

# מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

לשרת ראש הממשלה

משרד

לשרת ראש הממשלה -

אברהם

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בשרת בתיק ראש



לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

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# Israel Apologizes To U.S. in Spy Case

## Further Steps Pledged if Allegations Proved

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, Dec. 1—The Israeli government publicly apologized to the United States today for the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy case and said that Israeli espionage in the United States was wrong "to the extent that it did take place."

Israel promised to uncover all the facts in the case "no matter where the trail may lead," and said it will permanently dismantle the special intelligence-gathering unit purportedly involved in the espionage if allegations against it are confirmed.

It was the first public reference by the government to a little-known antiterrorism unit within the Ministry of Defense that, according to informed Israeli sources, directed espionage activities in Washington.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, in a statement read first to the Cabinet and then to reporters, also pledged that at the completion of an internal inquiry, "those responsible will be brought to account" and "organizational steps will be taken to assure that such activities will not be repeated."

The apology also was delivered to U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering.

The qualified apology and partial admission that Israel conducted espionage activities in the United States came 11 days after Pollard, 31, a civilian U.S. Navy intelligence analyst, was arrested outside the Israeli Embassy in Washington after unsuccessfully seeking asylum in Israel. Pollard has been charged with selling top-secret U.S. intelligence documents to Israeli contacts in the embassy.

The statement was the first implicit government admission of the involvement of Israeli officials in Pollard's alleged espionage activities, but it stopped short of explicitly admitting official Israeli involvement and gave no indication of how high in the government knowledge of the covert operation went.

Peres' statement also failed to address two demands made by the U.S. government: the return of secret documents allegedly stolen by Pollard and sold to his Israeli contacts, and access for U.S. law enforcement officials to question two Israeli diplomats who abruptly returned to Israel last week after being named as his Israeli contacts in the United States.

Despite its qualifications and carefully phrased sidestepping of explicit admission of official Israeli involvement in the Pollard case, Peres' statement stood in sharp contrast to the defensive posture adopted yesterday by senior Israeli officials in reaction to State Department complaints that Israel has refused to cooperate fully in the investigation of the case.

Last night, one senior Israeli official suggested that the State Department reaction had gotten "out of hand," saying that Israel had provided U.S. officials with complete information on the case and that "the people on the receiving end know well that we are cooperating."

In a more conciliatory tone, Peres said today, "The government of Israel is determined to spare no effort in investigating this case thoroughly and completely and in uncovering all of the facts to the last detail, no matter where the trail may lead."

WashPost  
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## Peres Statement Is 'Excellent', Shultz Says

By Douglas B. Feaver  
 Washington Post Staff Writer

Secretary of State George P. Shultz yesterday welcomed Israel's careful apology for "spying on the United States... to the extent it did take place," and U.S. supporters of Israel expressed relief that the government in Jerusalem had moved to improve a deteriorating situation.

Shultz said, "I think this is an excellent statement, and we are satisfied by it, and we welcome it. We have full confidence in Israel's determination and ability to pursue this case down to the last detail and to bring those responsible to account."

Shultz spoke to reporters traveling with him to Colombia for a meeting of the Organization of American States. Some of his comments were made available by the State Department here.

A major issue in addition to Jonathan Jay Pollard's alleged espionage activities against the United States on behalf of Israel was the sudden recall to Israel last week of two diplomats reportedly involved in the affair.

According to Reuter news service, Shultz told reporters, "We have been assured that [the Is-

See POLICY, A14, Col. 1

However, he said, when it comes to Israel, "they've offered us a very handsome apology. We can straighten this out in no time." He also said, "This is a time for the people who are friends of Israel to say nothing is going to change that relationship of ours, but that relationship involves an agreement to do what they've just done, to get those documents back and to give us access to those two people."

Moynihan represents a large Jewish community and has been a staunch friend of Israel on Capitol Hill.

Richard Helms, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency, put the issue in the context of the intelligence community's view when he said on the same program, "The issue is that since this is an illegal activity to begin with—and espionage has always been illegal since the beginning of time—countries do it, they try not to get caught, if they do get caught then that's bad. But if they don't get caught, it's a fine thing, and the people that run these agents enjoy it."

He also said that "friendly countries spy on friendly countries," a point Israeli apologists attempted to make last week as the furor rose.

ing into the details, we like to look at people in the eye in order to assess the information that they give us."

President Reagan was asked by reporters as he alighted from his helicopter in Santa Monica, Calif., if he was satisfied with the apology. He did not reply.

Hyman Bookbinder, Washington representative of the American Jewish Committee, was among Israel's friends here who was relieved. "I was very pleased that they went public with a statement of apology... I hope that this is the beginning of the ending of the situation."

Bookbinder said, "We had reason to be concerned about the reaction of Americans to this. [But now] a friend has acknowledged a mistake and says it will not happen again. In this better frame of mind, I hope Americans will remember this relationship has been useful to both countries."

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) said on ABC News' "This Week With David Brinkley," "I think we should be alarmed" about the spate of reported espionage cases. "I think we should start pulling out fingerprints to make clear it's not funny, not worth it and it won't be tolerated."

raeli] will provide us with access to the individuals who are knowledgeable about this case and that Israel will give us a full report on the extent of whatever activities their investigation reveals to have taken place."

A State Department spokesman here confirmed the thrust of that statement.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres' apology, in a statement to the Israeli cabinet, did not mention making anyone available to U.S. investigators. However, Assistant Attorney General Stephen S. Trott said on NBC News' "Meet the Press" yesterday, "We will take [the Israeli] at their word, but the proof will be in the pudding. We intend to consider this an invitation to participate in the investigation." He also said, "Without get-

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# Spy Scandal: Loose Ends

## The Answers Suggest Still Other Questions

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Dec. 1 — Israel's explanations thus far of how one of its senior officials became involved with the spy suspect Jonathan Jay Pollard leave many important questions unanswered.

**News Analysis** Most of these questions revolve around the degree of ministerial responsibility for Israel's purported espionage operation in Washington.

To put it simply: Was this reported spying affair an act of the Israeli Government, or was it the work of a "loose cannon" in Israel's intelligence apparatus?

The answer to this question relates to the even larger issue of American-Israeli relations: Was the Israeli Government, as a Government, involved in a potentially hostile act against the United States, its closest ally?

Or, was a senior Israeli official acting on his own initiative running an espionage mission in the United States unbeknownst to the Israeli Cabinet?

In addition, the espionage affair raises the issue of the precise character of the American-Israeli relationship. Is it a relationship purely between two sovereign nations or is it a relationship between members of the same family?

The issue became starkly apparent when Israel suddenly withdrew two of its United States-based diplomats who were reportedly involved in the affair and resisted for almost a week American requests that they be made available for questioning by F.B.I. investigators. In other words, does Israel owe the United States some kind of special cooperation because of the intimate relationship between the two nations?

Thus far, Israel has made only two public statements on the affair, neither of which really answered key questions. On Nov. 24 the Foreign Ministry issued a declaration indicating that the Pollard scandal took Israel's political leadership completely by surprise. And today, Prime Minister Shimon Peres implicitly admitted that a unit of the Israeli Government was involved in espionage in the United States, but said the investigation was continuing to find out exactly who was responsible.

Through nonpublic channels, the Israeli Government has relayed to the United States the preliminary results of an internal inquiry conducted by Mr. Peres, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Large portions of the results it have been disclosed to news organizations.

The Israeli explanations, given both in public and in private, contain many loose ends that lead toward the offices of both the Labor and Likud officials of Israel's coalition Cabinet.

### The Initial Approach

These loose ends, which raise questions about the Pollard affair and its implications, appear at every stage:

**Stage One:** According to the Israeli Government, Mr. Pollard first came in contact with a senior Israeli official in the spring of 1984, when he approached an unnamed Israeli in Washington and said he wanted to cooperate on counterterrorism.

This unnamed Israeli put him in contact with a senior counterterrorism official in Israel, who has been identified as Rafi Eitan, adviser on terrorism to Mr. Shamir, who was then Prime Minister. Mr. Eitan was also a top official of the Liaison Bureau for Scientific Affairs — the office for the collection of scientific data that is known by the Hebrew acronym Lekem — in the Defense Ministry, which was then headed by Moshe Arens.

Who was this unnamed Israeli who passed Mr. Pollard along? Was he a diplomat? Was he a member of the Mossad, the Israeli equivalent of the Central Intelligence Agency? Was he an Israeli journalist friendly to Mr. Eitan? The answer could be very important in determining the scope of the affair.

### A Check of Credentials

**Stage Two:** The senior Israeli counterterrorism official who has been identified as Mr. Eitan checked out Mr. Pollard's credentials and decided to en-

courage him in his offer to get for Israel secret American intelligence on Arab armies and Soviet weapons in Arab hands, according to the Israeli explanations.

Could a senior counterterrorism official in the Israeli Government have enlisted Mr. Pollard without getting formal permission from his political superiors — in this case Mr. Shamir and Mr. Arens?

Here, officials familiar with the workings of the Israeli Government sharply disagree. A former chief of military intelligence, Yehoshua Seguy, told the Maariv newspaper last week that he had never heard of an Israeli intelligence officer "running" an agent on his own without getting clearance.

Another former Government official who knows Mr. Eitan described him as a seasoned Mossad veteran who never would have engaged in an operation like the Pollard affair — which broke the Israeli intelligence rules against spying in America and against using foreign Jews — without covering himself with written prior approvals.

### 'An American Oddball'

Other analysts disagree. Shabtai Tsvet, the biographer of Israel's first Prime Minister, David Ben-Gurion, and a man with an intimate knowledge of the workings of the Israeli Government, said that it was possible that a senior counterterrorism official could have acted on his own initiative. He said such an official might have acted without asking his political superiors, since he might have been afraid they would have either rejected the idea or not wanted to know about it.

"It is inconceivable that someone like Rabin or Peres would ever give such an order to employ Pollard," Mr. Tsvet said. "This was a lower-echelon official, seeing an opportunity to take advantage of an American oddball, going off on his own."

Mr. Eitan was a former chief of operations in the Mossad. His job in the secretive office of adviser to the Prime Minister on terrorism gave him a good deal of power and latitude, and this was made even larger by the fact that he was working simultaneously at Lekem in the Defense Ministry.

Mr. Eitan is also a member of the central committee of the Herut Party, the core of the Likud bloc, and his main political patron is Ariel Sharon — all of which adds to the political sensitivities involved in dealing with this matter.

### Sending Secret Documents

**Stage Three:** According to Israeli explanations, Mr. Pollard is reported to have started sending secret American documents through the Israeli science attachés in Washington and New York back to his contact in Israel. The two science attachés were both Lekem employees.

Could all of this passing of information been done if the Mossad representative in the United States — who must have been aware of the understanding that Israel and the United States would not spy on one another — did not know about it, let alone the Ministry of Defense?

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terms that it did not raise suspicions. Also, did Mr. Shamir tell Mr. Peres anything about the affair during their brief transition?

Stage Five: According to the Israeli examination, Mr. Pollard began working for Israel out of his pro-Zionist sentiments, but soon started asking for money for personal reasons. The senior counterterrorism official reportedly paid him between \$25,000 and \$30,000 in several small installments.

Where did he get the money? Here again, opinions are divided. Some analysts say it is inconceivable that a senior official on his own could have authorized such funds, without getting clearance from his political superiors.

Other officials, however, contend that the senior counterterrorism operative "running" Mr. Pollard had substantial discretionary funds in both the office of the adviser on terrorism and at Lekem. This money could be used to pay Mr. Pollard without raising questions, particularly since Mr. Pollard was paid in installments.

#### Was the Source Sought?

Stage Six: The senior counterterrorism official was funneling the intelligence he picked up from Mr. Pollard to the appropriate authorities in the Defense Ministry and intelligence apparatus.

