בשיחות עם ראשי הארגונים
* היהודים ותדרוך בעלי טורים.

*
* 5. השגריר קיים שיחה עם תום דיין לצורך גיוס איפאק
* לפעולה מול הקונגרס.

*
* 6. אשר לסנטור דול, מעדיפים להמתין בשלב זה. לידיעתכם
* מוודאים פניות אליו מקבוצה נבחרת של תומכיו.

*
* 7. בהתאם להתפתחות נשקול ונציע צעדים נוספים.

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* ג' *

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* תפ: רהמ, שהח, סשהח, מנכל, ממנכל, בנצור, מצפא, *אח*

נכנס

בלמס

חוזם: 8,331

אל: המשרד

יעדים: מצב/22, מנמת/4

מ-: שטוקהולם, נר: 2, תא: 010889, חז: 1015, דח: מ, סג: בל

תח: א גס: אירופה

נד: א

אילוף

מידי/בלמס

אל: אירופה 2

שה'ח אנדרסון על רצח היגינס.

בעקבות הוצאתו להורג של היגינס פרסם שה'ח אנדרסון
ב-31/7 הודעה כדלהלן:

הרצח של איש האו"מ האמריקאי וילאם היגינס הינו מעשה
המעורר שאט נפש ויש לגנותו באורח חריף. היגינס הוחזק
כבן ערובה כמעט כשנה וחצי. גם את זה יש לגנות כמו
את החטיפה הישראלית של מנהיג השיעים עבדול קארים
עובייד. מה שארע מצביע באורח טרגי על חוסר הטעם של
מעגל האלימות. לא ניתן להסכים מבחינה אנושית לכך והדבר
מעיד על ביזוי החוק הבינלאומי והאו"מ.

לוי

לש

תפ: שהח, סשהח, רהמ, ממרהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכז, רס, אמן, ממד,
איר, 2, ליאור, מזתים, סייבל, בנצור, מצפא, לוברני, רביב, מעת, הסברה

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

2/2

2/2 34

שה"ח ב-ABC
סגן שה"ח ב-CBS
השר אולמרט ב-נייט-ליין
השגריר ב-PBS, CNN, ABC

2. מפנה תשומת ליבם להתבטאויות הסנטורים שהסתייגו מדול; דוד, לוגאר, ובורן - נעביר בפאקס הטקסטים המדברים על זכות הפעולה של ישראל.

3. בנפרד נעביר לקונסוליות הודעות תמיכה של האירגונים היהודיים - בכדי שישמשו אותם במגעים.

4. יש סבירות שבתוכניות הפרשנות ביום ראשון יופיעו שרים ישראלים - עוז נעדכן.

מהקונסוליות געז/

כל הקונכ"לים יופיעו באמצעי התקשורת הכתובה והאלקטרונית. פניו לקונסוליות ולשגרירות ברובן חיוביות - מביעות הבנה ותמיכה בפעולו ישראל.

עודד בן-חיים

0.0

XX
משדד החוק-מחלקת הקשר

443

תאריך : 01.08.89 *

** יוצא *

סודי ביותר *

דף 1 מתוך 2 *

עותק 1 מתוך 16 *

*חוזם: 8,443

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*מ-: המשדד, תא: 010889, זח: 1459, דח: ב, סג: סב

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11 מ/א
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*סודי ביותר/בהול לבוקר *

*צ.א. 532 *

*השגריר - לעיניו בלבד *

*להלן שדר מהמזכיר שהועבר הבוקר ע"י השגריר בראון
*לרוח'מ.

*THE PRESENT CHAIN OF EVENTS BEGAN WITH ISRAEL'S
*SEIZURE OF SHEIKH OBEID LAST FRIDAY. THIS IN TURN LED
*TO THE HIZBOLLAH THREAT TO EXECUTE COL HIGGINS WHICH
*APPARENTLY WAS CARRIED OUT ON JULY 31. HIZBOLLAH HAS
*NOW THREATENED TO EXECUTE JOSEPH CICCIPPIO ON AUGUST 1
*AT 1800 HOURS LOCAL TIME (1100 HOURS ETD).
*THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SENIOR ADVISORS REVIEWED THIS
*SITUATION IN DETAIL YESTERDAY EVENING AND FIND THE
*SITUATION DEEPLY TROUBLING.
*IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT WE UNDERSTAND CLEARLY YOUR
*STRATEGY IN THIS EVOLVING SITUATION. MORE PRECISELY,
*WE NEED TO KNOW WHAT YOU INTENDED TO ACHIEVE BY
*TAKING OBEID PRISONER AND HOW YOU ENVISAGE ATTAINING
*YOUR OBJECTIVE.
*HOW DOES YOUR OBJECTIVE RELATE TO THE FATE OF THE
*HOSTAGES BEING HELD BY VARIOUS GROUPS IN LEBANON?
*HOW DOES IT RELATE TO SYRIAN AND IRANIAN OBJECTIVES?
*WHAT WILL BE ISRAEL'S NEXT STEP, NOW THAT HIGGINS IS
*DEAD? WHAT IS YOUR RATIONALE FOR MAKING PUBLIC

XX
משדד החוק-מחלקת הקשר

דף 2 מתוך 2 *
עותק 1 מתוך 16 *

*PORTIONS OF OBEID'S ADMISSIONS? CAN WE EXPECT FURTHER
*PUBLIC REVELATIONS? HAVE YOU HAD ANY RESPONSE TO
*YOUR PROPOSAL TO TRADE ALL FOR ALL? IF NOT, WHAT IS
*YOUR ASSESSMENT OF THE LIKELIHOOD THAT OTHER
*HOSTAGES, STARTING WITH CICCIPPIO, WILL BE EXECUTED?
*AS I TOLD YOU IN OUR LAST MEETING, WE NEITHER SUPPORT
*NOR OPPOSE A TRADE OF HOSTAGES FOR PRISONERS HELD BY
*YOU IN ISRAEL. WE HAVE SENT STRONG MESSAGES TO IRAN
*VIA THE SWISS, JAPANESE AND OTHERS MAKING CLEAR OUR
*VIEW OF ITS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FATE OF THE
*HOSTAGES. WE HAVE ALSO STRONGLY URGED THE SYRIANS TO
*DO ALL IN THEIR POWER TO PREVENT ANY FURTHER
*EXECUTIONS.
*I NEED TO GIVE THE PRESIDENT YOUR MOST CANDID
*CHARACTERIZATION OF YOUR PLANNING AS WELL AS YOUR
*BEST ASSESSMENT OF WHAT MAY LIE AHEAD.

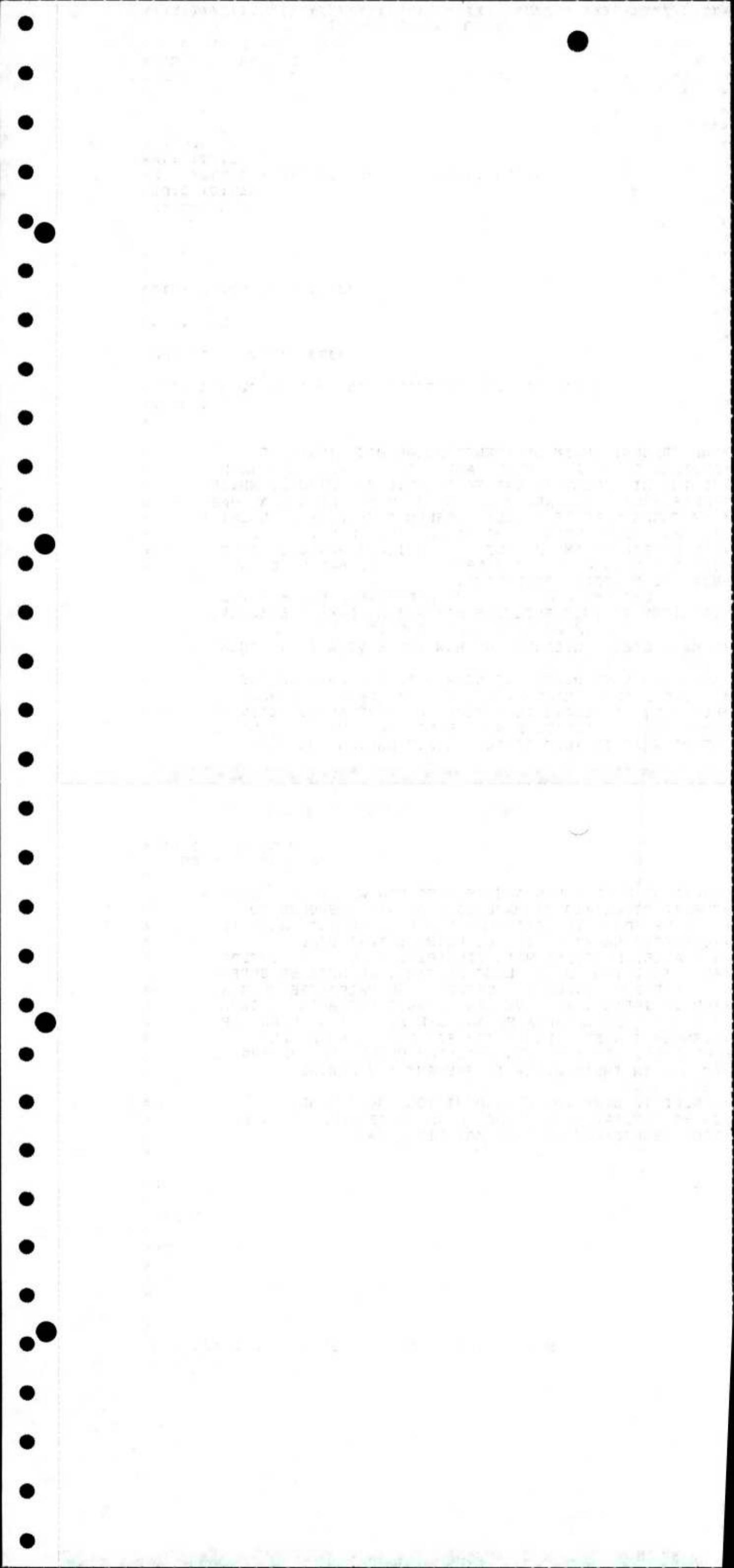
*עד כאן *

*בנצור *

*סא *

*קא *

*תפ: רהמ, שהח, סשהח, מנכל, ממנכל, שהבט, בנצור, מצפא



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ארה"ב

כ"ט בתמוז תשמ"ט
1 באוגוסט 1989
סימו' ת2 - 759

- סודי -

פגישת רה"מ עם השגריר בראון

בראון - הבאתו של שייח עובייד לישראל וההודעה מביירות על הוצאתו להורג של קול. היגינס גרמו כמובן לתנועה רבה בווינגטון, לארה"ב כמעצמה יש אנטרס ברור לא להיות מופתעת ולקבל מידע מוקדם על התרחשות ארועים מסוג זה. לו עצמו ברור שישראל אינה בנויה לכך ומעולם לא תידעה את ארה"ב לפני מבצעים דומים. בשיחתו עם אטוואטר הבוקר עמד על כך שבמקרים שכאלה מתחילה התרוצצות רבה בווינגטון (מכנה זאת אפקט ה - PUSH PULL) המאופיינת בראית ההתרחשויות בעיקר מהזוית הווינגטונית ולכן חשוב מאד שבשיחותיו עם המנהיגים הישראלים יקבל את התחושה מהשטח עצמו וכן הציע לו שינסה לשוחח עם ה"אנשים ברחוב" כדי לקבל גם מהם התחושה.

רה"מ - אי התאום המוקדם עם ארה"ב לעיתים מקנה יתרון לארה"ב ומאפשר לה להכחיש שותפות לארוע או ידיעה מוקדמת עליו.

בראון - מוסר לרה"מ נייר שאותו גם יעביר יותר מאוחר גם לשהב"ט רבין. הנייר הגיע משה"ח ביקר וטרם שגורו קיבל את אשור הבית הלבן.

רה"מ - (לאחר עיון בנייר) יש בנייר מספר שאלות אך אין ציון לעמדה האמריקאית כלפי הארועים.

בראון - מהבית הלבן נמסר לו שהנשיא קרא לשחרור כל החטופים. גם מועבי"ט קבלה החלטה הקוראת לשחרור כל החטופים. מבחין שקיימת אי נחת בווינגטון מהעובדה שישראל לא נתנה להם אתראה כללית. היה צורך לקחת בחשבון העובדה שנמצאים בלבנון חטופים אמריקאים וחטופים גם ממדינות אחרות.

אין להם מידע עדכני נוסף על הוצאתו להורג של קול. היגינס, נמסרו לו פרטים מחקירת עובייד. הרצח גונה בכל לשון אך הובעה גם אי נחת ע"י סנטור דול ואחרים מכך שהישראלים לא לקחו האספקטים האמריקאים בחשבון ולא קיימו התייעצות עם ארה"ב. - נראה שיש זרם בממשל ובבית הלבן התומך בעמדה זו, דברי הנשיא והאחרים צמצמו ההתבטאויות הפומביות בכיוון זה, אך נוסח השאלות שבנייר מחזק הכיוון של זרם זה.

רה"מ - נקיים התייעצויות בינינו במשך היום ונחלוק עם השגריר דעתנו. כולנו המומים מרציחתו של קול. היגינס, בלי קשר אם הרצח התרחש אתמול או לפני חודשים. אנו משתתפים עמכם בכל הצער והכאב על כך. יש מכנה משותף הומאני ביננו, הרצח מזכיר את ההתקפה הרצחנית על המרינס בבירות ב-1983. מזכיר שבביקור שקיים אח"כ בווינגטון ביקר בבית הקברות שבו נקברו חיילי המרינס משום שהרגיש שזאת חובתו. ארוע דומה התרחש פה, חטפו קצין אמריקאי המשרת באו"ם ורצחוהו. מצער אותנו מאד לראות שיש העושים הקבלה בין רציחת קול. היגינס להבאת שייח' עובייד, מטרטנו שחרור החטופים שלנו ואולי גם אחרים. במסגרת זאת ניתנה ההודעה אתמול.

מטרתנו היחידה בפעולה היתה שחרור שבויינו, יש לנו 3 שבויים בלבנון, אין לנו שום מידע עליהם. כולנו משפחה אחת ומכך מחויבותנו לעשות משהו בנושא, אין כאן PRETEXT כדי לנקום בחזבאללה, אלא מאמץ במסגרת מדיניותנו לעשות הכל לשחרור שבויינו. עובייד אינו מצדיקי הדור, הוא אחראי להרג רב, אך מטרתנו אינה נקמה אלא שחרור חטופים. לפי המידע שבידינו רוב החטופים כבר נהרגו.

בראון - בהודעה נוספת מביירות מסרו שבכוונתם להוציא להורג היום ב-18:00 שני חטופים נוספים, מבקש התיחסות לכך.

רה"מ - אנו עוקבים ומקיימים דיונים. יש צורך לחשוב על צעדים שיהוו לחץ על החיזבאללה, נמסר למשל שארה"ב העבירה מסרים לאירן ולסוריה. לגבי השאלות שבנייר מניח שיקבל פרטים נוספים משהב"ט רבין. לגבי הפצת מידע על מעשיו של עובייד - אנו נעשה זאת משום שזה חשוב להבנת המתרחש. משונה שהחיזבאללה הורגים אמריקאים אך הטענות והכעס מופנים לישראל. נעשה ככל יכולתנו כדי להציל אנשים ואזרחים אמריקאיים אך במקרה הנוכחי אנו ניצבים בפני דילמה קשה, אין להניח שאנו יכולים להכנע לטרור של חיזבאללה, יש לזכור שטרוריסטים אלו חטפו ורצחו גם יהודים חפים מפשע בבירות.

בראון - האם יש מידע נוסף על מצב השניים והיג'נס.

רה"מ - לא ידוע לנו, קימות שמועות רבות אך כמעט בלתי אפשרי לדעת פרטים אמיתיים.

בראון - מציין שעל דעתו בלבד בלי להתייעץ עם ושינגטון, מבקש להעלות הסוגיה של חובת בעל ברית האסטרטגי להתייעצויות, במיוחד במצב הנוכחי כאשר בעל הברית מבצע צעדים עצמאיים בלי להתייעץ עמם. מזכיר כי בשיחות בייקר וארנס - ביקש ביקר ממנו שישראל "תמנע מהפתעות" גם דניס רוס התייחס ל-1 בספטמבר 1982. בראון מציע שבהזדמנות קרובה בתכתובת של רה"מ עם הנשיא בוש ידון נושא זה, מדובר בבעיה קשה ומסובכת שיש לטפל בה.

רה"מ - אכן קיימת פה בעייתיות. לעיתים אנו כן מתיעצים, קשה מאד לקבוע במצבים אלה עקרון שיהיה אפקטיבי בכל הנסיבות.

בראון - אינסטיקטיבית אנו מעונינים בעקרון אך לעיתים אין זה כך.

רה"מ - בכל מקרה צריך להיות ברור שבמקרה שלא מתקמת התייעצות מוקדמת אין כל כוונה להסתיר משהו.

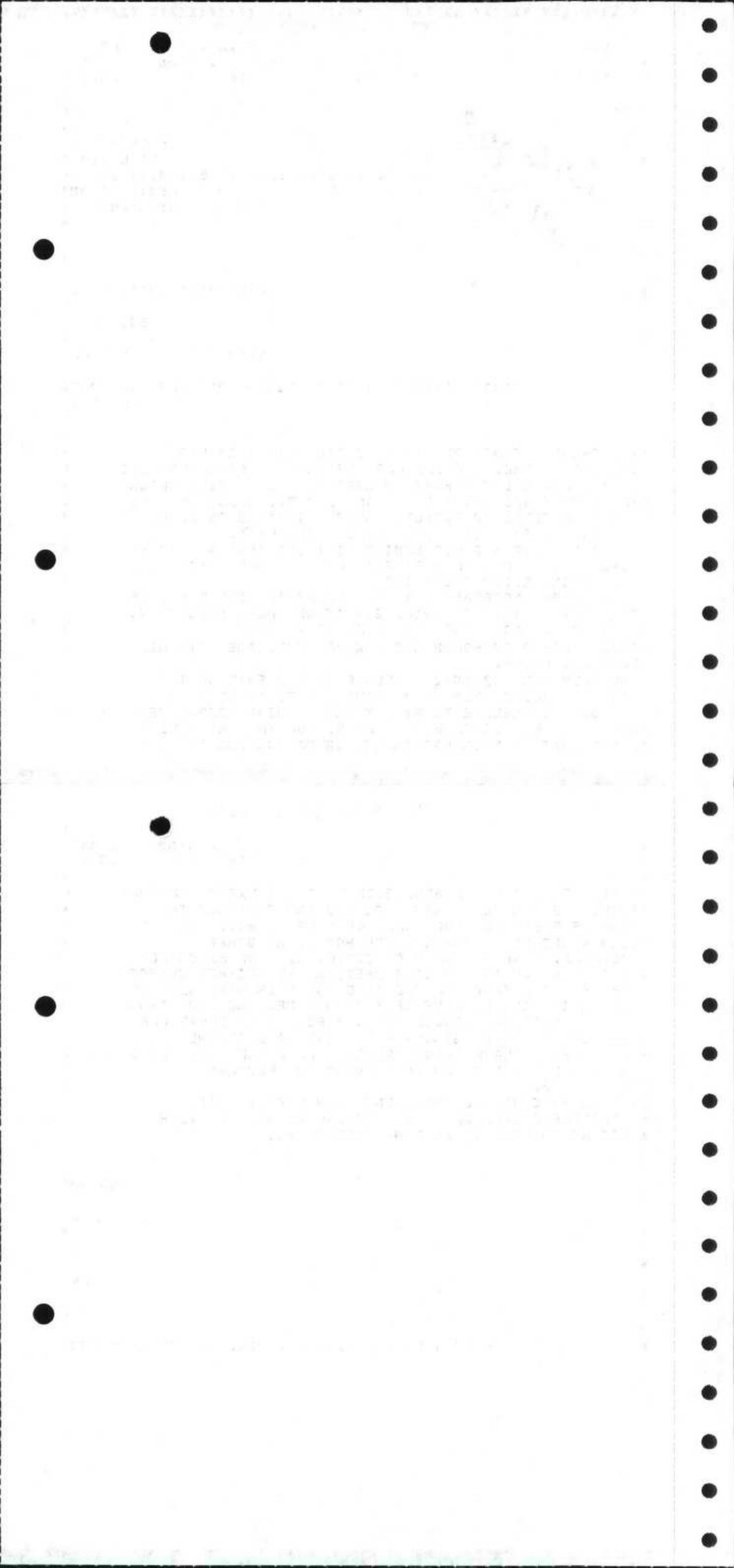
בראון - מציין מבצע גרנדה כדוגמא למבצע שגרם לשערוריה תקשורתית, אך הצליח, ויש להניח שאם היה מודלף לתקשורת לפני ביצועו לא היה מצליח. ביום שישי לאחר המבצע ידידים ישראלים הביעו בפניו את התלהבותם מהמבצע וכבר אז הביע חששותיו והנה אכן אנו עומדים בפני אולטימטום, הרי אנו עוסקים בקבוצה של גנגסטרים.