Did no one ask who was the source of this information, which Israeli officials have described as "very valuable"? Was not Mr. Shamir, who spent more than a decade in the Mossad, curious about how a senior counterterrorism official was obtaining such information? Didn't Mr. Peres, Mr. Rabin and the chiefs of the Mossad and military intelligence inquire about the source of this valuable data on Soviet weapons?

Up to now, the explanation of officials has been that because the senior counterterrorism official had a long background in Mossad operations, and was also a boss at Lekem, he was a frequent contributor to Israeli intelligence. Moreover, the Israeli sources said senior officials here are used to receiving intelligence in which the original source is unknown. Some even prefer it that way for purposes of deniability.

Stage Seven: Mr. Pollard began to relay American intelligence reports about sensitive military matters in Israel, according to Israeli sources. This supposedly led Mr. Pollard's Israeli contact to suspect a leak in the Israeli military establishment and to try to track it down on his own, without telling anyone else in the Government.

This appears to many analysts here to be both unbelievable and self-serving. How did this official expect to track down the leak by himself in such a vast system as the Israeli military and intelligence establishment?

## PERES APOLOGIZES FOR ANY ESPIONAGE CONDUCTED ON U.S.

### PLEDGES TO PURSUE FACTS

Statement Does Not Mention F.B.I. Access to Aides, but Israel Is Said to Agree

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Dec. 1 — Prime Minister Shimon Peres apologized today for Israeli espionage in the United States, "to the extent that it did take place," and said the Israeli Government unit purportedly involved in the espionage would be dismantled "if the allegations are confirmed."

For the first time, the Prime Minister appeared to concede publicly that someone in the Israeli Government was involved in "spying on the United States." He promised to uncover all the facts "no matter where the trail may lead."

The Israeli statement did not address the question of United States access to the two Israeli diplomats linked to the espionage scandal who were suddenly withdrawn from Washington last week. But senior Government officials said Israel had agreed to allow the F.B.I. to send investigators to Israel to speak with the two diplomats. They were withdrawn from the United States the day after a United States Navy analyst was arrested on charges of spying for Israel.

Stage Four: In September 1984 Shimon Peres took over as Prime Minister and relieved Mr. Eitan of his post as adviser on terrorism. Mr. Eitan, or whoever the senior counterterrorism official was, apparently continued his operations with Mr. Pollard from his other office at Lekem.

In the transition, would not the senior counterterrorism official have briefed the new Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, on what was happening?

#### The Nature of the Transition

Officials here say the answer to that question depends on whether he ever told his previous boss, Mr. Shamir. If the counterterrorism official had not told Mr. Shamir what he was doing, it is even more unlikely that he would have told Mr. Peres, who was about to dismiss him from the office of the adviser to the Prime Minister on terrorism.

Or, maybe the official described the operation in such general and benign

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# Daylong Debate

The Prime Minister's remarks were a result of a daylong debate among top Government officials and the chiefs of the intelligence agencies over how to respond publicly to the espionage scandal. The statement was read to reporters by the Cabinet Secretary, Yossi Beilin, who refused to answer any questions about the statement.

The declaration broke a seven-day official silence by the Israeli Government over the affair. According to Government sources, the statement was designed to address State Department complaints that Israel was not cooperating with American efforts to investigate Jonathan Jay Pollard, the Navy intelligence analyst accused of spying for Israel.

## Tension in Cabinet

The language of the statement appeared to reflect the bureaucratic tug-of-war taking place at the highest levels of the Israeli Government over how far Israel should go in disclosing involvement in the spy scandal.

Tension in the Israeli Cabinet over this question was indicated by an Israeli radio report that during today's session Mr. Peres had hard words for Moshe Arens, a Minister Without Portfolio, for publicly expressing his "shock" over the espionage affair, which is said to have begun in the spring of 1984, when Mr. Arens was Defense Minister.

"You are the last person who can speak about this in such harsh tones," Mr. Peres is said to have told Mr. Arens. "The things happened while you were Defense Minister."

According to the Israeli radio, Mr. Peres's statement followed a weekend of private discussions between the United States and Israel, carried out through the American Ambassador, Thomas R. Pickering.

## Format for Interviews

During these discussions Israel and Washington worked out a mutually acceptable format for the F.B.I. to speak with the two Israeli diplomats who are said to have been connected to the Pollard affair, Ilan Ravid and Yosef Yagor. Mr. Ravid has been deputy science attaché at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, and Mr. Yagor science attaché at the Israeli Consulate in New York.

## Text of Statement

The Prime Minister's statement said in full:

"The Government of Israel is determined to spare no effort in investigating this case thoroughly and completely and in uncovering all the facts to the last detail no matter where the trail may lead. The full inquiry is still incomplete and therefore the Government of Israel is not yet in possession of all the facts; but the inquiry is progressing vigorously.

"The Government of Israel assures the Government of the United States that in the wake of the inquiry, if the allegations are confirmed, those responsible will be brought to account, the unit involved in this activity will be completely and permanently dismantled, and necessary organizational steps will be taken to ensure that such activities are not repeated.

"Our relations with the United States are based on solid foundations of deep friendship, close affinity and mutual trust. Spying on the United States stands in total contradiction to our policy. Such activity to the extent that it did take place was wrong and the Government of Israel apologizes. For the time being, we have nothing further to say on this."

A number of reporters shouted questions at Mr. Beilin after he finished reading the statement, reflecting the degree to which the declaration left many of the key questions unanswered.

The issues of exactly who carried out the operation and whether it had ever been authorized by members of the political leadership remained unresolved.

Although the statement said the inquiry is still incomplete, a senior Israeli official directly involved with the investigation said it is "90 percent" finished.

The Israeli radio said the Cabinet

was briefed on the preliminary results Thursday, shortly after these findings were conveyed to the United States.

## Appeal to Editors

Government sources indicated that what appears to be unfinished is a decision on what to do about the investigation's findings — whom to punish and how to explain it to the Israeli public. Mr. Peres met with Israeli newspaper editors this evening to brief them and ask that they show restraint in reporting on the affair.

The unit to which the Prime Minister referred in his statement as purportedly having been behind the spying affair appears to be a little-known arm of the Defense Ministry, the Liaison Bureau for Scientific Affairs, known in Hebrew by its acronym, "Lekem."

Lekem was responsible for collecting scientific data through representatives in Israeli embassies around the world.

In recent years, however, it appears to have developed into another branch of Israeli intelligence, focusing on scientific data. As it grew in this direction, Lekem began to encroach on areas under the purview of other Israeli intelligence-gathering agencies, particularly Military Intelligence and the Mossad, Israel's equivalent of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The senior counterterrorism official named by the Israeli press as being responsible for "running" the espionage operation, Rafi Eitan, was the adviser on terrorism to Prime Ministers Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir, and also was a top official of Lekem.

The two Israeli science attachés recalled from the United States worked for Lekem, Israeli Government sources said.

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# SHULTZ WELCOMES APOLOGY BY ISRAEL

## Response in Espionage Case Appears Part of an Effort to Cut Damage to Ties

By PHILIP SHENON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said today that the United States welcomed Israel's apology for the purported espionage activities of Jonathan Jay Pollard, a Navy counterintelligence analyst accused of spying for Israel.

"I think this is an excellent statement and we are satisfied by it," he told reporters as he flew to Columbia for a meeting of the Organization of American States.

His quick response to the apology appeared to be part of an American effort to prevent the Pollard incident from causing permanent damage to relations between the United States and Israel. It reflected the views of other senior officials who have said in the last few days that the Administration was determined that whatever the outcome of the Pollard case, it should not disrupt the overall relationship.

"We have full confidence in Israel's determination and ability to pursue this case down to the last detail and to bring those responsible to account," Mr. Shultz said.

### Previous Statement

His conciliatory comments today followed a strongly worded statement, issued Friday, in which the State Department said it was "dismayed" by Israel's lack of cooperation in the Pollard investigation.

It remained unclear today whether the Federal Bureau of Investigation would be permitted to interview two Israeli diplomats who have been identified as Mr. Pollard's contacts in the United States.

In the statement, the Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, said he was sorry for whatever Israeli spying on the United States that took place, and said that if the espionage allegations were confirmed, the unit involved would be dismantled.

President Reagan, when he arrived in Santa Monica, Calif., to tape a television show, was asked by reporters whether he was satisfied with the apology. He gestured noncommittally and did not reply.

While Israeli Government officials said today that the F.B.I. would be permitted to talk with the diplomats, a senior Justice Department official indicated that he knew of no final agreement that would permit such interviews. A State Department official said the interviews "are something for the F.B.I. to figure out."

### Access to Diplomats

Law-enforcement officials have complained bitterly over Israel's refusal to allow questioning of the diplomats, Hani Ravid and Yosef Yagur. Mr. Ravid has been deputy science attaché at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, and Mr. Yagur science attaché in the Israeli Consulate in New York.

They were withdrawn to Israel soon after the arrest of Mr. Pollard earlier this month on charges of supplying classified documents to Israel. Mr. Pollard's wife, Anne L. Henderson-Pollard, was arrested and accused of illegally obtaining classified documents.

Mr. Pollard, 31 years old, worked as a counterterrorism specialist for the Navy and had access to top-secret documents about the capabilities of foreign naval fleets.

Federal law enforcement officials also welcomed the Israeli apology today, but said they still wanted to talk with the two Israeli diplomats. "We like to look at people in the eye in order to assess the information that they give us," said Assistant Attorney General Stephen S. Trott.

### Take Them at Their Word

In an interview on the NBC News program "Meet the Press," Mr. Trott was asked whether the F.B.I. should interview the diplomats in the United States. "Where they take place is irrelevant," he said of the proposed interviews. "The important thing is that we get the information that we need in order to complete this investigation, and I can guarantee you that we will get that information."

Mr. Trott said the Justice Department was "very pleased" with the Israeli statement, adding: "We will take them at their word, but the proof is in the pudding. We intend to consider this an invitation to participate in the investigation."

In a separate interview, the F.B.I. Director, William H. Webster, said the United States would not be deterred from prosecuting spies who sell Government secrets to allies.

"It doesn't make any difference who he sells it to," Mr. Webster said, referring to Mr. Pollard. "He has betrayed his country, if those allegations are proved in court."

### Limited Resources

But Mr. Webster acknowledged in another television appearance, on the ABC News program "This Week," that the F.B.I. must limit its surveillance of possible espionage activities by allies. "Those countries that we know are hostile to us and present national security get our full attention with the resources, the limited resources, that we have," he said. "We do not have the resource to keep track of our friends in the same way."

Over the last two weeks, four Americans, including the Pollards, have been arrested on espionage charges. The others are Larry Wu-Tai Chin, a retired analyst for the Central Intelligence Agency, and Ronald W. Pelton, a former National Security Agency analyst charged with selling secrets to the Soviet Union.

Federal officials have said Vitaly Yurchenko, a Soviet defector who fled to the West last summer but returned to Moscow in November, implicated Mr. Pelton and a former C.I.A. agent, Edward L. Howard, who fled the United States earlier this year after he was placed under F.B.I. surveillance.

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מס' פבר...

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פרשת הרגול - תקשורת

הודעת הממשלה והצהרתו של מזכיר המדינה מאתמול התקבלו כאן כנסיון אמיתי וכן לסיים את המשבר המעיב על יחסי שתי המדינות. ברוח זאת היו הדווחים ברשתות וברדיו.

הבוקר אנו שומעים טון חדש בתקשורת המתרכז מסביב לשתי שאלות: האם הסכימה ישראל לחקירתם של הדיפלומטים שהיו מעורבים בפרשה והאם הבטחנו לארה"ב החזרתם של המטמכים. בהודעת מזכיר המדינה הוא מתייחס לשאלה באמרו שממ"ס ישראל הסכימה לנ"ל. הדווחים מירושלים מאשרים מפי מקורות שאכן נתנה הסכמה כזאת.

אם אכן נתנה הסכמה כזאת נראה לנו שכדאי לאשר אותה גם לתקשורת למען לא תווצר כאן מחדש ההרגשה ששתוף הפעולה שלנו *qualified* כמו שכבר טוענים כמה.