רה"מ - לא התלהבתי מעצם המבצע משום האלמנטים הרבים הבלתי ידועים שבו, אך לא היתה בפנינו כל דרך אחרת. כל הזמן חזרה השאלה מה ניתן לעשות לשחרור שבויינו, הנושא עלה בקבינט. בכל מקרה עם פראים אלו לא ניתן לצפות תגובותיהם.

בראון - תחושתו מהננייר ומפרטים אחרים שהנשיא היה מעדיף ידיעה מוקדמת כדי שלא יהיה מופתע.

רה"מ - מבין זאת, אך כאמור לעיתים יש יתרון באי ידיעה מוקדמת.

רשם : דוד גרנרית



ON MY MIND

A. M. Rosenthal

The Death Squad

Finally and tragically there is no escape from the truth that the nations of the world have known but run away from for years:

The death squad that carried out the kidnapping of American citizens, the bombing of American installations and the slaughter of American marines and says it hanged Lieut. Col. William R. Higgins is armed, trained and directed not by masked freedom fighters but by a powerful Government — whose flag flies over the United Nations.

If he is dead, Colonel Higgins was murdered in Teheran — wherever and whenever he died.

President Bush will have to try to prevent other hostages from being murdered by Iran's death squad in Lebanon. Therefore, perhaps, for the time being the United States may continue to try to evade speaking the truth about Iran.

At the U.N. and wherever else hypocrisy is a way of life, there will be denunciations of Israel for having the courage and will to fight back against the death squad and its master.

But the idea that the inspirations for taking hostages or bombing airplanes come just from small bands of fanatics is a propagandistic falsehood designed to romanticize the killers and hide the faces behind them.

Here it all is, written down in Appendix B, State Department Publication 9703, released March 1989, in a low-key outline of Hezbollah, which includes the men that captured and killed Colonel Higgins:

"Description: Dedicated to creation of Iranian-style Islamic Republic in Lebanon. Closely allied with and largely directed by Iran in its activities.

"Activities: Known or suspected to have been involved in numerous anti-U.S. terrorist attacks, including suicidal truck bombing on the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut in October 1983 and the U.S. Embassy annex in September 1984. Responsible for the kidnapping and continued detention of most, if not all, U.S. and other Western hostages.

"External aid: Receives substantial amounts of financial, training, weapons, explosives, political, diplomatic and organizational aid from Iran."

8/12
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The story of Colonel Higgins focuses attention on Hezbollah. But every intelligence organization knows other terrorist groups are getting safe haven, money and arms from Syria, Libya, Iraq, North Korea and other countries.

What have the major powers done about it?

The Soviet Union: Continued to provide arms, training and material and diplomatic support in a range of states and groups linked to terrorism. Publication 9705.

Mikhail Gorbachev now talks some against terrorism. But he has not taken a single step to show Moscow is not of the terrorist-support business, if it is. In June when Hojatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, now President-elect of Iran, visited Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev said he would never harm Iranian interests and wanted to get closer.

The United States: Double-crossed the world trying, with shameful Israeli help, to trade missiles to Iran for hostages. Now tries to get closer to Syria, paymaster for Pan Am 103 bombers.

Conducts important talks with a leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization noted for his skills in organizing terrorist acts, including the death of two American diplomats. Relaxes sanctions against Libya.

The Western alliance: At the Paris summit meeting, its leaders said they would try to look harder for terrorist explosives on airplanes.

Why this cowardice on the part of the "great" powers? Well, there is money, you know, good business to be done with the Middle East.

But more important is that so far there has been no leader with the intellectual, political and moral strength to tell still another truth:

To be won, the struggle against terrorism will have to be carried directly to the terrorist nations, at least with every economic, political and diplomatic weapon available.

A total economic boycott, a ban on all air travel to and from these countries, political isolation and constant public pressure.

Terrorism will not end with the death of Colonel Higgins, unless the price is raised.

A price tag is at hand. Iran will soon agree to the new President. Right now is the time to tell him that he and his country will no longer be recognized nor allowed into the world economy — not until all hostages are freed and Iran ends its direction of terrorism.

This is a moment that will test President Bush's skill and resolve, the moral meaning of the Western alliance and the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev.

Action against the masters of the death squad is the only fitting tribute to Colonel Higgins. □

7/12
2/1/1

editorial -
Leslie Gelb

Blame Hezbollah

Who is responsible for the killing of Lieut. Col. William Higgins of the Marines, if indeed he has been killed? Was Israel right or wrong in kidnapping Sheik Abdul Karim Obaid, whom it believed to be a terrorist perhaps involved in the colonel's kidnapping? What should the United States do now?

Early last year, a faction of the Shiite Hezbollah kidnapped Colonel Higgins, a member of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Lebanon. It contended he was an American spy, but produced no evidence. Last week Israel abducted Sheik Obaid, insisting he was a terrorist leader. Immediately, the group holding the colonel threatened to execute him unless the sheik was freed. Yesterday the colonel's kidnappers announced that they had carried out their threat and distributed a videotape that they said showed his hanging.

Hezbollah, a group that proclaims loyalty to Iran, deserves full blame if the colonel's death occurred as reported. Iran, with influence over Hezbollah, would also bear responsibility.

Israel's abduction of the sheik in no way excuses Hezbollah's killing of an innocent man. The terrorist faction, calling itself the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, merely used the abduction as a justification.

Bob Dole, the Senate minority leader, did not help clarify matters. Perhaps a little more responsibility on the part of the Israelis one of these days. The Security Council. It correctly called for the release of all hostages, but in so doing, it equated abducting

Colonel Higgins with kidnapping Sheik Obaid.

As a matter of principle and common sense, Israel and other nations subjected to terrorism have a right to pre-emptive and punitive action. Yes, that includes military operations for both rescue of hostages or kidnapping of terrorists. Yes, there are risks, sometimes tragic, for the innocent.

Without that right of self-defense, civilized nations would all be held hostage by the most brutal. How else can terrorism be contained in places like Lebanon, where no central government can enforce justice, or in countries like Iran and Libya, which give sugar to terrorists?

But the question here is not only one of principle but of effectiveness. If the Israeli goal was to abduct the sheik to set up an exchange for captive Israelis, is that a wise practice? Did Israel think there was a good chance the fanatical Hezbollah would approve an exchange? These are hard questions that Israel needs to address.

Israel does not consult the United States in advance of such operations. And Washington wisely does not seek such involvement. Only if Israel were to link its actions to the fate of Americans should Washington be advised. Nothing now suggests that Israel tied Sheik Obaid's future to Colonel Higgins's.

President Bush yesterday expressed his "outrage." He has to do more, quickly. First, he needs to put the blame squarely on Hezbollah and its sponsor, Iran. Second, he has to warn Hezbollah against carrying out its latest threats to kill more hostages.

President of Iran, who seems to want improved relations with the West, needs to heed as well.

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**GROUP IN BEIRUT SAYS IT HANGED
U.S. COLONEL; 2D THREAT ISSUED;
BUSH CONVENES SECURITY PANEL**

**President, Calling Off Trip,
Meets With Aides Over Crisis**

By BERNARD WEINRAIB
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 31 — Declaring that the American people had been "shocked right to the core" by the reported "brutal murder" of Lieut. Col. William R. Higgins, President Bush today abruptly cut short a cross-country trip to meet with national security advisers and Congressional leaders.

Mr. Bush, appearing somber as he returned to the White House from Chicago, said he was seeking confirmation that Colonel Higgins, a Marine officer held hostage in Lebanon since February 1988, had been hanged today as claimed by his captors in retaliation for Israel's kidnapping of a leader of a Lebanese Shiite Muslim group, the Party of God.