המשבר להערכתנו רחוק מסיומו גם בתקשורת ולכן כדאי להוריד למינימום את סימני השאלה מסביב לשאלה האם אכן אנו משתפים פעולה, מה גם שהסתייגותנו או חוסר יכולתנו לאשר דברים מפורשים של מזכיר המדינה תפתח מחדש גל של נחושים והשערות.

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# מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ

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תאריך: י"ט בכסלו תשמ"ה  
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אל: לשכת רוה"מ ✓

## הנדון: ביקור משלחת תובעים כלליים

אחת לשנתיים מזמין המשרד לביקור בארץ משלחת של האגודה הארצית של התובעים הכלליים בארה"ב.

משלחת השנה מונה 8 תובעים כלליים ומלווה והם ישהו בארץ מ-5-13 ינואר 86.

למותר לציין את חשיבותם של התובעים הכלליים, אשר תפקידם זה מהווה קרש קפיצה למשרות פוליטיות רמות יותר - מושל, מורשה או סנטור. בעבר ביקרו ארבע משלחות כאלה וחלק מחבריהן כבר נושא בתפקידים כאלה.

במשלחת הפעם משתתפים הר"מ:-

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. JEFFREY AMESTOY     | - רפובליקאי וורמונט, יליד 1946 התמחה כתובע בעבירות צווארון לבן בתפקיד מ-1984.                                   |
| 2. PAUL BARDACKE       | - דמוקרט ניו מקסיקו, יליד 1944 שמש כעו"ד עצמאי עד לבחירתו ב-1982.   |
| 3. CHARLIE BROWN       | - דמוקרט מע' וירג'יניה, יליד 1950 לאחר ששמש כסגן תובע כללי נבחר לתפקיד ב-1984.                                  |
| 4. W.J. MICHAEL CODY   | - דמוקרט טנסי, יליד 1936 מונה לתפקידו ב-1984.   |
| 5. NEIL HARTIGAN       | - דמוקרט אילינוי, יליד 1938 עסק בבנקאות ולימד חוק נבחר ב-1982.  |
| 6. STEPHEN MERRILL     | - רפובליקאי, ניו המפשייר, כקצין בח"א האמריקאי עסק בחוק כעצמאי ומונה לתפקידו ב-1984.                             |
| 7. EDWIN LLOYD PITTMAN | - דמוקרט מסיסיפי, נולד 1935, שרת כסנטור מדינתי 1972-1984 וכמזכיר האוצר המדינתי 1983-1980. נבחר לתפקיד ב-1983.   |
| 8. NICHOLAS SPAETH     | - דמוקרט ד' דקוטה, נולד 1950 שרת כמזכיר משפטי בבית הדין העליון לערעורים וכן עסק בחוק כעצמאי נבחר לתפקיד ב-1984. |

במסגרת ביקורים מבקשים לפגוש את רוה"מ, כפי שהיה גם מקובל לגבי כל המשלחות הקודמות, ואנו ממליצים לאשר בקשתם.

אם וכאשר תאושר הפגישה ניתן לתאם הפרטים עם הגברת עביה שחר ממא"ר שהיא עורכת התכנית.

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העתק: מאו"ר - גבן עביה שחר

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נעקבות השיחה עם רוהמי הבוקר ב-10:00, התקשרתי עם סנסור

בשביץ שטוחח אתמול עם רוהמי בנוון.

הביע שביעות רצון מההתפתחויות, התקשרו עמי רבים וביניהם מקס

פישר, לן גארמנט, כדי לברך על ההתפתחות. הודות לפרסום

ההודעות לפני שידורי הטלביזיה של יום ראשון - דגו בנושא

באווירה הרבה יותר טובה. פרטים מלאים על אשר היה בתקשורת

מיוסי גל.

מ. לונג==

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ESSAY | William Safire

# Biting the Hand

WASHINGTON

The excuses and extenuations advanced for the Israeli spying operation in the U.S. include:

(1) The accused American volunteered, and was not recruited; (2) the information stolen had to do with Arab and Soviet capabilities endangering Israel, and should have been shared anyway; (3) no secret documents affecting U.S. security were sought; (4) evidence was developed showing U.S. spying on Israel, proving "everybody did it"; (5) the accused spy, claiming "the F.B.I. is after me," was turned away from the Israeli Embassy in Washington before his capture, and (5) everyone in high authority in Israel was kept in the dark, and all the fault belongs to an overly enthusiastic anti-terrorist operative.

Though it strains credulity, let us accept without challenge those and any other alibis for the moment. The danger to Israel today is that its Government officials seem to find solace in putting forward this defense, and act as if they hope that the "regrettable mistake" will become enmeshed in the other spy-case stories of Russian defectors and Chinese moles and will soon blow over.

The stark fact is that if the espionage charges hold up in court, American aid dollars will have been channeled by Israel into the pockets of American traitors. That will blow up, not over.

Contributing to the sinking feeling in the hearts of many of Israel's staunchest friends in America is this as-yet unspoken anxiety: Thanks to some inexcusably unsupervised Israeli zealot with no conception of the obloquy to which he was exposing his country and Jews everywhere, anti-Semites here have been handed the club of "rust loyalty."

The accused spy is reportedly a Jew and an ardent Zionist. How many other strongly pro-Israel Americans will now be asked, with a smirk, where their true loyalties lie? How many straight-dealing Israeli diplomats will be suspect now that two are so widely accused of running spies?

That is what embitters the anger of those normally proud to give a democratic ally the benefit of the doubt; we know our admiration and sympathy for Israel diminishes our U.S. loyalty not a whit, and are outraged at the spectacle of betrayal.

Allies should not spy on each other, beyond the "national technical means" we use to listen routinely to every nation's communications, and never to the extent of suborning treason. When I call the Israeli Embassy, I know the cell is tapped and tapped, as our embassy calls are in Israel; that is accepted procedure, but biting each other's embassy personnel is not. We expect the Russians and Communists

Chinese to be spying on us, but expect better of friends with whom we share many secrets. In a cynical world, there is still a degree of trust.

Okay, let's say some Israeli operative with a big budget ran amuck: Is that any reason to let the affair affect our relations? Unfortunately, the answer is yes, because Israeli leaders have been trying to minimize and cover up the blunder. This appears to lend Government sanction to an act

but stripped of diplomatic immunity on the specific matter of buying secrets. That would publicly dissociate the Government of Israel from the unfriendly act of espionage and would make clear that Israeli diplomats cannot expect official protection if caught encouraging Americans to betray their country. It may also help us discover spies not yet identified.

Second, appoint an independent commission of inquiry. That is what salvaged Israel's honor and reasserted its moral standing not long ago. Break precedent by inviting an American jurist of the stature of Potter Stewart or Irving Kaufman to serve as official observer in the commission; it would help credibility and not hurt national pride.

I'm told that during a late-night meeting with the American Ambassador, Prime Minister Peres showed some of the stolen intelligence that revealed the U.S. to have the most intimate knowledge of Israeli decision-making. The implied message: if you pull this thread, more than one nation's dirty linen may unravel.

Let us pull with the truth is out. In democracies, the governments run the intelligence agencies, not the other way around. If anybody in either country is paying traitors in the other, the people of both have a right to know all about it. Certainly the investigation will be embarrassing; perhaps more than intelligence heads will have to roll; but we must root out the rot before it corrupts the alliance. □

## Allies should not spy on each other

that the Government claims to be unsanctioned.

Here is what Israel's free press, on whom so much depends now, should demand be done immediately:

First, deliver the suspected spy runner to the American Embassy in Tel Aviv for interrogation by U.S. Justice officials with counsel present.



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SUN. DEC. 1, 1985

(ALL ARTICLES ON ESPIONAGE WERE CABLED IN FULL SUNDAY)

Wash. Post, Hollman: In his Saturday radio address, Reagan said that a rash of espionage arrests in recent weeks resulted from more aggressive efforts by the U.S. to catch spies, and warned that the amount of spying on the U.S. is on the rise. Commenting publicly for the first time on a series of arrests of accused spies for the Soviet Union, Israel and China in recent weeks, Reagan said, "We will not hesitate to root out and prosecute the spies of any nation. We'll let the chips fall where they may." The cases have had intensifying diplomatic ramifications, and the U.S. has pressed its ally, Israel, to permit questioning of two Israeli officials said to be Pollard's contacts who left the U.S. after Pollard was arrested.

Wash. Post, Claiborne: A series of charges and countercharges in the Israeli media surrounding the affair of accused spy Jonathan Jay Pollard carries undertones of fierce political infighting that once again could threaten to unravel Israel's fragile coalition government. Israel's free-wheeling and intensely competitive Hebrew-language daily newspapers, mirrored by a number of foreign correspondents based here, have joined in a chorus of widely varying theories about who was responsible for the alleged spying activities of Pollard and how high up the ministerial ladders knowledge of the spionaged operation went.

Washington Post Foreign Service: A senior Israeli official said tonight that the U.S. State Department's statements alleging a lack of Israeli cooperation had caused "confusion and amazement" in the Israeli government. A State Department spokesman said Friday that Israeli officials "have not yet provided the full and prompt cooperation we requested."

Wash. Post, Podesta: When the hijackers of Egyptair Flight 648 systematically

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began shooting American and Israeli passengers at 10-minute intervals last Sunday night, they triggered a reaction that led to the loss of nearly 60 lives, one of the bloodiest hostage rescue attempts on record. The hijacking and its aftermath mark another twist in the rising spiral of terror and counterterror in the Middle East, this time adding a particularly chilling prospect: blind terrorism with no demands, terrorism as an end in itself.

# U.S. OFFICERS LANDED WITH COMMANDOS/MALTESE ANGERED BY AMERICANS' ARRIVAL

Wash. Post, Jenkins: At least two senior U.S. military officers traveled with and gave support to an Egyptian commando unit that stormed a hijacked Egypt-air passenger jet in an attack last Sunday that left at least 57 persons dead and about 30 wounded, according to an authoritative source close to the military operation. The U.S. officers, who reportedly belong to the U.S. military mission in Cairo and who included a general, arrived with the Egyptian commandos and were present at the commandos' operational headquarters at Malta's Luqa International Airport during the assault on the Egyptian Boeing 737, according to this official and to reports from diplomatic sources.

# LIBYA CONTENDS U.S. AND EGYPT PREPARE ATTACK

Phil. Inq., UPI: Libya renewed its verbal attacks on Egypt and the U.S. yesterday, contending that Egyptian forces were massed on its borders and poised for attack, and that U.S. forces were carrying out daily reconnaissance flights and naval spy missions off Libyan shores to help the Egyptians. Libyan radio, monitored in London, said all ambassadors accredited to Tripoli were summoned by Libya's foreign Ministry yesterday and informed of the Egyptian military concentrations. "Egyptian forces massed on the Libyan borders have completed preparations to carry out aggression against Libya in full coordination with the U.S. forces concentrated off the Libyan shores," Libyan radio said.



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NEWS SUMMARY

SAT., NOV. 30, 1985

PRESS RELEASES

(ALL ARTICLES ON ESPIONAGE WERE CABLES IN FRI. SATURDAY)

U.S. VOICES 'DISMAY' AT ISRAEL'S RESPONSE TO POLLARD SPY CASE

Wash. Post, Ottawa: The U.S. expressed "dismay" yesterday that Israel had not given its "full and prompt cooperation" to the American investigation of Jonathan Jay Pollard, the Navy employee who allegedly sold U.S. military secrets to the Israelis. State Department spokesman Charles E. Redman revealed that the U.S. requested Israel's cooperation in the Pollard matter a week ago Thursday, but that Israel waited five days to inform the U.S. that two Israeli officials apparently connected to Pollard had left this country the day after that cooperation was sought. Redman said yesterday that the Israelis "have not yet provided the full and prompt cooperation we requested."

LEGENDARY ISRAELI SPY IS KEY FIGURE/FORMER TERRORISM ADVISER HELPED ABDUCT EICHMANN

Wash. Post Foreign Service: Rafael Eitan, whose name has surfaced repeatedly as a key figure in the case of Jonathan Jay Pollard, the American naval analyst accused of selling secrets to Israel, is a legendary figure in Israeli intelligence circles. Eitan, who is not related to the former Israeli chief of staff of the same name, has spent most of his career in intelligence and served as an adviser on terrorism to former prime minister Menachem Begin. He is a close political ally of Ariel Sharon, the controversial former defense minister who currently is minister of trade. One of the most famous of Israel's intelligence operatives, Eitan is commonly referred to as Pafi Hama'ala, or Pafi the stinker, because of his legendary covert operations, including his role in the abduction of 1960 of Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann in Buenos Aires. He reputedly was a member of the Israeli kidnap team who put the former Nazi to sleep as he was bundled away. Eichmann was brought to Israel, where he was tried and executed.



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Wash. Post, Claiborne: Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres has sent a message to Secretary of State George P. Shultz offering to return any documents stolen from the U.S. if the documents are found to be in Israel's possession, official sources confirmed today. The prime minister's message, the sources said, also assured Shultz that Israel will abide by a 1983 agreement between the two countries not to conduct espionage operations against each other, but stopped short of an apology, saying that an internal investigation is still under way.

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פרשת הרגול

להלן כתבות ומאמרי מערכת מהעיתונות המרכזית היום 1.12.

תחנות

# LEADERS IN ISRAEL APPARENTLY SPLIT IN ESPIONAGE CASE

FULL EXPLANATION URGED

U.S. Still Waiting Jerusalem's  
Word on Why It Recalled  
2 Diplomats Involved

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN  
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Nov. 30 — Israeli officials today appeared divided on how far to go in cooperating with the United States investigation of an American accused of spying for Israel, Government sources said.

Some senior Government officials are pushing for a full public explanation of Israel's actions. Other officials, however, want to continue to try to handle the affair quietly and without an independent, formal investigation that might threaten the existence of the national unity Government.

At the Cabinet meeting Sunday, a debate is expected among the ministers on what course Israel should take.

## U.S. Pressure Over Diplomats

Pressure on the Cabinet to reach a quick decision was increased by a United States State Department demand that two Israeli diplomats reported involved be made available for questioning by American law-enforcement officials who are investigating a United States Navy analyst, Jonathan Jay Pollard. He was arrested Nov. 21 and charged with selling secret American documents to Israel.

Israeli Government sources have said that the two diplomats, Han Ravid, an aide to the science attaché at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, and Yosef Yagur, the science attaché in the Israeli Consulate General in New York, were Mr. Pollard's contacts. The two were recalled by Israel last week and the Government has declined to make them available for questioning for reasons of diplomatic immunity.

A State Department spokesman, Charles Redman, complained Friday that the Israeli Government had not yet provided the "full and prompt cooperation" that the United States had requested a week ago. A spokesman for the State Department said today there would be no comment on the Pollard case.

## Perez Government Seen as Stalled

Political commentators here said that Prime Minister Shimon Perez's national unity Government appears to have become immobilized since the Pollard affair came to light.

"We are trying to find a way to cooperate quietly," a senior Israeli official said. But, he added that if the Americans wanted to make a public affair of the investigation, then it could become impossible for anyone here to help.

According to senior Israeli Government sources and political analysts, the Government can only truly cooperate, to the extent the United States is demanding, if there is a really independent internal Israeli investigation into the matter.

The problem, these sources say, is that Israel's top political leaders fear that an independent investigation will lead to a situation in which everyone will start blaming everyone else and all will be brought down by the affair.

Government sources said that at the moment this would explain the desire of Israel's top three leaders — Prime Minister Perez, Foreign Minister Yitz-

Continued on Page 28, Column 1

New York Times

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# ISRAEL'S LEADERS APPARENTLY SPLIT

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hak Shamir and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin — not to appoint a commission for an independent inquiry.

So far, the three men have conducted all of an internal investigation on their own. The only conclusion they have issued publicly is that none of them had any prior knowledge of the Pollard affair.

"If they start an independent inquiry they won't be able to control how it ends," said Nahum Barnea, editor of the political weekly *Kohav Shalom*. "They are afraid that the conclusion of any investigation would be that someone has to quit and that someone may not want to quit. Or that someone may decide to go public and name names."

"Once that starts," he said, "this country will be in the middle of such an intelligence mess no one will escape it."

The Israeli leadership, Mr. Barnea added, is still working under the dream of the "Lavon affair" of the 1950's. In 1954, 11 Egyptian Jews were arrested in Egypt and accused of placing bombs, on behalf of the Israeli secret service, in movie houses, a post office and the United States Information Service bureau in Cairo and Alexandria, the aim being to spoil Egypt's relations with the West.

The Israeli Minister of Defense at the time, Pinhas Lavon, insisted that he had not known about the operation and he placed all responsibility for it on the Israeli intelligence community.

Various inquiries into the affair rocked Israeli politics for 10 years, brought down more than one government and ruined several careers. Shimon Peres was the Director General of the Ministry of Defense at the time of the Lavon affair; while he was in no way implicated, as a result of the affair his own political career was upset for many years.

## For One Figure, Powerful Friends

"The trauma of the Lavon affair is very central to Peres," said Mr. Barnea. "If Peres has to choose between criticism by the United States and an internal mess like the Lavon affair, he will choose criticism from the United States."

Israeli newspapers have identified the senior counterterrorism official who was said to be "running" Mr. Pollard as Rafi Eitan. Mr. Eitan, who has denied any such involvement, has many powerful friends. He was a senior member of Israel's intelligence community and one of his closest political allies is Ariel Sharon, the Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Mr. Eitan is said to have begun working with Mr. Pollard in the spring of 1984, while he was the Government adviser on terrorism. Mr. Shamir was Prime Minister and Moshe Arens was the Defense Minister.

## The Factor of Awareness

While the operation in which Mr. Pollard is accused of playing a role began under Mr. Shamir's term, it is said to have continued throughout Mr. Peres's time as Prime Minister. In that period, the senior counterterrorism official said to have been "running" Mr. Pollard apparently left the bureau on terrorism and conducted the espionage operation in his capacity in another post, at the Defense Ministry's office for collection of scientific data, or Lekem, the office's Hebrew acronym. At that time, Mr. Rabin was the Minister of Defense.

At the minimum, then, Israeli Government sources say, Mr. Peres, Mr. Shamir, Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arens — not to mention some of Israel's intelligence chiefs — were all in a position to have been aware of the operation in which Mr. Pollard is now accused as a participant, and of the information it was bringing in, which was viewed as very useful.

According to a senior official intimately familiar with the workings of the Israeli Government, the least that Mr. Peres, Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arens must have known was that someone was passing on to Israel intelligence obtained in the United States regarding Arab armies and Soviet weapons systems, even if Mr. Pollard's name or his position in the Navy was never mentioned.

Not only do the domestic political implications of the Pollard affair appear to be immobilizing the Israeli Government, but so does the fact that some senior officials here say they really do not believe the man responsible for "running" Mr. Pollard did anything all that wrong.

Mr. Pollard's reported Israeli contact is being depicted by senior Government officials as someone who went a little too far in trying to obtain information about Arab armies and Soviet weapons that turned out to be very useful to the Israeli military establishment — and no one apparently wants to punish him for that.

NYT

# Reagan Voices Worry on Spies Of Any Nation

## Talk Comes at Time of Tension With Israel

By GERALD M. BOYD  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Nov. 30 — President Reagan said today that the United States would not hesitate to root out and prosecute the spies of any nation, letting the "chips fall where they may."

Mr. Reagan's remarks came at time when the Administration was trying to have Israel abide by a pledge to make two of its diplomats available for questioning about a United States Navy employee charged with selling documents to Israel.

The diplomats left the United States the day after Jonathan Jay Pollard, the Navy employee, was arrested, and Israel has resisted returning them to the United States for questioning. The diplomats have been described by a highly placed Israeli official as Mr. Pollard's contacts.



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The President did not name Israel in his remarks, and White House aides here declined to indicate if the President's remarks were aimed at Israel.

The President's remarks were his first on the recent espionage arrests that have included Mr. Pollard; Ronald William Peitoe, a former employee of the National Security Agency, and Larry Wu-Tai Chin, formerly with the Central Intelligence Agency. He spoke from his mountaintop ranch in his weekly radio broadcast.

White House officials said that the decision to make the speech had come at the urging of Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, who was concerned about the national attention the cases have been receiving.

Mr. Reagan asserted that many nations spy on the United States and that the Government faced an increased espionage threat.

Speaking in general terms, Mr. Reagan said the Administration was seeking "a broad range of reforms and improvements" to protect American se-

Those steps, which have been previously announced, include reducing the number of diplomats from the Soviet bloc allowed in the United States, better monitoring of programs in which

Continued on Page 38, Column 1

## Continued From Page 1

foreigners enter this country on an exchange basis, improving communication and personnel procedures, better analysis, expanding counterintelligence capacities abroad and assuring the security of United States embassies and bases throughout the world, he said.

Mr. Reagan said the number of spy arrests in recent weeks meant both that the Administration was working harder to catch spies and that there were more to be found. Mr. Pollard is charged with selling secret American codes to Israel while he was a Navy counterintelligence analyst. Mr. Peitron has been accused of spying for the Soviet Union and Mr. Chin for China.

"The threat is certainly increasing," the President said. "The number of hostile intelligence officers in the

United States and working against us around the world has grown sharply in recent years."

The President singled out the Soviet bloc as "hard at work" in gathering important secrets.

### 'New Degree of Realism'

"In the past, we've had some difficulty in readily admitting the intensity of this threat," he said. "Today, however, we approach the intelligence threat with a new degree of realism."

"We recognize that the K.G.B. and others seeking to exploit the openness of our society are not 10 feet tall. Neither, however, are they midgets.

"We're up against aggressive people who take their job seriously. There's no reason to sugar-coat reality. The free world is today confronted with some of the most sophisticated, best orchestrated efforts of theft and espionage in modern history."

Among the countries that the President referred to as "hard at work" were the Soviet intelligence services and secret police and surrogate services among the Soviet bloc countries of Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria and Cuba.

"Their activities include classical espionage and what they call active measures," he said. "They are employing all the means we associate with spies, including electronic espionage against sensitive communications and other sophisticated techniques to steal our secrets and technology."

Mr. Reagan said the Government could learn from each espionage case how to help prevent "these spies and saboteurs" from hurting the United States. He said much had been done but "there is more we can and must do."

The range of security plans he cited included a program put into place early this year designed to thwart Soviet and other foreign intelligence operations in the United States.

Among the features were a requirement that Americans with access to secret information report all contacts with intelligence officers from hostile countries and efforts to make Government communications more secure. In addition, the number of Soviet representatives allowed in the United States, some 2,500, were to be reduced, and the physical security used to protect highly secret materials was to be improved.

The program also called for renovation or replacement of more than 250 embassies or consulates around the world to protect them from terrorists or spies.

Early this month, a Pentagon commission recommended a array of security measures, including a significantly expanded program of random polygraph, or lie-detector, tests for military personnel. The commission also called for a program of financial awards for informers who turned in spies.

In June the Defense Department said it would cut by 10 percent the 4.3 million employees then cleared to handle secret materials.

### Democrats Back Efforts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI) — Democrats in Congress support Mr. Reagan's efforts to protect the nation from spies and will commit the resources needed, Representative Steny H. Hoyer of Maryland said Saturday.

In the weekly Democratic radio address, Mr. Hoyer said political differences should be put aside to "stress the same unity, commitment and gratitude" Democrats share with Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Hoyer commended the F.B.I.'s counterintelligence forces, and he credited President Carter with resuming "prosecutions of individuals guilty of espionage." He praised Mr. Reagan as continuing the practice.

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# Seeking Cures for an Epidemic of Espionage

NYT

By JOEL BRINKLEY

WASHINGTON

It was a bitter-sweet week for the American intelligence community. In just nine days, three present or former employees of the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and the Defense Department have been arrested and charged with espionage.