The President called an early-evening meeting of ranking military, diplomatic and national security advisers in the Cabinet Room, followed by a session with Congressional leaders, to discuss the United States response to the reports of Colonel Higgins's slaying and a threat to kill another American hostage, Joseph Cicippio, on Tuesday if Israel did not release the pro Iranian leader, Sheik Abdul Karim Obeid. Mr. Cicippio, 58 years old, acting controller of the American University in Beirut, was kidnapped in September 1986.

Concern About Israel's Action

Administration officials said that if Colonel Higgins was in fact dead, the United States did not consider Israel indirectly responsible for his killing, although officials expressed some concern privately about the Israeli kidnapping last week.

"We have no way of knowing when he was killed," Senator David Boren, the Oklahoma Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said after the Congressional meeting with the President. But, he

said, it is "very, very likely that he has been executed."

Some Congressional leaders, including Senator Bob Dole, the Republican minority leader, were more critical of Israel's action. Mr. Dole urged Mr. Bush to seek "some understanding with the Israelis about future conduct that would endanger the lives of Americans."

Other American lawmakers expressed outrage and frustration at the reports of the hanging of the 44-year-old marine, who headed the 76-member United Nations Truce Supervision Organization's Lebanon Observer Team.

Major Crisis for Bush

Mr. Bush, facing a foreign crisis that seemed more likely to arouse emotions in the country than any confronted in his six months in office, was reportedly torn between a desire not to inflame the situation in the Middle East and pressures within Congress and elsewhere to take retaliatory moves against those engaged in terrorism.

Present and former Washington officials said most of the options likely to be presented to President Bush in the next few days would be military, not diplomatic. But the officials said the Government has yet to come up with an acceptable way to retaliate against groups whose members live among civilians. [Page A7.]

A Pennsylvania Republican Congressman, George John, said he would endorse any action — including military — to bring hostage-takers and terrorists to justice. "It is time for the United States, without regard to what anybody else thinks, to go to the root of evil in the Middle East," he said. "We need revenge, we need justice."

But the chairman of the House For-

Continued on Page A6, Column 1

President, Cutting Off Trip, Meets With Top Aides in Crisis

Continued From Page 1

eign Affairs Committee, Rep. Dante Fascell of Florida, said, "A great country like ours is helpless. The normal reaction would be vengeful. But we need to know more about who the terrorists are, where they keep the hostages and how we can retaliate. We can't blow up Lebanon just to avenge the life of one American."

"Horrified" at Hanging

Mr. Bush was described by one aide as "horrified" when he saw the videotape released by the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth of a barefoot, bound and gagged man, hanging by his neck, who was identified by his captors as Colonel Higgins. A State Department official said there were indications that the man was Colonel Higgins.

Officials said it was possible that Colonel Higgins might have been killed weeks or even months ago, with the videotape of the killing held by his kidnapers until they thought there was most to gain by making it public.

Sheik Obeid, who is described as the spiritual chief in southern Lebanon of the Party of God, a Shiite Muslim group, was seized on Friday along with

two bodyguards by Israeli commandos.

There was speculation that Sheik Obeid might be exchanged for three Israeli soldiers held in southern Lebanon since 1986, but early today Israel's Defense Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, offered to trade Sheik Obeid and all other Shiite prisoners for Israelis and all West-erners held in Lebanon.

The White House chief of staff, John H. Sununu, told reporters on Air Force One en route to Washington from Chicago, that the United States adhered to its position not to negotiate with terrorists, and that the American Ambassador to Israel, William Brown, had delivered a message to that effect to the Israeli Government this morning before the Israelis offered the trade.

Although Mr. Bush indirectly criticized Israel on Friday for Sheik Obeid's abduction, saying it did not advance the cause of peace, the response today by some Congressional leaders, including Mr. Dole, was far more critical.

Mr. Dole, who has usually been very supportive of Israel, said on the Senate floor, "Perhaps a little more responsibility on the part of the Israelis one of

these days would be refreshing."

President Bush, he added, should try to fashion "some understanding with the Israelis about future conduct that would endanger the lives of Americans." He added, "I know the Israelis had good motives but certainly they know where the leverage is. The leverage is with the United States. When these fanatics want a response they're going to attack an American or kill an American."

Criticism of Israel

Representative Lee Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana and chairman of the Middle East subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said Israel had failed to consult the United States before kidnapping Sheik Obeid. "We would like to see Israel brag us in," he said. "If we are going to be in on the crash landing, we would like to be in on the takeoff as well."

But Representatives Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of Brooklyn, and Howard L. Berman, Democrat of California, strongly defended the Israelis. "To blame Israel for what happened to Colonel Higgins is nonsensical," said Mr. Schumer. "It's making black white, right day." And Mr. Berman

said that attempt to blame Israel were "contemptible slander."

Administration officials seemed to reflect ambivalence about the Israeli action. Referring to Mr. Dole's comments, Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said, "I think it's fair to say that many people do share the Senator's concerns."

But a senior Administration official, speaking to reporters aboard the plane carrying Secretary of States James A. Baker 3d back to Washington from Paris, said the United States is not holding Israel responsible for the reported killing of Higgins.

The official, who asked that reporters not identify him, said, "Violence and kidnapping are not the route to peace" in the Middle East.

Asked if the statements Mr. Bush had made deploring kidnapping were intended as criticism of Israel, the official said, "I am not criticizing Israel for what it did. That's not the interpretation."

Mr. Bush cut short his two-day domestic trip shortly after arriving in Chicago to speak to the National Governors' Association at the Hyatt Regency Hotel.

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VIDEOTAPE RELEASED

P. 2

**Act Is Called Retaliation
For Seizure of Cleric
By Israeli Forces****By IHSAN A. HIJAZI**

Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 31 — A terrorist group in Lebanon said today that it had hanged a hostage Marine colonel, and distributed a grisly videotape that showed a figure identified as the American twisting at the end of a rope.

A second group, one of many Shiite Muslim cells with links to the Party of God, a pro-Iranian organization in Lebanon, threatened to kill a second American hostage by nightfall on Tuesday unless Israel freed a Muslim cleric abducted from Lebanon on Friday.

The group that said it killed the marine, Lieut. Col. William R. Higgins, had threatened to hang him after Israel abducted the Muslim cleric, Sheik Abdul Karim Obeld, a fiery Shiite preacher and a senior leader of the Party of God.

Sheik Seized on Friday

The sheik was seized with two companions in an Israeli commando raid on the southern Lebanese village of Jibcht. A Lebanese neighbor of the sheik was killed by the Israelis during the operation.

This afternoon, just a few minutes after the announced deadline for Colonel Higgins's killing, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel offered to trade Israel's Lebanese prisoners for all the hostages, Israeli and Western, held by Shiite groups in Lebanon. [Page A7.]

The Organization of the Oppressed Earth, a Shiite Muslim cell with links to the Party of God, had said it was responsible for kidnapping Colonel Higgins, the chief of an observer group attached to a United Nations observer force in Lebanon, on Feb. 17, 1988.

'An Opening Gift'

The Shiite group said today in a typewritten statement to Western news agencies in West Beirut that it killed Colonel Higgins, calling the action "an opening gift" to Israel and the United States.

Accompanying the statement was a grim half-minute videotape, the first

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Continued From Page 1

half gray and grainy, showing a man dangling from a noose, his bare feet bound, his head tilted to the left and his body turning slowly. The camera panned up the body, showing the man's face half-covered with a white gag.

The second segment showed a closeup of a face identifiable as that of Colonel Higgins, the eyes bulging slightly. The statement and tape were delivered to Western news agencies at 4 P.M. Beirut time. The statement said he had been hanged an hour earlier.

'The Zionist Enemy'

"Since criminal America and the Zionist enemy did not take our decision to execute American spy Higgins seriously, and since Sheik Abdul Karim Obaid and his two brethren were not freed by the specified deadline, the execution of American spy Higgins was carried out by hanging exactly at 3 P.M.," the statement said.

The message was quickly followed by a warning from another group, calling itself the Revolutionary Justice Organization, threatening to kill Joseph James Cicippio, a 58-year-old American who was acting comptroller of the American University of Beirut when he was kidnapped on Sept. 12, 1988.

A threat to kill the British hostage Terry Walte, an aide to the Archbishop of Canterbury who was kidnapped while trying to arrange the release of hostages, was delivered after the message about Colonel Higgins. It came in a telephone call to The Associated Press bureau in Nicosia, Cyprus, but that threat was discounted because the Lebanese kidnappers have usually left messages with news agencies in Beirut.

The message about Mr. Cicippio said: "The organization announces its quick resolve to execute the death sentence against the American intelligence spy Joseph Cicippio if the struggling sheik is not released by 6 P.M. Tuesday.

"Then the deadline will be set for the execution, which will be broadcast on all the screens in the world."

Photo of Cicippio

Accompanying the statement was a photograph of Mr. Cicippio wearing a brown and pink wool sweater over a blue pullover. The presence of a photograph has become the standard means of authenticating the claims of Lebanese kidnappers.

The message regarding Mr. Cicippio arrived at An Nahar, Beirut's most respected independent newspaper, whose main offices are in West Beirut. It came five hours after the message an-

A second American's life is threatened.

nouncing the death of Colonel Higgins. Despite the videotape, it was far from clear that Colonel Higgins was in fact executed.

There have been several unconfirmed reports that Colonel Higgins was killed earlier. One such report held that he was killed after the U.S.S. Vincennes shot down an Iranian jetliner on July 3, 1988. Last December, his kidnapers said they referred him to a special court, which sentenced him to death. There have also been rumors among United Nations personnel in southern Lebanon that he had died of maltreatment after an escape attempt.

Buckley and Kilburn

Two American hostages are known to have been killed in Lebanon: William Buckley, who was kidnapped while serving as the Central Intelligence Agency station chief at the Beirut Embassy, and Peter Kilburn, a librarian at the American University of Beirut. Six other hostages of various nationalities are known to have been killed, and another is missing and presumed dead.