The new cases, when added to seven similar ones, together with others involving the wife of one Defense Department employee, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and an employee of the Northrop Corporation — all told, eleven of them discovered in this unprecedented year of espionage arrests — have caused "immense damage," a senior Administration official said. And other officials say that even more suspected spies may be arrested soon.

At the same time, though, after years of complaints that America's spy catchers were inadequate, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is catching spies. "We're outmanned" by Soviet bloc intelligence officers, said Phillip Parker, assistant director of the bureau's counterintelligence branch, "but we're not outthought."

A White House official said the numerous espionage cases of the last several months offered "a silver lining" because they raised public concern, enabling the Administration to obtain approval for a variety of counterintelligence proposals that earlier had been promoted without success. Among them are further restrictions on Soviet bloc diplomats in the United States and the increased use of polygraph testing.

## Presidential Priority

In his radio address yesterday, President Reagan said: "Some of you may be wondering if the large number of spy arrests in recent weeks means that we are looking harder or that there are more spies to find. Well, I think the answer to both questions is yes." But in fact, few of the new counterintelligence initiatives announced over the last few months is in place. The Defense Department has cut by 10 percent the number of people cleared to handle classified materials; there were 4.5 million last summer. Even Pentagon officials acknowledge that that step is not likely to cause Soviet spies to lose much sleep.

Intelligence experts attribute the spate of new arrests largely to coincidence and to Vitaly S. Yurchenko, the Soviet defector who returned to Russia last month, though not before providing the names of "scores" of Soviet agents and contacts around the world, a Government official said. Mr. Yurchenko is said to have told United

States officials about Ronald W. Pelton, a former National Security Agency employee accused of spying for Russia. He was arrested Monday.

Also last week, law enforcement officials said Larry Wu-Tai Chin, a retired C.I.A. analyst charged with espionage, acknowledged that he had given a wide range of highly sensitive secrets to China for more than 30 years. And associates said Jonathan Jay Pollard, a civilian Pentagon employee charged with spying in Israel's behalf, bragged for a decade that he had been working for Israel. As the Israeli Government tried to prevent diplomatic damage from the case, it recalled from Washington two diplomats who allegedly had connections with Mr. Pollard.

Although the Pollard case raised serious diplomatic concerns, officials said Mr. Pelton apparently caused the most damage. His former employer, the N.S.A., is the largest and most secretive of the nation's intelligence-gathering agencies. Its photo-reconnaissance satellites and long-range eavesdropping devices provide more than 80 percent of America's intelligence information. Officials fear that Mr. Pelton told the K.G.B., the Soviet intelligence agency, what some of them can do. They said the affair appears similar to the William Kampiles case of 1979.

Mr. Kampiles was a low-level C.I.A. employee convicted of espionage for selling the Soviet Union, for \$3,000, a manual for the nation's most sophisticated photo-reconnaissance satellite, the KH-11. Before the KH-11, intelligence officials said, American reconnaissance satellites took photographs and ejected film cartridges that were retrieved by high-flying planes equipped with large nets. By the time the film was retrieved and processed and the prints were distributed, "the Soviets had 24 to 36 hours, time they could use to change things, move things around, make things disappear," said Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, the New York Democrat who was vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee.

The KH-11 — in essence, an orbiting television camera that transmits images to ground stations instantly — gave the United States what is called "real-time" coverage. When it was first used, an intelligence official said, the Soviets were unaware of the new United States capability; planes with nets were still sent up occasionally. From Mr. Kampiles, the Russians learned of the new technology, and "it was a huge piece of information for them," Senator Moynihan said. "They knew they couldn't hide anymore."

Intelligence officials say they believe Mr. Pelton may have given away secrets just as valuable. If he did and the Soviet Union has known what the United States was doing, "they could have fed us reams of false information for years," one official said. "We have a lot of backtracking to do."

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# Year Of the Spy



## A spate of arrests

**Richard W. Miller**, an F.B.I. agent for 20 years, charged in October 1984 with selling counterintelligence secrets to a Soviet émigré woman with whom he was having an affair.

**Karl F. Koecher**, a former Central Intelligence Agency employee, charged in November 1984 with spying for the Czechoslovak intelligence service.

**Thomas P. Cavanaugh**, a Northrop Corporation engineer, charged in December 1984 with attempting to sell classified documents on "stealth" aircraft technology to Soviet agents.

**John A. Walker Jr.**, a retired Navy warrant officer, charged in May 1985 with spying for the Soviet Union for nearly 20 years.

**Michael Walker**, John Walker's son and a Navy yeoman aboard the aircraft carrier Nimitz, charged with providing classified documents to his father.

**Arthur J. Walker**, John Walker's brother and a retired Navy lieutenant commander, also charged with delivering classified documents to his brother.

**Jerry A. Whitworth**, a retired Navy enlisted man, charged in June 1985 with passing classified materials to his friend, John Walker. Federal officials conclude that the Walker spy ring was the largest and most damaging in recent American history.

**Sharon M. Scruggs**, a clerk in the C.I.A.'s Ghana station, charged in July 1985 with passing intelligence information to her Ghanaian lover.

**Edward L. Howard**, a former C.I.A. officer, charged in October 1985 with passing intelligence information to the Soviet Union in 1984. He fled the United States.

**Jonathan Jay Pollard**, a civilian employee of the Naval Investigative Service, charged in November 1985 with spying for Israel. Mr. Pollard's wife, **Anne Henderson-Pollard**, charged with unauthorized possession of national defense information.

**Larry Wu-Tai Chin**, a retired C.I.A. analyst, charged with spying for China for 30 years.

**Ronald W. Pelton**, a former communications specialist for the National Security Agency, charged with spying for the Soviet Union while working for the N.S.A. from 1965 to 1979.

Jonathan Jay Pollard





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A12-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1985

THE WASHINGTON POST

# Pollard Spy Case Stirs Media Flap

## Charges and Countercharges Fly in American and Israeli Press

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, Nov. 30—A series of charges and countercharges in the Israeli media surrounding the affair of accused spy Jonathan Jay Pollard carries undertones of fierce political infighting that once again could threaten to unravel Israel's fragile coalition government.

Israel's freewheeling and intensely competitive Hebrew-language daily newspapers, mirrored by a number of foreign correspondents based here, have joined in a chorus of widely varying theories about who was responsible for the alleged spying activities of Pollard and how high up the ministerial ladders knowledge of the espionage operation went.

Pollard is a civilian U.S. Navy intelligence analyst who is accused of selling classified documents to Israeli contacts in Washington.

Behind the theories, some of which have been confirmed by informed and responsible government sources and some of which have not, appear to lie the ingredients for a political battle that has the potential to cause the collapse of the national unity government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

There have been indications that the political protagonists in the struggle have sought to shade the truth with self-serving and carefully planted leaks that have pointed the finger of guilt in several directions, creating confusion.

Government officials with Labor Party connections have sought to trace the scandal back to the previous, Likud-led administration, while officials identified with the Likud bloc have attempted to implicate top Labor ministers. The coalition already has suffered through one rough period in recent weeks stemming from differences over Peres' approach to the Middle East peace process.

In the midst of the fray, the foreign press and Israeli newspapers have danced a strange ballet with each other, the former gleaming nuggets of disclosure from the latter, and the latter using the former to circumvent strict local censorship regulations.

The result has been a deluge of confusing disclosures.

The only official pronouncement that the Israeli government has made since Pollard was arrested by the FBI on Nov. 21 has been a one-paragraph statement issued two days later by Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pnazer. It said that "Israel's political leadership received with shock and consternation" the report of Pollard's alleged espionage activity and that if true, it would be a "deviation" of a long-standing policy against such intelligence-gathering in the United States.

The statement appeared to be intended to deny, albeit obliquely, any high-level political involvement. However, it did not stem a flow of published reports, some speculative and vaguely attributed, suggesting that Pollard's alleged spying activities had been known at high levels.

Gradually emerging as a central figure in the case is Rafael Eitan, one of Israel's most famous intelligence operatives and a former adviser on terrorism to Peres and former prime minister Menachem Begin.

Eitan, no relation to the former Army chief of staff with the same name, is widely known for his legendary covert operations, including his role in the abduction in 1960 of Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann.

The manner in which Eitan's name surfaced was revealing of both the fierce competition by the Israeli press for new details of the spy scandal and of the role of the Israeli military censor in the lives of journalists.

Last Sunday, the Hebrew daily Davar, which is sympathetic to Peres' Labor Party, carried an article linking Pollard's alleged activities to a former adviser to Begin who, by the newspaper's description, could have been none other than Eitan. However, the name was excised from the article by the chief

## Israelis Surprised At U.S. Complaint

Washington Post Foreign Service

A senior Israeli official said tonight that the U.S. State Department's statements alleging a lack of Israeli cooperation had caused "confusion and amazement" in the Israeli government.

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A State Department spokesman said Friday that Israeli officials "have not yet provided the full and prompt cooperation we requested."

"We are quite amazed at what is going on there. We don't understand what is happening, because we are cooperating with the Americans, and the people in Washington who received the information from us know that quite well," said the official, who requested anonymity.

"Let's not let things get out of hand. We are not involved in a war here," the official added.

...ensor in Tel Aviv and remained out of public view for the next two days.

their Washington correspondents had thought the Post was going to publish Eitan's name and that there had been no deliberate attempt to circumvent the censor.

A similar scenario unfolded in reverse two days later when The Washington Post reported in its early editions in an article written in Washington that the English-language daily, the Jerusalem Post, had reported that two Israeli diplomats who were abruptly recalled because of their alleged association with Pollard had worked directly for Eitan. One of the diplomats worked as a science attache in Washington and the other as a science counselor in the Israeli Consulate in New

Yath said today, "Our stories are mutilated every day by the censor. Without the American press, the Israeli press here could not have told even that bit of the story."

One report, broadcast by ABC News in the United States and widely replayed in the Israeli press, was that the FBI was investigating reports that Peres or one of his aides met with Pollard while the prime minister was on an official visit to Washington five weeks ago.

A Peres aide tonight described the report as "utter nonsense."

Israeli officials also denied pub-

lished reports that Eitan attended a



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The New York Times correspondent in Jerusalem, Thomas Friedman, said that he did not submit his article for review by the Israeli censor and that he was not summoned

to appear before the censor after it was published.

The apparent purpose of the leak, however—to disavow any knowledge of the spying operation on the part of Peres and senior Cabinet ministers and lay the blame squarely at the feet of a free-lancing Eitan—could backfire on Peres and create a crisis in the ruling coalition.

Eitan is a close political ally of and was assistant to Trade Minister Ariel Sharon when Sharon served in the mid-1970s as security affairs adviser to then-prime minister Rabin.

If Eitan is unwilling to shoulder publicly the responsibility for Pollard's alleged spying activities and thereby relieve Peres and other Cabinet ministers of suspicion of having had knowledge of it, Sharon could use the issue to create a Cabinet crisis, some political analysts here said.

Repeated attempts to contact Eitan today were unsuccessful. In his only public comment so far, Eitan said earlier this week that his name had been linked to the Pollard case "by mistake."

Sharon, who has been visiting South America and the United States on a speaking tour, nearly precipitated a collapse of the coalition government earlier this month when he refused to apologize and retract statements he made criticizing Peres' efforts to instigate peace negotiations with Jordan.

## President Says Spying On the Rise

### U.S. Will 'Root Out' And Prosecute Agents 'Of Any Nation'

By David Hoffman  
 Washington Post Staff Writer

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Nov. 30—President Reagan charged today that intelligence services of the Soviet Union and its allies are "hard at work" trying to steal secrets and technology from the United States with "some of the most sophisticated, best orchestrated efforts of theft and espionage in modern history."

In his Saturday radio address, Reagan said that a rash of espionage arrests in recent weeks resulted from more aggressive efforts by the United States to catch spies, and warned that the amount of spying on the United States is on the rise.

Reagan said the administration is responding with "a broad range of reforms and improvements, including reducing the size of the hostile intelligence threat within our borders," and other measures.

Commenting publicly for the first time on a series of arrests of accused spies for the Soviet Union, Israel and China in recent weeks, Reagan said, "We will not hesitate to root out and prosecute the spies of any nation. We'll let the chips fall where they may."

Speaking from his mountaintop ranch near here, Reagan said the "intelligence threat" comes from the Soviet Union and its allies, and did not mention Israel or China, except to say that the spate of recent arrests shows that "many nations spy on the United States."

Last week, civilian Navy counterterrorism analyst Jonathan Jay Pollard was accused of selling U.S. military secrets to Israel, and his wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard, was charged with unauthorized possession of classified documents. In a separate case, Larry Wu-Tai Chin, a retired Central Intelligence Agency employee, was accused of spying for China for more than 30 years. And Ronald William Pelton, a former National Security Agency employee, was accused of spying for the Soviets.

The cases have had intensifying diplomatic ramifications, and the United States has pressed its ally, Israel, to permit questioning of two Israeli officials said to be Pollard's contacts who left the United States after Pollard was arrested.

Pelton, an employee of NSA from 1965 to 1979, is accused of providing the Soviet Union with secret information on U.S. intelligence-gathering activities directed at the Soviet Union. Pelton's lawyer referred to a project called "Ivy Bells" without elaboration during Pelton's bond hearing last week. Whether Pelton actually worked on Ivy Bells or gave the Soviets information about it could not be determined. A senior FBI official refused to com-

See REAGAN, A12, Col. 1

■ Pollard spy case stirs flap in Israeli and American press, A12



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ment today on whether Pelton had information about Ivy Bella.

Knowledgeable intelligence sources described Ivy Bella as a highly sensitive signal intelligence project involving the Navy. Signal intelligence includes the monitoring of communications, radar and telemetry, which is data on the performance of missiles and warheads during tests that is radioed to Earth as a test proceeds.

One of the sources said that Pelton, although he was a relatively low-level NSA employee, "caused serious damage in a few areas" of U.S. intelligence-gathering operations. But, the source said, Pelton did not have access to information that would allow the Soviets to break sensitive NSA codes.

The CIA is treating the information allegedly leaked to China by Chin as a serious loss, according to an intelligence official. However, he said, the CIA has not curtailed any operations in the Far East as a result of his exposure as a spy, and the agency does not believe that Chin's information jeopardized any agent networks there.

The intelligence official said that Chin would have known what kind of intelligence information the United States was picking up from China in some instances and could have helped the Chinese locate leaks in their own government.

Chin worked as linguist for the CIA's Foreign Broadcast Information Service, which monitors and analyzes foreign public press reports and broadcasts and translates classified information. An FBI agent testified this week that Chin had "access to all classified material, top secret and above."

Reagan did not mention specific cases today, and White House officials have refused to answer questions about the cases this week. Aides said espionage had been chosen as the topic of Reagan's weekly address because of the prominence of the spate of arrests in news reports.

"Some of you may be wondering if the large number of spy arrests in recent weeks means that we're looking harder or whether there are more spies to find," Reagan said. "Well, I think the answer to both questions is yes."

Reagan said his administration has given "high priority" to combating espionage and "we've had impressive results." He said the United States caught 13 spies between 1975 and 1980, but during his presidency has apprehended 34.

The president focused on Soviet-bloc espionage, saying: "We recognize that the KGB [secret police] and others seeking to exploit the openness of our society are not 10 feet tall. Neither, however, are they midgets. We're up against aggressive people who take their job seriously."

He added that recent arrests "should alert us to the danger we face. Even skeptics should recognize how necessary it is to maintain our top quality counterintelligence efforts."

While Reagan talked again today about reducing the number of hostile intelligence agents in the United States, he did not elaborate, and a White House spokesman said proposals for doing so were under study. Reagan broached this idea in an earlier radio address on espionage this year but later said he also was concerned about possible retaliation by other nations against the United States.

Among other measures Reagan cited today in describing the U.S. response to spying were "better monitoring of exchange programs, improving government communications and personnel procedures, better analysis, expanding counterintelligence capabilities abroad, and ensuring the security of U.S. embassies and bases throughout the world."

Staff writers Sharon LaFraniere and Susan Schmidt contributed to this report.

## Democrats Back President In Fight Against Espionage

United Press International

Democrats in Congress back President Reagan's efforts to protect the nation from foreign spies and double agents and will commit the resources needed to fight espionage, Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.) said yesterday.

Hoyer, who gave the Democratic response to the president's weekly radio address, said political differences should be put aside over the Thanksgiving weekend to "stress the same unity, commitment and gratitude" Democrats share with Reagan. One area of agreement, he said, is on the need to fight espionage.

"Compromising our national security, our military secrets and our intelligence-gathering capabilities are acts of betrayal against all Americans," said Hoyer, who, like Reagan, avoided mentioning any of the string of recent espionage arrests.



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# Reagan vows to find spies 'of any nation'

## Israelis divided on aiding U.S. in Pollard probe

From Wire Reports

JERUSALEM — As President Reagan vowed yesterday to "root out and prosecute the spies of any nation," Israeli officials appeared divided on how far to go in cooperating with the U.S. investigation of an American accused of spying for Israel.

Some senior government officials are pushing for a full public explanation of Israel's actions. Other officials want to continue to try to handle the affair quietly and without an independent, formal investigation that might threaten the existence of the national unity government.

At the Israeli Cabinet meeting today, a long debate is expected among the ministers on what course Israel should take.

President Reagan, commenting publicly for the first time on the recent string of espionage arrests, said yesterday: "We'll let the chips fall where they may" in investigating and prosecuting spies.

In the past few weeks, four Americans have been arrested on spy charges. They are Ronald W. Peitoni, a former National Security Agency employee accused of spying for the Soviet Union; Jonathan J. Pollard, a civilian Navy intelligence analyst who allegedly sold stolen documents to Israel; his wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard, and Larry Wu-Tai Chin, a retired CIA analyst, accused of spying for China.

The Pollard case has created a diplomatic strain between Washington and Jerusalem, a close ally whose government has denied knowing of the American's spying activities.

The president, speaking yesterday in his weekly radio address, did not mention Israel by name, but said, "As events of recent days have

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The Sun







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# Israelis fear peace effort could suffer

By Jonathan Broder  
Chicago Tribune

JERUSALEM—The scandal involving Jonathan Pollard, a U.S. Navy analyst accused of spying for Israel, has placed relations between Washington and Jerusalem under their worst strain since Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Not only has the affair jolted perceptions of Israel as a trustworthy United States ally; it also has caused deep anxiety among U.S. Jews, who have long viewed Israel as loyal Americans may be in question.

As the ripples of the spy case continue to widen, there is concern here that the affair may embolden

President Reagan says the U.S. will "root out" spies. Page 12

Israel's Arab opponents in the already moribund Middle East peace process as they gleefully register Washington's disillusionment and anger with its closest Middle East ally.

Within Israel's shaken establishment, quiet innuendoes over who was responsible for the affair already have begun. There are now fears that such whispers could presage an ugly political free-for-all that might uncover more shocking secrets, bring down the dazed government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres and set back the peace process for months.

Israeli newspaper reports, clearly the result of high-level leaks, have begun to recount instances of U.S. spying on Israel over the years. Some Israeli officials have accused the FBI of fabricating the espionage charges against Pollard.

"Not since the blackest days of the Lebanese war have American-Israeli relations been so strained," wrote Hersh Goodman, the Jerusa-

Continued on page 12

## Israel

Continued from page 1

lem Post's defense correspondent.

The 31-year-old Pollard, who is Jewish, was arrested Nov. 21 outside the Israeli embassy in Washington and charged Thursday with selling classified U.S. military documents to the Israelis. Testimony in his trial is to begin Tuesday.

Pollard, allegedly recruited by Israel 18 months ago, reportedly provided the Israelis with U.S. assessments of Arab and Israeli military capabilities. Officials here hope the fact that he apparently did not compromise U.S. national security will help soften the impact of the affair.

Instances of allied governments spying on one another are not uncommon, with intelligence services often preferring to cross-check unofficially what they are told officially. What makes the Pollard affair so incendiary is that Israel allegedly used an American Jew as a clandestine agent rather than other methods of gathering information.

Against the backdrop of the close strategic and ideological ties between the two countries, as well as Israel's status as the largest recipient of U.S. foreign aid, the Pollard affair also smacks of Israeli ingratitude in the minds of many Americans and Israelis.

"When you decide that your relations with another country are not only based on interests but on emotions as well, that you're not just allies but friends, and not just friends but family, then you've committed yourself to a higher degree of sensitivity," said Ze'ev Chafetz, a political commentator.

U.S. officials have openly accused Peres of stonewalling in providing Washington with the results of his personal investigation into the Pollard affair. The Americans are also demanding an apology and the return of any classified documents now in Israeli hands.

"It is inconceivable that Israel operates a spy against us, expresses shock when we catch him, quickly announces it will cooperate and then essentially nothing happens," one U.S. official said.

Meanwhile, the fallout already has begun to dust official Jerusalem. Secretary of State George Shultz last week sent an angry letter to all 100 U.S. senators urging them not to support improvement in terms for Israel's repayment of military loans. Economically strapped Israel has been counting on a reduction of interest rates for savings amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Senior officials now assume that strategic cooperation between the two countries also will be affected.

"This situation has the potential for causing a fair amount of damage to our relationship unless quite quickly the American public, the Congress and the administration feel that the Israeli government is dealing openly and completely with our authorities on the matter," former U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, said in a telephone interview broadcast on Israeli radio.

According to foreign ministry officials, Israeli consulates in the U.S. are now receiving telephone calls from worried American Jews complaining that the affair has placed the loyalty of the entire community under suspicion.

"All the ministers in the government who are responsible for Israel's employing a spy in the United States should be thrown in jail," fumed New York Mayor Ed

Phil. Ing.

Ex't.







### For One Figure, Powerful Friends

"The trouble of the Lavon affair is very central to Peres," said Mr. Barnea. "If Peres has to choose between criticism by the United States and an internal one like the Lavon affair, he will choose criticism from the United States."

Israeli newspapers have identified the senior counterterrorism official who was said to be "running" Mr. Pollard as Rafi Eitan. Mr. Eitan, who has denied any such involvement, has many powerful friends. He was a senior member of Israel's intelligence community and one of his closest political allies is Ariel Sharon, the Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Mr. Eitan is said to have begun working with Mr. Pollard in the spring of 1984, while he was the Government advisor on terrorism. Mr. Shamir was Prime Minister and Moshe Arens was the Defense Minister.

### The Factor of Awareness

While the operation in which Mr. Pollard is accused of playing a role began during Mr. Shamir's term, it is said to have continued throughout Mr. Peres's time as Prime Minister. In that period, the senior counterterrorism official said to have been "running" Mr. Pollard apparently left the bureau on terrorism and conducted the espionage operation in his capacity in another post, at the Defense Ministry's office for collection of scientific data, or Lekem, the office's Hebrew acronym. At that time Mr. Rabin was the Minister of Defense.

At the minimum, then, Israeli Government sources say, Mr. Peres, Mr. Shamir, Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arens, not to mention some of Israel's intelligence chiefs, were all in a position to have been aware of the operation in which Mr. Pollard is now accused of being a participant, and of the information it was bringing in, which was viewed as very useful.

According to a senior official intimately familiar with the workings of the Israeli Government, the least that Mr. Peres, Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arens must have known was that someone was passing on to Israel intelligence obtained in the United States regarding Arab armies and Soviet weapons systems, even if Mr. Pollard's name or his position in the Navy was never mentioned.

The domestic political implications of the Pollard affair appear to be immobilizing the Israeli Government. And some senior officials here say they really do not believe the man responsible for "running" Mr. Pollard did anything all that wrong.