Islamic Holy War said it killed Mr. Buckley in October 1986 in retaliation for what it called American complicity in an Israeli Air Strike against Palestine Liberation Organization offices in Tunis. But American intelligence officials believe he died in Iran earlier while being tortured.

Colonel Higgins, a decorated Vietnam veteran and a former aide to Defense Secretary Caspar A. Weinberger, was seized in February 1988 by bearded gunmen as he drove near the port city of Sidon.

The organization said he had been hanged at the precise hour set for the release of Sheik Obaid. The hour was set in an ultimatum issued yesterday "as a lesson and punishment because the United States and Israel had not taken the threat seriously."

Accused of C.I.A. Tie

It was not known where Colonel Higgins was being held. The videotape today showed no evidence of where he might have been hanged. In a succession of statements in the last year, the captors had accused the American of using his United Nations position as a cover for spying activity for the C.I.A.

The Organization of the Oppressed on Earth is widely thought to be the most radical of the Shiite groups operating in Lebanon. The same group asserted responsibility for the hijacking of a TWA airliner in Beirut in June 1985. In that hijacking, an American passenger, Robert Dean Stethem, a navy diver, was killed.

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The statement today did not say what the organization intended to do with Colonel Higgins's body. In April 1986, Mr. Kilburn, 61, was killed and his body dumped in the hills outside Beirut along with two British hostages after the American air strikes against Tripoli and Benghazi in Libya.

In October that year, Islamic Holy War said it killed Mr. Buckley, who was abducted in March 1984.

Trained by Iran

Mr. Buckley's body was never recovered. Two years ago, Islamic Holy War offered to exchange Mr. Buckley's remains for Palestinian prisoners held by Israel.

Despite repeated denial of involvement in hostage-taking, the Party of God, indoctrinated, financed and supplied by Iran, is often mentioned in the press as the umbrella group for organizations holding Western hostages in Lebanon.

West Beirut and other Muslim areas in Lebanon were paralyzed by a general strike today. It was called by the Party of God and the other Shiite militia, Amal, to protest Sheik Obaid's abduction. Israeli troops and the South Lebanon Army went on alert for possible retaliatory attacks by the Party of

God, according to the militia's radio station.

Both the Party of God and Amal, which have long been rivals, ordered mobilizations hours after Sheik Obaid's abduction was reported. Their leaders earlier this month announced after holding talks in Teheran that they decided to end their conflict and join hands in fighting Israel.

A spokesman for Amal said the group will not agree to swap an Israeli Air Force navigator for Sheik Obaid. The aviator was captured by Amal militiamen two and half years ago when his jet was shot down during a raid on targets in south Lebanon.

A senior Party of God leader, Sheik Hussein Musawi, had already said that exchanging Sheik Obaid for three Israeli soldiers held by the fundamentalists was out of the question. The three soldiers were captured during a raid north of Israel three years ago.

Outrage in Middle East

NICOSIA, Cyprus, July 31 (AP) — Reports that Colonel Higgins was hanged by his pro-Iranian captors prompted outrage in the Middle East today and criticism of Israel's abduction of Sheik Obaid.

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Syria, which supported Iran in its war with Iraq, said, "Killing Higgins, who was not guilty of anything, is a crime that violates all humanitarian principles and norms." Iran did not comment after the announcement of the hanging of the colonel, but a leading official earlier had defended the kidnappers' threats to kill him.

Most Networks Show the Tape

By BILL CARTER

ABC News declined to use video footage purporting to show the hanging of Lieut. Col. William R. Higgins yesterday, relying on freeze-frame photos instead, while CBS, NBC and CNN all played a short section of the videotape.

The ABC anchorman, Peter Jennings, said on the network's newscast last night that the decision to use still photos rather than a section of the videotape was based on the network's feelings that using the tape might "demean Colonel Higgins by having us watching him swing."

The 30-second videotape was delivered to a Western news agency in Beirut with a typewritten statement in Arabic signed by the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, which asserted that it had hanged Colonel Higgins.

'It Was Not Gratuitous'

Steve Haworth, a spokesman for CNN, defended the decision to use the videotape, saying that "it was not gratuitous or sensationalized material." He said CNN felt that a still photo taken from the tape would "look too grainy. We felt you needed to roll the video to be sure it was real."

NBC News declined to use the videotape when it interrupted its soap opera "Days of Our Lives" yesterday afternoon for a special report on the announcement of the killing of Colonel Higgins. But NBC did use the tape during its evening newscast.

Donald Browne, executive news director of NBC News, said the network felt the videotape was too graphic for use in the afternoon but was justified within a regularly scheduled newscast. He also said the network felt more secure in using the tape after it had time to digest its significance.

Tom Goodman, a spokesman for CBS, said his network had made an editorial decision to use the tape.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, 7

For U.S., Few Options of Retaliation

By STEPHEN ENOELBERG

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 31 — If Lieut. Col. William R. Higgins's death is confirmed, the Bush Administration will find itself confronting the same quandaries that have prevented its predecessors from retaliating for most previous terrorist attacks, former and present Government officials said today.

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said tonight that President Bush had already begun studying options and that "there have been plans of every sort and kind worked up and considered over the last several months, if not years."

But present and former American officials said the Government has yet to come up with an acceptable way to retaliate against groups whose members live among women and children in slums or camps.

The terrorism attacks of the 1980's — from the 1983 bombing of the Marine barracks in Beirut to the downing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Scotland last year — have repeatedly spurred some officials to push for punishment of the nations that sponsor the Middle East's terrorist groups.

Loosely Organized Group

The proposals, however, have met Pentagon reluctance. In addition, some senior officials have insisted that the intelligence agencies come up with convincing evidence of a state tie to terrorism that could be made public.

The composition of the group claiming to have kidnapped Colonel Higgins, the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, illustrates the difficulties the Bush Administration is likely to face if it concludes that the Marine officer has been killed.

American officials believe the Oppressed on Earth is a faction in the

Party of God, a loosely organized group of about 600 Shiite militants dispersed throughout Lebanon who receive guidance and support from Iran. The Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, a Lebanese and American officials believe its leaders are separate from the various Party of God adherents who hold the other 16 Western hostages in Beirut.

The officials said their first priority would be to determine whether Colonel Higgins had been killed by his kidnapers from the Party of God. One official said the Central Intelligence

Most of the choices are likely to be military.

Agency suspects he may have been killed earlier, but other officials said this was as yet unproved.

Present and former officials said most of the options likely to be presented to President Bush in the next few days would be military, not diplomatic. There is no viable government in Lebanon, and Iran, which has no diplomatic relations with the United States, has proven itself largely impervious to American overtures delivered through third countries.

The officials said the list of palatable options would be short.

Although there is a 2,400-member Marine Corps unit with special operations abilities standing by in the Mediterranean, American officials said a rescue of the other Western hostages in Lebanon or a ground operation to punish the Party of God would be highly risky.

The eight other American hostages in Lebanon are shuffled from apartment to apartment in the Shiite slums of southern Lebanon, and American military planners believe that even if commandos could fight their way into such a milieu, they could have great difficulty getting out with the hostages alive.

Officials said the most practical military possibilities were bombing or shelling either Lebanese targets linked to the Party of God or Iranian targets.

Risk of Civilian Casualties

The Pentagon has a variety of standing contingency plans for bombing raids against known terrorist camps, like the Sheik Abdullah Barracks in the Baalbek region of Lebanon. But these contemplate substantial amounts of what the military calls "collateral damage," a euphemism for civilian casualties.

Present and former Government-officials acknowledged that in the reality of battle there was no such thing as a "surgical" raid with 500-pound bombs.

It is also unclear whether a one-time bombing raid against a Party of God target would have any effect in a country in which rival militias are now regularly shelling residential apartments at night.

"It might feel good, but in terms of having a lasting impact, it really doesn't," said a former Pentagon official familiar with the plans for retaliation. "It would be the understatement of the century to say that Lebanon is a country jaded about violence."

Pentagon officials said this afternoon that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have not considered or made a recommendation on whether to retaliate militarily if reports of Colonel Higgins's execution are true.

The Navy aircraft carrier Coral Sea,

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currently conducting operations in the Mediterranean, has 80 to 90 aircraft. All attacks against targets in Iran would require moving an aircraft carrier into the Indian Ocean or using long range bombers.

The precise nature of the links between Iran and the Party of God remain a matter of debate among intelli-

gence analysts. Several officials speculated that they believed that the Party of God would not kill an American hostage without giving its Iranian contacts at least the opportunity to interpose an objection.

If the Bush Administration were to decide upon an attack against Iran, it would have a variety of economic tar-

gets, primarily related to the oil industry, to choose from.

"You can strike at their earning capacity, which is oil," said Michael Ledeen, a former consultant to the National Security Council. "You can also strike at their ability to deal with the outside world, which is communications."

Release All Hostages, U.N. Says

By PAUL LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, July 31 — A resolution demanding the release of all hostages and condemning hostage-taking was approved unanimously by the 15 members of the Security Council today.

The vote came on the same day as reports of the killing of Lieut. Col. William R. Higgins, an American Marine officer held hostage in Lebanon, and just days after Israeli forces kidnapped a radical Lebanese Muslim sheik. But the resolution had been under discussion for several months and was not directly inspired by either incident.

The Council's president, Dragoslav Pejcic of Yugoslavia, said it was "a tragic irony" that the meeting occurred the same day as "cruel reports that Lieutenant Colonel Higgins, who serves the United Nations on a peace-keeping mission in Lebanon, may have been murdered."

He added that the unanimous vote of the Security Council "will, I am sure, serve to deter such unlawful, criminal and cruel acts in future."

The United Nations Secretary General, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, ex-

pressed "the gravest concern" at the reports of Colonel Higgins' death in a statement issued from Paris, where he is attending a conference on Cambodia.

If the report is confirmed, the Secretary General said, he can only express "outrage and revulsion that an innocent man, serving the United Nations in the cause of peace, should be murdered in this fashion."

Today's Security Council resolution implicitly condemns both the detention of Colonel Higgins and Israel's abduction of Sheik Abdul Karim Obeid on Friday.

Last July the Council voted unanimously to condemn all acts of hostage-taking and demand Colonel Higgins' immediate and unconditional release, though this had no effect on his abductors.

Today's resolution condemning hostage-taking was originally proposed by Canada and Finland. Diplomats say it ran into some resistance on the part of third-world members, who were anxious that it should not be construed as anti-Arab or an attack on the Palestine Liberation Organization.

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Just After Deadline, Israel Offered to Trade Prisoners

By JOEL BRINKLEY
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, July 31 — Minutes after the announced deadline for the killing of Lieut. Col. William R. Higgins this afternoon, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin offered to trade Israel's Lebanese Shiite Muslim prisoners for all the hostages, including Higgins, being held by Shiite organizations in Lebanon.

A defense official said that Mr. Rabin deliberately waited until after the 3 p.m. deadline on Colonel Higgins had passed to show that Israel could not be bullied by terrorists who were demanding the release of Sheik Abdul Karim Obaid, a Shiite hard-line leader whom Israeli commandos abducted from his home in southern Lebanon on Friday.

"Israel proposes an exchange of prisoners of war, detainees and hostages," Mr. Rabin said. "According to this proposal, all the Israeli prisoners and foreign hostages held by Shiite groups in Lebanon would be swapped for all the Shiite prisoners kept by Israel, including Sheik Abdul Karim Obaid, Jawad Kasfi and others." Mr. Kasfi, a fundamentalist Shiite guerrilla commander, was seized by Israeli forces in Lebanon last December.

Mr. Rabin made it clear at his news conference this afternoon that he made the offer without knowing whether Colonel Higgins, a United States Marine officer who headed a United Nations observer group in Lebanon, was alive or dead. He said later that making the offer earlier "would not have made any difference."

After word of Colonel Higgins's reported killing reached Israel about an hour later, the Defense Ministry issued a statement saying the offer of a prisoner exchange still stood. Deputy Foreign Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said tonight that, in Israel's view, the hanging of Colonel Higgins "doesn't change a thing."

Avi Pazner, an adviser to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, said Mr. Netanyahu's statement "perfectly reflects the kind of mood prevailing in the Israeli Government," even though, thus far, Israel's abduction of Sheik Obaid had led only to the death of a hostage instead of their release, as had been intended.

The Israeli point of view did not seem to change, even after Lebanese radio reported tonight that the Revolutionary Justice Organization, a group related to the hard-line Shiite Party of God, threatened to kill another Israeli hostage, Joseph James Cicippio, on Tuesday night unless Israel released Sheik Obaid. The threat to kill Mr. Cicippio came in a message delivered to the Beirut newspaper *Al Nahar*.

Later, someone purporting to be from the Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, the group that said it had killed Colonel Higgins, said in a telephoned statement to The Associated Press in Nicosia, Cyprus, that it would kill still another hostage, the Anglican Church official Terry Waite, on Tuesday afternoon.

Though Israel was not backing down,

it was still clear that the ebullience of previous days had vanished, in the Government and elsewhere.

'Purest Form of Justice'

Before word of Colonel Higgins's death, there was a quality of bravado in public comments over the apparent "coup" in Sheik Obaid's abduction. Over the weekend and through this afternoon, Israeli officials spoke as one, reflecting the view offered by Ehud Olmert, a close, Cabinet-level adviser to Prime Minister Shamir, who called the abduction "the purest form of justice."

But by tonight, after word of the killing, officials here had grown defensive.

Foreign Minister Moshe Arens was asked whether Colonel Higgins's death had been Israel's fault. "That is the sort of argument Hezbollah itself would use," he responded, using the Arabic name for the Party of God. "They are the only ones to blame for this kind of act."

The Foreign Minister bristled at suggestions that some in the United States might blame Israel for the colonel's death.

"I don't give any credence at all to these reports," he said. "Israel and the United States stand together in the

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Rabin wanted to show that threats would not work.

fight against terrorism, have done so in the past, and will do so in the future."

Israeli television's evening news program gave long and detailed attention to the reaction in the United States, including footage of Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, speaking on the Senate floor, saying:

"I hope the Israelis will take another look at some of their actions, which they must know in advance endanger American lives. Perhaps a little more responsibility on the part of the Israelis one of these days would be refreshing."

Near midnight, the Defense Ministry released a statement detailing what it said were the initial confessions it had wrung from Sheik Obaid, now under interrogation somewhere in Israel. The statement said the Muslim cleric had admitted he was "personally involved in planning, directing and assisting in" the kidnapping of two Israeli soldiers, a car-bomb attack against Israeli forces in southern Lebanon and "the kidnapping of Colonel Higgins and his transfer to Beirut."

Previously, he had denied involvement in Colonel Higgins's abduction.

U.S. Not Told in Advance

Mr. Rabin said today that Israel did not inform the United States before it abducted Sheik Obaid last Friday. But he also said that Israel was thinking of the American hostages, and that was one reason for the offer of the prisoner exchange. United Nations officials say Israel is holding about 300 Lebanese in detention centers in southern Lebanon.

"Our decision to make a comprehensive offer which includes other foreign hostages stems from the fact that they, too, are in danger due to an Israeli action," Mr. Rabin said.

But he added that the concern for hostages other than the three Israeli soldiers being held in Lebanon came only after the threat against Colonel Higgins's life.

"The abduction of the sheik," he said, "was done according to an Israeli decision, out of Israeli considerations for Israeli P.O.W.'s, without trying to involve other factors."

Tonight, a senior defense official said "the possibility that Hezbollah might harm other hostages was taken into consideration" during the deliberations over Sheik Obaid's abduction.

But he emphasized that Israel has traditionally gone to almost any length to rescue missing soldiers, "and that was the major force behind this operation."

After learning of the colonel's death this evening, but before word had reached Israel of the threat against Mr. Cicippio, Mr. Netanyahu said he hoped that the report of Colonel Higgins's death "is not true."

Still, he added, it remains Israel's "intention to try to release the foreign hostages -- and first and foremost our soldiers held captive there."

END

דחיפות: כהול להזעיק

בהול

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מחיר: 1/2

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חודש: אפריל

יועץ תקשורת לשה"ח, יועץ תקשורת לרה"מ, יועץ תקשורת א.י. לשו"מ, טמנט"ל חסברה, סמנכ"ל צפ"א, הסברה, מוצפ"א, מע"ת

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מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק

טיכונט הילוט כותשונות

הל הרשתות שידרו כהרחבה כתבות וראיונות על הוצאתו להורג של היג'ינס. בשעה האחרונה (11-12 בלילה) התרכזו הרשתות בהודעת הנשיא בוש אשר פורשה כביקורת קשה על ישראל. הנושא עלה בהרחבה ב"נייטליין" (בו השתתפו השר אולמרט, תום פרידמן ומומחה טרור), ראחד הוחל הרלוח רדררו ההדחתו רנו הונוצ רמווח וחווור רווורו לחזרונלר רמר ונולמר חדגיש הצורך של ישראל להלחם בטרור גם בדרכים לא שגרתיות ותום פרידמן היה הפעם משום סח יותר לצדנו וצידו כי המזה"ת ולכנון במיוחד הוא אזור "שורץ נחשים" עם קשה לארה"ב, ואפילו לישראל, להתצודד.

כמהלך אח"צ ושעות הערב המוקדמות, ככל שהלכו ורכו ההתיחסויות ברשתות ובתחנות לטיכונים בפניהם ניצבת ישראל, וככל שהתראיינו כאן יותר ויותר (השגריר ארד ל-ABC ו"מקניל-להרר" ולברנרד שו ב-CNN, השגריר מתני לכתבה של CNN מחאו"מ, פח"מ לרדיו ולכל תחנות הטלביזיה הניו יורקיות) הלך מצבנו וחוקל. עדיין נשאלות שאלות כיחס לחכונה שכפעולה הישראלית אך כה במידה עמדו המומחים הרבים שהתראיינו בעשרות התכניות הערב (מ"מקניל-להרר" ועד "לארי קינג LIVE") על האופי המיוחד של הלחמה בטרור ועל המשתמע והמתחייב ממנה לעתים. במיוחד, אגב, הרשימה "מקניל-להרר" אשר פרט לפתחון מה נרחב שהעניקה לנו הופיעו בה הסנטורים דוד ולוגאר והביעו תמיכה מסיבית (במיוחד לוגאר) בפעולת צה"ל. הופעה זו, שלא עומעמה ע"י קטרוגו של כואל קוק, איזנה וחלשה את דברי הביקורת החריפים של סנטור דול. בטה"כ נחלש במידת מה בטופו של יום-תקשור: שח"ח ממש אוטומטי בשעות החוקר בין פעולתנו לרצח היג'ינס.

מן השאלות שנשאלנו:

- מה בדיוק חשבנו להשיג בפעולה?

- האם לא לקחנו בחשבון שזהו בדיוק מה שיעשו החזבאללה? האם לא סיכנו חיים אמריקניים?

- האם הודעת שהב"ט על נכונותנו לחילופין אינה עומדת כסתירה לעמדתנו נגד מו"מ עם טרוריסטים?

- מה תחיה תגובתנו אם יוצאו להורג בני ערובה נוספים?

- האם אנחנו מתכננים פעולה נוספת?