Mr. Pollard's reported Israeli contact is being depicted by senior Government officials as someone who went a little too far in trying to obtain information about Arab armies and Soviet weapons that turned out to be very useful to the Israeli military establishment.

## Reagan Voices Worry on Spies Of Any Nation

### Talk Comes at Time of Tension With Israel

By GERALD M. BOYD

Special to The New York Times

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Nov. 30—President Reagan said today that the United States would not hesitate to root out and prosecute the spies of any nation, letting the "chips fall where they may."

Mr. Reagan's remarks came at a time when the Administration is trying to have Israel abide by a pledge to make two of its diplomats available for questioning about a United States Navy employee charged with selling secret documents to Israel.

The diplomats left the United States the day after the arrest of Jonathan Jay Pollard, the Navy employee, and Israel has resisted returning them to the United States for questioning. The diplomats have been described by Israeli Government sources as Mr. Pollard's contacts.

### Israel Not Named

The President did not name Israel, and White House aides here declined to indicate if the President's remarks were aimed at Israel.

The President's remarks were his first on the recent espionage arrests that have included Mr. Pollard; Ronald W. Pelton, a former employee of the National Security Agency, and Larry Wu-Tai Chin, formerly with the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Reagan spoke from his mountaintop ranch in his weekly radio broadcast.

White House officials said the decision to make the speech had come at the urging of Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, who was concerned about the national attention the cases have been receiving.

### Increased Threat Discerned

The President asserted that many nations spied on the United States and that the Government faced an increased espionage threat.

Speaking in general terms, Mr. Reagan said the Administration was seeking "a broad range of reforms and improvements" to protect secrets.

Those steps, previously announced,

include reducing the number of diplomats from the Soviet bloc allowed in the United States, better monitoring of programs in which foreigners enter

Continued on Page 38, Column 1

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this country on an exchange basis, improving communication and personnel procedures, expanding counterintelligence capacities abroad and assuring the security of United States embassies and bases throughout the world, he said.

Mr. Reagan said the number of spy arrests in recent weeks meant both that the Administration was working harder to catch spies and that there were more to be found.

Mr. Pollard is suspected of selling secret American codes to Israel while he was a Navy counterintelligence analyst. Mr. Pelton has been accused of spying for the Soviet Union and Mr. Chin for China. An attorney for Mr. Chin said he would plead not guilty; Mr. Pelton and Mr. Pollard have not been indicted.

"The threat is certainly increasing," the President said. "The number of hostile intelligence officers in the United States and working against us around the world has grown sharply in recent years."

Mr. Reagan singled out the Soviet bloc as "hard at work" in gathering important secrets.

### 'New Degree of Realism'

"In the past, we've had some difficulty in readily admitting the intensity of this threat," he said. "Today, however, we approach the intelligence threat with a new degree of realism."

"We recognize that the K.G.B. and others seeking to exploit the openness of our society are not 10 feet tall. Neither, however, are they midgelets."

"We're up against aggressive people who take their job seriously. There's no reason to sugar-coat reality. The free world is today confronted with some of the most sophisticated, best orchestrated efforts of theft and espionage in modern history."

Among the forces the President referred to as "hard at work" were the Soviet intelligence services and secret police and surrogate services among the Soviet bloc countries of Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria and Cuba.

"Their activities include classical espionage and what they call active measures," he said. "They are employing all the means we associate with spies, including electronic espionage against sensitive communications and other sophisticated techniques to steal our secrets and technology."



Boyd PLN

Mr. Reagan said the Government could learn from each espionage case how to help prevent "these spies and turncoats" from hurting the United States. He said much had been done but "there is more we can and must do."

#### Tightening Access

The range of security plans he cited included a program put into place early this year to thwart Soviet and other foreign intelligence operations in the United States.

Among the features were requirements that Americans with access to secret information report all contacts with intelligence officers from hostile countries and efforts to make Government communications more secure. In addition, the number of Soviet representatives allowed in the United States, about 1,500, were to be reduced, and the physical security used to protect highly secret materials was to be improved.

The program also called for renovation or replacement of more than 250 embassies or consulates to protect them from terrorists or spies.

Early this month, a Pentagon commission recommended an array of security measures, including a significantly expanded program of random lie-detector tests for military personnel. The commission also called for financial awards for informers who turned in spies.

In June the Defense Department said it would cut by 10 percent the 4.3 million employees then cleared to handle secret materials.

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#### Jewish Leader Assails Action

TEL AVIV, Nov. 30 (AP) — The Israeli Government behaved foolishly in the espionage case and should apologize to the United States, a leader of American Jews said today.

In an interview on Israeli radio the leader, Kenneth Bialkin, called the purported Israeli recruitment of Mr. Poliard "a foolish endeavor, probably an unnecessary endeavor."

Mr. Bialkin is chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. The group coordinates activities by Jewish organizations in the United States and represents their interests to the Israeli Government. It is holding its annual meeting in Jerusalem.

Mr. Bialkin urged the Israeli Government to make "an appropriate and forthright apology, immediately if necessary, and move on to the next level of trying to advance common interests."

P. 39

#### Democrats Back Efforts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (UPI) — Democrats in Congress support Mr. Reagan's efforts to protect the nation from spies and will commit the resources needed, Representative Steny H. Hoyer of Maryland said today.

In the weekly Democratic radio address, Mr. Hoyer said political differences should be put aside to "stress the same unity, commitment and gratitude" Democrats share with Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Hoyer commended the F.B.I.'s counterintelligence forces, and he credited President Carter with resuming "prosecutions of individuals guilty of espionage." He praised Mr. Reagan as continuing the practice.

P.38



ESSAY | William Safire

## Biting the Hand

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WASHINGTON

The excuses and extenuations advanced for the Israeli spying operation in the U.S. include:

(1) The accused American volunteer, and was not recruited; (2) the information stolen had to do with Arab and Soviet capabilities endangering Israel, and should have been shared anyway; (3) no secret documents affecting U.S. security were sought; (4) evidence was developed showing U.S. spying on Israel, proving "everybody did it"; (5) the accused spy, claiming "the F.B.I. is after me," was turned away from the Israeli Embassy in Washington before his capture, and (5) everyone in high authority in Israel was kept in the dark, and all the fault belongs to an overly enthusiastic anti-terrorist operative.

Though it strains credulity, let us accept without challenge those and any other alibis for the moment. The danger to Israel today is that its Government officials seem to find solace in putting forward this defense, and act as if they hope that the "regrettable mistake" will become enmeshed in the other spy-case stories of Russian defectors and Chinese moles and will soon blow over.

The stark fact is that if the espionage charges hold up in court, American aid dollars will have been channeled by Israel into the pockets of American traitors. That will blow up, not over.

Contributing to the sinking feeling in the hearts of many of Israel's staunchest friends in America is this as-yet unspoken anxiety: Thanks to some inexcusably unsupervised Israeli zealot with no conception of the obloquy to which he was exposing his country and Jews everywhere, anti-Semites here have been handed the club of "dual loyalty."

The accused spy is reportedly a Jew and an ardent Zionist. How many other strongly pro-Israel Americans will now be asked, with a smirk, where their true loyalties lie? How many straight-dealing Israeli diplomats will be suspect now that two are so widely accused of running spies?

That is what embitters the anger of those normally proud to give a democratic ally the benefit of the doubt; we know our admiration and sympathy for Israel diminishes our U.S. loyalty not a whit, and are outraged at the spectacle of betrayal.

Allies should not spy on each other, beyond the "national technical means" we use to listen routinely to every nation's communications, and never to the extent of suborning treason. When I call the Israeli Embassy, I know the call is tapped and taped, as our embassy calls are in Israel; that is accepted procedure, but hiring each other's embassy personnel is not. We expect the Russians and Communist

Chinese to be spying on us, but expect better of friends with whom we share many secrets. In a cynical world, there is still a degree of trust.

Okay, let's say some Israeli operative with a big budget ran amuck; is that any reason to let the affair affect our relations? Unfortunately, the answer is yes, because Israeli leaders have been trying to minimize and cover up the blunder. This appears to lend Government sanction to an act

## Allies should not spy on each other

that the Government claims to be unsanctioned.

Here is what Israel's free press, on whom so much depends now, should demand be done immediately:

First, deliver the suspected spy-runners to the American Embassy in Tel Aviv for interrogation by U.S. Justice officials with counsel present, but stripped of diplomatic immunity on the specific matter of buying secrets. That would publicly dissociate the Government of Israel from the unfriendly act of espionage and would make clear that Israeli diplomats cannot expect official protection if caught encouraging Americans to betray their country. It may also help us discover spies not yet identified.

Second, appoint an independent commission of inquiry. That is what salvaged Israel's honor and asserted its moral standing not long ago. Break precedent by inviting an

American jurist of the stature of Potter Stewart or Irving Kaufman to serve as official observer to the commission; it would help credibility and not hurt national pride.

I'm told that during a late-night meeting with the American Ambassador, Prime Minister Peres showed some of the stolen intelligence that revealed the U.S. to have the most intimate knowledge of Israeli decision-making. The implied message: if you pull this thread, more than one nation's dirty linen may unravel.

Let us pull until the truth is out. In democracies, the governments run the intelligence agencies, not the other way around. If anybody in either country is paying traitors in the other, the people of both have a right to know all about it. Certainly the investigation will be embarrassing; perhaps more than intelligence heads will have to roll; but we must root out the rot before it corrupts the alliance. □

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STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF STATE SHULTZ - DECEMBER 1, 1985

7) THE PROCESS CAN RESOLVE ITSELF IN AN EVEN CLOSER RELATIONSHIP BASED ON GREATER MUTUAL TRUST.

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December 1, 1985

SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT RE: ALLEGED SPY CASE

The Government of Israel is determined to spare no effort in investigating this case thoroughly and completely and in uncovering all the facts to the last detail -- no matter where the trail may lead.

The full inquiry is still incomplete, and thus the Government of Israel is not yet in possession of all the facts. But the inquiry is progressing vigorously.

The Government of Israel assures the Government of the United States that in the wake of the inquiry, if the allegations are confirmed, those responsible will be brought to account, the unit involved in this activity will be completely and permanently dismantled, and necessary organizational steps will be taken to ensure that such activities are not repeated.

Our relations with the U.S. are based on solid foundations of deep friendship, close affinity, and mutual trust. Spying on the U.S. stands in total contradiction to our policy. Such activity, to the extent that it did take place, was wrong, and the Government of Israel apologises.



December 1, 1985

תגובת ממשלת ארצ"ב (דוברי מחס"ד והבית הלבן)

We welcome the statement of the Government of Israel, and appreciate its willingness and commitment to work cooperatively with us to see this issue fully resolved.

For our part, we will work closely with Israeli authorities so that both countries can expeditiously get to the bottom of the case, and insure that justice is done.

Both we and the Government of Israel will, at appropriate points in our investigation, make progress reports public so our citizens are informed of the course of the case. For the moment, we will have nothing more to say on this issue.



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# PERES APOLOGIZES FOR ANY ESPIONAGE CONDUCTED ON U.S. PLEDGES TO PURSUE FACTS P.1 Israel Said to Agree F.B.I. Can Query 2 Aides, but Apology Is Silent on the Issue

Special to The New York Times  
JERUSALEM, Dec. 1 — Prime Minister Shimon Peres apologized today for Israeli espionage in the United States, "to the extent that it did take place," and said the Israeli Government unit purportedly involved in the espionage would be dismantled "if the allegations are confirmed."  
For the first time, the Prime Minister appeared to concede publicly that someone in the Israeli Government was involved in "spying on the United States." He promised to uncover all the facts "no matter where the trail may lead."  
The Israeli statement did not address the question of United States access to the two Israeli diplomats linked to the espionage scandal who were suddenly withdrawn from Washington last week.  
But senior Government officials said Israel had agreed to allow the F.B.I. to send investigators to Israel to speak with the two diplomats. They were withdrawn from the United States the day after a United States Navy analyst was arrested on charges of spying for Israel.