אם לא יבין אלו

שם השולח: 2/2
 תאריך: 9/8/1
 מס' מקב: 1
 מס' מקב: 2
 מס' מקב: 3
 מס' מקב: 4
 מס' מקב: 5
 מס' מקב: 6
 מס' מקב: 7
 מס' מקב: 8
 מס' מקב: 9
 מס' מקב: 10

3/2/2

2/2

- אין נראים יחסי ישראל ארה"ב לאחר ארועי הימים האחרונים ומיוחד לאחר הודעת הנשיא?

בעיות צפויות:

- הצגת הודעת הנשיא כמשבר בין שתי המדינות
- השוואת ישראל וחזבאללה

פ.נ.ב. - קונגרסמן סולארז שהתראיין עמנו בתכנית WABC מתח ביקורת על הודעת הנשיא
- אם תמצא גווייתו של קולונל היגינס ויתברר כי נרצח לאחר סעולתנו
- אם יועזו להורג בני עירובת נוספים

בנפרד מעבירכם בהולול את הכתבות המרכזיות של תצא מגליון יום מחר (היום). תשומת ליבכם למאמר המערכת ולמאמרו של אייב רוזנטל (להם תרמנו) וכן לכתבות העמוד הראשון ולכתבה על האופציות של ארה"ב כיום. מחר נעבירכם תמלילי הראיונות השונים וכן (נקוה) גם סיכום יותר מפורט ומלומד מסיכום ראשוני זה.

מבוק זה תואם עם ונכתב על דעת ציר ההסכרה כושינגטון.

כינה

משרד החוק-מחלקת הקשר

תאריך: 01.08.89

1001

יודי

נכנס

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חוזם: 8,1001

אל: המשרד

יעדים: מצב/47, מנמת/19

מ-: ווש, נר: 23, תא: 010889, זח: 1400, דח: ב, סג: 10

תח: 8 גס: צפא

נד: 8

אורי

סודי / בהול

אל : מנהל מצפ'א

דע : לשכת שה'ח, לשכת שהב'ט

מאת: ק. לקונגרס

הקולונל היגינס

תום דיין שוחח היום עם ביל קריסטל עוזרו הראשי של
סגן הנשיא קוויל. הלה סיפר שהם שומעים שהיגינס נרצח
לפני שלושה חודשים BY A THIRD PARTY.

יהודית ורנאי דרנגר.

יג

תפ: שהח, סשהח, רהמ, ממרהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכז, רם, אמן, ממד,
בנצור, מצפא, ליאור, מזתים, סייבל, לוברני

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is too light to transcribe accurately.

דחיות: צעדי 2/7
סוג: בלבים

שגרירות ישראל / וושינגטון
טופס פרוק

קד: 1
סתוק: 7

תאריך וזמן הגור: 17:00

אל: מצפיא, מעיית, מחייד

פס' פרוק: הפסרד: בטחון נו

דע: יועץ רוהיים לתקשורת, יועץ שהביט לתקשורת, לעימ
אמ"ן/קשיח, דובר צה"ל, ניו-יורק

24 37

פאת: צתוכות וושינגטון

August 1, 1989 תדרוך דובר מחפ"ד ליום

Q Are you aware of the statement given to An Nahar about postponement in the execution call for Cicippio?

MS. TUTWILER: The 48 hours?

Q Yeah.

MS. TUTWILER: I just saw it before I came in.

Q Do you have any comment?

MS. TUTWILER: None that are different than what Marlin just said at the White House.

Q What did he say?

MS. TUTWILER: He basically said, as was relayed to me about 10 minutes ago, that we obviously could not welcome a delay since they are obviously calling for this as outrageous behavior, and for these people not to be threatening to do what their even... But I refer you to Marlin's statement. He just made it is... I was just told.

Q There's a report that Israel is conducting some secret contacts on the issue of the hostages. Have you been in contact with the Israeli government, and what have they told you about this?

MS. TUTWILER: I don't know anything specifically about any secret contacts they have had. We've been in contact with Israel very closely over the last several days.

Q Did you ask them to release the kidnapped Sheikh or what?

MS. TUTWILER: Excuse me?

Q Did you ask the Israelis to release the kidnapped Sheikh or what?

תפוצה:

Handwritten notes in Hebrew at the bottom of the page, including names and numbers.

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MS. TUTWILER: No, we have not.

Q Why not?

Q Margaret ---

MS. TUTWILER: Because you know our long-standing policy on hostages, and you know that Israel understands the United States policy on the matter of hostages. Israel, as a sovereign nation, has a different policy.

Q I thought our policy was that hostages should be released.

MS. TUTWILER: We make no concessions to terrorists holding official or private American citizens hostage. This policy is the firm position of our government and is strongly supported by the American public.

Q How about the hostages the Israelis are holding? Shouldn't they be released?

MS. TUTWILER: I just said that Israel, as a sovereign nation, has a different policy.

Q But the President last night called on everyone to release those they are holding, if I'm not mistaken. So, why ---

MS. TUTWILER: I have ---

Q --- haven't we asked that the Sheik be released?

MS. TUTWILER: The President's statement that was released last night speaks for itself, and I have nothing to add.

Q What is the difference between the policy of the United States and Israel regarding hostages?

MS. TUTWILER: I will only state our policy. If you'd like, I'll state it again. We make no concessions to terrorists holding official or private American citizens hostage. This is the firm position of our government and is strongly supported by the American public.

Q So Israel is free to do what it wishes regarding hostage-taking, even though it endangers the life of Americans held hostage in Lebanon, correct?

MS. TUTWILER: That's your interpretation. I said that Israel, as a sovereign nation, has a different policy.

MS. TUTWILER: And that Israel understands the United States policy on the matter of hostages.

Q Margaret, would the United States like to have the Sheik extradited here to --- because there's been some reports that he was had a hand in Higgins' abduction?

MS. TUTWILER: I haven't heard anything along those lines.

Q Well, would you take that then? There have been some bills in Congress for the United States to do that --

MS. TUTWILER: There has this morning? I wasn't aware of that.

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Q Well, would you take that then --

MS. TUTWILER: I'll be glad to look into it --

Q -- what's the policy on extradition.

Q Do you consider the kidnapping of the Sheik by Israel
al or illegal or -- do you have any view of it? Is it
happing? Is it hostage-taking? You have nothing to offer to
acterize the Israeli action?

MS. TUTWILER: I have told you that Israel, as a sovereign
ion, has a different policy. The President, last Friday,
acterized what his opinion was on kidnappings. The Secretary of
e -- I believe it was yesterday in Paris, which was Monday --
erated the President's words. And further than that, I have
hing to add to it.

Q Margaret, Iran is also a sovereign nation and it also has
fferent policy on kidnapping, but we have been fairly free in
condemnation of the Iranian policy.

MS. TUTWILER: That's a question?

Q Well, why is -- why is it different than Israel? Why are
eeli kidnappings and hostage-holdings different than Iranian
happings and hostage-holdings?

MS. TUTWILER: I didn't say that they were. I've said what the
ed States policy is; I've said that Israel has a different
icy; obviously, Iran has a different policy, too.

Q But we're calling on Iran
do everything they can to release hostages. Are we not calling
he Israelis to release their hostages?

MS. TUTWILER: I told you that the President's statement speaks
tself from last night and that I don't have anything to add or
terpret to the President's statement from last night?

Q Have we sent any messages to Israel, Margaret, asking for
fications about the value of holding of the Sheik or anything
like that?

MS. TUTWILER: We are in close contact with Israel and have
ver the last several days. As we do in any other number of
stances, I cannot get into the specifics or details of our
matic exchanges.

Q Can you say at all whether this -- any of these messages
be construed as a protest --

MS. TUTWILER: As what?

Q Whether any of these messages could be construed as a
st of the holding of the Sheik.

MS. TUTWILER: That would be leading me down the path of
ng into our diplomatic exchanges, which I just simply cannot do
as you know, we really don't do it in any number of instances.
t just ducking it on this one.

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Q Margaret, how would you characterize this morning's meeting between the President, the Secretary, and the other advisors? What was the tone or substance of the meeting?

MS. TUTWILER: You will find this hard to believe, and I rode back with him, I didn't ask him that. I was dealing on other questions. He was there. The meeting I believe began at 11:00. I let him upstairs in the West Wing. I believe it was around 12:20 and that was not one of the things, to tell you the truth, I even asked because as a rule, you know, the Secretary of State, even when he was Secretary of Treasury, when you covered him and back as Chief of Staff, never characterizes those type of meetings ever. So I didn't even bother to ask.

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MS. TUTWILER: Maybe Marlin has something.

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Q Okay, but I meant in the general sense. You know, Marlin characterized last night's meeting --

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MS. TUTWILER: I know.

Q -- as "informational."

MS. TUTWILER: That would be appropriate since it's the President's meeting and maybe Marlin has indeed done it. He's briefing right now also.

Q Margaret?

MS. TUTWILER: Yes?

Q Does the administration think it would be helpful if Israel released the Sheik?

MS. TUTWILER: I told you that the President's statement last night speaks for itself. I have nothing to add to it and I cannot get into what our diplomatic exchanges are on this issue. I have told you that we are in close contact and that we have been over the last several days.

Q Is the administration aware of Israel's negotiations or discussions with anyone in the area? Are they keeping the US up to date.

MS. TUTWILER: We are in very close contact with Israel.

Q And they are telling the United States --

MS. TUTWILER: I can't characterize --

Q -- the status of negotiations?

MS. TUTWILER: -- because that falls into confidentiality

diplomatic relations and exchanges; but if we're in close contact, and we have been over the last several days, certainly it would lead you to believe we are discussing this subject generally, but the specifics of it I'm just not at liberty to be able to get into.

Q Margaret? Would the United States have preferred to have been told in advance of the kidnapping of the Sheik, and has it informed Israel that in the future of such circumstances, it would like to be informed?

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MS. TUTWILER: As I said last Friday, if you refer back to the script, we were not informed in advance. I have said again, Israel is a sovereign nation, and I cannot answer the question of in the future.

Q Citing Friday's incident, would the United States have preferred to have been informed in advance?

MS. TUTWILER: That gets into -- Israel is a sovereign nation, characterized it when we first found out about this on Friday that the United States did not have advance notification or was told in advance, and I'm not going to answer for you with 20-20 hindsight after the fact or project into the future with a crystal ball.

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Q Margaret, do we have any information on the situation regarding Merry Waite? As you know, there was also a threat on his life that day.

S. TUTWILER: I'm aware of that threat. And no, I do not have any information for you.

Q Can you say anything about options; whether any have been considered?

S. TUTWILER: We haven't foreclosed any. (Scattered chuckles.) (Chuckling.) I had to find the exact words. And, as you know, we don't publicly discuss these things.

Q Is EMr. Shevardnadze carrying a message from Secretary of State to Iranian authorities?

S. TUTWILER: We've told the Soviets what we've told everyone. We've sent a message to everyone by saying that there can be no justification for the killing of hostages. This is outrageous behavior; it is uncivilized, and it excludes those who take this action or support it from the community of civilized nations.

Q Did Mr. Shevardnadze indicate to the Secretary that he was willing to see what he could do about our hostages in connection with the Iranians or did we ask him to see what he could do about it?

S. TUTWILER: You're not going to like my answer to either one of your questions, but that falls into the category of I can't get into the specifics of diplomatic communications and exchanges.

Q Pardon me for asking -- I came in late -- but is the United States appealing through third nations to Iran to use its influence to end the killing of hostages?

S. TUTWILER: I did answer the question on -- you're asking "Have we sent a message to Iran?" The answer is "Yes, through established channels," and we have sent the same message to Iran that we have been sending to everyone, which is saying that there is no excuse for the killings of our hostages. This is outrageous behavior. It is uncivilized and excludes those who take this action or support it from the community of civilized nations.

Q Is that all the message that's been sent? Have there been any other appeals or warnings addressed to Iran?

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MS. TUTWILER: I could not characterize it as "warnings." I characterize as all of our demarches and messages of anyone who lend any help in this situation and use their influence to se do so.

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Q When was this sent, Margaret?

MS. TUTWILER: I don't know, but there are the numbers of -- is not the only one that you should focus on. There are ers of messages diplomatically that are going to a -- numbers of tries around the world, asking for any help that anyone can do his situation to help.

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Q In the last couple of days?

MS. TUTWILER: Sure.

Q Yeah.

MS. TUTWILER: Well, I mean the situation is --

Q Has there been a response in the last few days, icularly EIranF or ESyriaF?

MS. TUTWILER: On those two I don't have an answer for you --

Can you say who has been willing to help?

MS. TUTWILER: I couldn't characterize for you anyone that 't been, and all of you have read the wire copy of all the ons of the world who are out speaking on the record, condemning action, condemning what's going on, so it's -- I mean, any er of nations you can go choose from are all on the wire copy.

Q Would you characterize the Iranians as having been ful?

MS. TUTWILER: I wouldn't characterize it any way. I just red the question for you honestly. "Have you sent a message to " I said, "Yes, through our established channels," and I told hat our policy was in all of the messages that we're sending to one.

Q How do you interpret the different messages coming out of

MS. TUTWILER: I haven't seen the messages coming out of Iran.

Q Do you have anything new today on an ID on Higgins, and g of --

MS. TUTWILER: What do you mean an ID?

Q I mean, was it Higgins? I mean, is it 100 percent rmed?

MS. TUTWILER: No. I cannot do that for you. The intelligence nity has a tape that they are studying. As of yet, they have oncluded definitely that the individual depicted is, indeed, el Higgins.

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Q Do you know where they got the tape? Is it --

MS. TUTWILER: No, but I know they received it yesterday.

Q Do you know whether it is an original or a first generation copy or whether it was taken off of television? The question is as to the technical quality of the tape.

MS. TUTWILER: My understanding was -- I understand. My understanding was that it is a copy. I do not know where we got it, and all I know is the intelligence community has the tape and they are studying it.

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Q Is there any new information on when the death may have occurred?

MS. TUTWILER: No. If you're getting into the speculative reports that possibly Colonel Higgins could have died earlier, we are aware of these reports. We are not able to confirm any of them.

Q Do you regard it as a possibility?

MS. TUTWILER: We're not willing to say that. We're just aware of these reports.

Q Margaret, do you have any comment or any details on the envoy who is planning a trip to try to bring the body back?

MS. TUTWILER: No, other than I believe I was told the United States has itself issued a press release announcing this with the element's name. I'd refer you to the UN.

Q At the Kelly -- at the meeting in Stockholm, was the subject of this problem of the hostages brought up with the Soviets at that meeting?

MS. TUTWILER: I don't know, but just as we're using all kinds of channels, and I have just confirmed to you that, yes, we had sent a message to the Soviets, it would not be unusual, since he is there, for it to come up. But that John is our sole, you know, reliance on this, I wouldn't steer you in that direction either. But it would not be unusual, it would seem to me.

Q Is he -- is Mr. Kelly going to Israel tomorrow, and do you know when he's getting there?

MS. TUTWILER: I didn't ask that question this morning, but as I said last week, Mr. Kelly has always been scheduled to go the next week in August into the region as his first trip into the region, and I believe I announced three countries last week he was visiting as his first trip as the Assistant Secretary for this region of the world and this bureau. Whether he is still going, I don't know and hadn't heard he's canceled. If he has, I'll be glad to take your question and find out for you.

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נכנס

סודי

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חוזם: 8,36

אל: המשרד

יעדים: בטחון/12, מצב/6

מ:- ווש, נר: 726, תא: 310789, חז: 1600, דח: ב, סג: 10

תח: א, ג: א

נד: א

א/כה

סודי/בהול לבוקר

אל: סמנכ"ל צפ"א ופר"נ

דע: יועץ מדיני לשה"ח, לשכת שר הבטחון

מאת: השגריר וושינגטון

היג'נס

1. הבוקר עם פרסום הודעת שהב'ט שוחחתי טלפונית עם קימט והאס ומסרתי להם תוכן הדברים.

2. לאחר שהגיעו הידיעות בדבר רציחת היג'נס בביירות ועל רקע תגובת סנטור דול שוחחתי פעם נוספת עם השניים והדגשתי כי חשוב וחיוני שהודעות הנשיא ומזכיר המדינה יבטאו נחישות החלטתם לעמוד כתף אחת עמנו במאבק נגד הטרור. הוספתי, שכל התבטאות שתצביע על מחשבה אחרת בנושא עלולה רק להביא להחרפה נוספת מצד החיזבאללה וארגוני הטרור.

3. גם במהלך פגישה, שנקבעה מראש, עם ע. מזכיר ההגנה, רואן, עלה הנושא. בתשובה לשאלתו על הודעת מנהיג המיעוט ציינתי שהדברים אינם במקומם ועשויים להחליש את הנמצאים בחזית המאבק בטרור וכי במאבק זה אנו בסירה אחת.

4. לאחר בירור שערך נספח צה"ל עם לשכת שהב'ט שבנו

MEMORANDUM
TO: [Illegible]
FROM: [Illegible]
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block]

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

והודענו לקימט והאס שהודעת שהב'ט מהבוקר בעינה עומדת.

ארד

רש

תפ: שהח, סשהח, רהמ, ממרהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרכז, רם, אמן, ממד,
בנצור, מצפא, סי'יבל

36

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.



שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

טופס מברק

דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים
סוג בטחוני: גלוי
דחיפות: מיידית
תאריך וז"ח: 31.7.89
מס' מברק

ארכיב

712

אל: המשרד

אל: מצפ"א

היגינס

להלן דברי הנשיא הבוקר בשיקגו.

פלג

בפג

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Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the number 2 and several lines of text in Hebrew script.

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REMARKS OF PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION
 SUMMER MEETING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 11:00 A.M., EDT
 2-1-1 page# 1 MONDAY, JULY 31, 1989
 dest=swh,mwh,11,terr,transpo,drugab,crime
 data

PRESIDENT BUSH: Thank you ladies and gentlemen.
 (Applause). Thank you very, very much. (Continued applause.)
 Thank you. Thank you Governor Baliles. Thank all of you -- Bill.

Before I make my remarks, I want to comment on a very
 disturbing report that we've just heard. There are unconfirmed
 reports that Colonel Higgins has indeed, been executed.

And I had planned to go on out to Nevada for another appearance
 today and then to go to Oklahoma tonight. But this matter is of
 such concern to me, and to all of you, and to the American people,
 that I think it's appropriate that I go back to Washington.

Whether the report is true or not, I know I speak for all here
 when I try to express to the American people the sense of outrage
 that we all feel about this kind of brutality, this uncalled for
 terrorism. And this was a young American Colonel serving in an
 international force, and it is incumbent on all of us to try to
 rectify this situation, if at all possible.

And I have no more to share with you on this. We have not been
 able to confirm this horrible report. But I will go back to
 Washington and convene our top national security people and first
 establish, to the best of our ability, if the report is true, and
 then figure out what might conceivably be done.

So, I'm sorry to bring to this meeting a -- a message of that
 nature, the bad news. But I thought you would want to know about
 it.

Jerry, that said, thank you very much. I want to commend you
 on your success as Chairman of this group. I studied Latin for four
 years. Soon you will be Chairman Emeritus. "E" in Latin means
 "out"; "meritus" [means] "damn well deserves to be." So I will

XXX