## U.S. Welcomes Statement

In Washington, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said today that the United States welcomed Israel's apology. "I think this is an excellent statement and we are satisfied by it," he told reporters. His quick response appeared to be part of an American effort to prevent the incident from causing permanent damage to relations between the United States and Israel. (Page A5.)

The Prime Minister's remarks were a result of a daylong debate among top Government officials and the chiefs of the intelligence agencies over how to respond publicly to the espionage scandal. The statement was read to reporters by the Cabinet Secretary, Yossi Beilin, who refused to answer any questions about the statement.

## Tension in Cabinet

The declaration broke a seven-day official silence by the Israeli Government over the affair. According to Government sources, the statement was designed to address State Department complaints that Israel was not cooperating with American efforts to investigate Jonathan Jay Pollard, the Navy intelligence analyst accused of spying for Israel.

The language of the statement appeared to reflect the bureaucratic tug-of-war taking place at the highest levels of the Israeli Government over how far Israel should go in disclosing involvement in the spy scandal.

Continued on Page A4, Column 4

Tension in the Israeli Cabinet over this question was indicated by an Israeli radio report that during today's session Mr. Peres had hard words for Moshe Arens, a Minister Without Portfolio, for publicly expressing his "shock" over the espionage affair, which is said to have begun in the spring of 1984, when Mr. Arens was Defense Minister.

"You are the last person who can speak about this in such harsh tones," Mr. Peres is said to have told Mr. Arens. "The things happened while you were Defense Minister."

## Format for Interviews

According to the Israeli radio, Mr. Peres's statement followed a weekend of private discussions between the United States and Israel, carried out through the American Ambassador, Thomas R. Pickering.

During these discussions Israel and Washington worked out a mutually acceptable format for the F.B.I. to speak with the two Israeli diplomats who are said to have been connected to the Pollard affair, Ilan Ravid and Yosef Yagor. Mr. Ravid has been deputy science attaché at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, and Mr. Yagor science attaché at the Israeli Consulate in New York.

## Text of Statement

The Prime Minister's statement said in full:

"The Government of Israel is determined to spare no effort in investigating this case thoroughly and completely and in uncovering all the facts to the last detail no matter where the trail may lead. The full inquiry is still incomplete and therefore the Government of Israel is not yet in possession of all the facts; but the inquiry is progressing vigorously."

"The Government of Israel assures the Government of the United States that in the wake of the inquiry, if the allegations are confirmed, those responsible will be brought to account, the unit involved in this activity will be completely and permanently dismantled, and necessary organizational steps will be taken to ensure that such activities are not repeated."

"Our relations with the United States are based on solid foundations of deep friendship, close affinity and mutual trust. Spying on the United States stands in total contradiction to our policy. Such activity to the extent that it did take place was wrong and the Government of Israel apologizes. For the time being, we have nothing further to say on this."

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ישראל במירוק

CONSULATE GENERAL  
OF ISRAEL IN NEW YORK

A number of reporters shouted questions at Mr. Begin after he finished reading the statement, reflecting the degree to which the declaration left many of the key questions unanswered. The issue of exactly who carried out the operation and whether it had ever been authorized by members of the

political leadership remained unresolved.

Although the statement said the inquiry is still incomplete, a senior Israeli official directly involved with the investigation said it is "90 percent" finished.

The Israeli radio said the Cabinet was briefed on the preliminary results Thursday, shortly after these findings were conveyed to the United States.

#### Appeal to Editors

Government sources indicated that what appears to be unfinished is a decision on what to do about the investigation's findings — whom to punish and how to explain it to the Israeli public. Mr. Peres met with Israeli newspaper editors this evening to brief them and ask that they show restraint in reporting on the affair.

The unit to which the Prime Minister referred in his statement as purportedly having been behind the spying affair appears to be a little-known arm of the Defense Ministry, the Liaison Bureau for Scientific Affairs, known in Hebrew by its acronym, "Lekem."

Lekem was responsible for collecting scientific data through representatives in Israeli embassies around the world.

In recent years, however, it appears to have developed into another branch of Israeli intelligence, focusing on scientific data. As it grew in this direc-

tion, Lekem began to encroach on areas under the purview of other Israeli intelligence-gathering agencies, particularly Military Intelligence and the Mossad, Israel's equivalent of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The senior counterterrorism official named by the Israeli press as being responsible for "running" the espionage operation, Rafi Eitan, was the adviser on terrorism to Prime Ministers Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir, and also was a top official of Lekem.

The two Israeli science attaches recalled from the United States worked for Lekem. Israeli Government sources said.

## Spy Scandal Loose Ends

*'The Israelis Have Given Several Answers,  
But Answers Suggest Still Other Questions*

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Dec. 1 — Israel's explanations thus far of how one of its senior officials became involved with the spy suspect Jonathan Jay Pollard leave many important questions unanswered.

News  
Analysis

Most of these questions revolve around the degree of ministerial responsibility for Israel's purported espionage operation in Washington.

To put it simply: Was this reported spying affair an act of the Israeli Government, or was it the work of a "loose cannon" in Israel's intelligence apparatus?

The answer to this question relates to the even larger issue of American-Israeli relations: Was the Israeli Government, as a Government, involved in a potentially hostile act against the United States, its closest ally?

#### U.S.-Israeli Relationship

Or, was a senior Israeli official acting on his own initiative running an espionage mission in the United States unbeknownst to the Israeli Cabinet?

In addition, the espionage affair raises the issue of the precise character of the American-Israeli relationship. Is it a relationship purely between two sovereign nations or is it a relationship between members of the same family?

The issue became starkly apparent when the Israeli Government led by Prime Minister Shimon Peres suddenly withdrew two of its United States-based diplomats who were reportedly involved in the affair and resisted for almost a week American requests that they be made available for questioning by F.B.I. investigators. In

Continued on Page A4, Column 1



The New York Times  
Prime Minister Shimon Peres

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OF ISRAEL IN NEW YORK

other words, does Israel owe the United States some kind of special cooperation because of the intimate relationship between the two nations?

Thus far, Israel has made only two public statements on the affair, neither of which really answered key questions. On Nov. 24 the Foreign Ministry issued a declaration indicating that the Pollard scandal took Israel's political leadership completely by surprise. And today, Mr. Peres implicitly admitted that a unit of the Israeli Government was involved in espionage in the United States, but said the investigation was continuing to find out exactly who was responsible.

Through nonpublic channels, the Israeli Government has relayed to the United States the preliminary results of an internal inquiry conducted by Mr. Peres, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Large portions of the results it have been disclosed to news organizations.

The Israeli explanations, given both to public and in private, contain many loose ends that lead toward the offices of both the Labor and Likud officials of Israel's coalition Cabinet.

#### The Initial Approach

These loose ends, which raise questions about the Pollard affair and its implications, appear at every stage:

Stage One: According to the Israeli Government, Mr. Pollard first came in contact with a senior Israeli official in the spring of 1984, when he approached an unnamed Israeli in Washington and said he wanted to cooperate on counterterrorism.

This unnamed Israeli put him in contact with a senior counterterrorism official in Israel, who has been identified as Rafi Eitan, adviser on terrorism to Mr. Shamir, who was then Prime Minister. Mr. Eitan was also a top official of the Liaison Bureau for Scientific Affairs — the office for the collection of scientific data that is known by the Hebrew acronym Lekem — in the Defense Ministry, which was then headed by Moshe Arens.

Who was this unnamed Israeli who passed Mr. Pollard along? Was he a diplomat? Was he a member of the Mossad, the Israeli equivalent of the Central Intelligence Agency? Was he an Israeli journalist friendly to Mr. Eitan? The answer could be very important in determining the scope of the affair.

Stage Two: The senior Israeli counterterrorism official who has been identified as Mr. Eitan checked out Mr. Pollard's credentials and decided to encourage him in his offer to get for Israel secret American intelligence on Arab armies and Soviet weapons in Arab hands, according to the Israeli explanations.

Could a senior counterterrorism official in the Israeli Government have enlisted Mr. Pollard without getting formal permission from his political superiors — in this case Mr. Shamir and Mr. Arens?

Here, officials familiar with the workings of the Israeli Government sharply disagree. A former chief of military intelligence, Yehoshua Seguy, told the Maariv newspaper last week that he had never heard of an Israeli intelligence officer "running" an agent on his own without getting clearance.

Another former Government official who knows Mr. Eitan described him as a seasoned Mossad veteran who never would have engaged in an operation like the Pollard affair — which broke the Israeli intelligence rules against spying in America and against using foreign Jews — without covering himself with written prior approvals.

#### 'An American Oddball'

Other analysts disagree. Shabtai Teveth, the biographer of Israel's first Prime Minister, David Ben-Gurion, and a man with an intimate knowledge of the workings of the Israeli Government, said that it was possible that a senior counterterrorism official could have acted on his own initiative. He said such an official might have acted without asking his political superiors, since he might have been afraid they would have either rejected the idea or not wanted to know about it.

"It is inconceivable that someone like Rabin or Peres would ever give such an order to employ Pollard," Mr. Teveth said. "This was a lower-echelon official, seeing an opportunity to take advantage of an American oddball, going off on his own."

Mr. Eitan was a former chief of operations in the Mossad. His job in the secretive office of adviser to the Prime Minister on terrorism gave him a good deal of power and latitude, and this was made even larger by the fact that he was working simultaneously at Lekem in the Defense Ministry.

Mr. Eitan is also a member of the central committee of the Herut Party, the core of the Likud bloc, and his main political patron is Ariel Sharon — all of which adds to the political sensitivities involved in dealing with this matter.

#### Sending Secret Documents

Stage Three: According to Israeli explanations, Mr. Pollard is reported to have started sending secret American documents through the Israeli science attachés in Washington and New York back to his contact in Israel. The two science attachés were both Lekem employees.

Could all of this passing of information been done if the Mossad representative in the United States — who must have been aware of the understanding that Israel and the United States would not spy on one another — did not know about it, let alone the Ministry of Defense?

Stage Four: In September 1984 Shimon Peres took over as Prime Minister and relieved Mr. Eitan of his post as adviser on terrorism. Mr. Eitan, or whoever the senior counterterrorism official was, apparently continued his operations with Mr. Pollard from his other office at Lekem.

In the transition, would not the senior counterterrorism official have briefed the new Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, on what was happening?

#### The Nature of the Transition

Officials here say the answer to that question depends on whether he ever told his previous boss, Mr. Shamir. If the counterterrorism official had not told Mr. Shamir what he was doing, it is even more unlikely that he would have told Mr. Peres, who was about to dismiss him from the office of an adviser to the Prime Minister on terrorism.

Or, maybe the official described the operation in such general and benign terms that it did not raise suspicions. Also, did Mr. Shamir tell Mr. Peres anything about the affair during their brief transition?

Stage Five: According to the Israeli examination, Mr. Pollard began working for Israel out of his pro-Zionist sentiments, but soon started asking for money for personal reasons. The senior counterterrorism official reportedly paid him between \$25,000 and \$30,000 in several small installments.

Where did he get the money? Here again, opinions are divided. Some analysts say it is inconceivable that a senior official on his own could have authorized such funds, without getting clearance from his political superiors.

Other officials, however, contend that the senior counterterrorism operative "running" Mr. Pollard had substantial discretionary funds in both the office of the adviser on terrorism and at Lekem. This money could be used to pay Mr. Pollard without raising questions, particularly since Mr. Pollard was paid in installments.



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Stage Six: The senior counterterrorism official was funneling the intelligence he picked up from Mr. Pollard to the appropriate authorities in the Defense Ministry and intelligence apparatus.

Did no one ask who was the source of this information, which Israeli officials have described as "very valuable"? Was not Mr. Shamir, who spent more than a decade in the Mossad, curious about how a senior counterterrorism official was obtaining such information? Didn't Mr. Peres, Mr. Rabin and

the chiefs of the Mossad and military intelligence inquire about the source of this valuable data on Soviet weapons?

Up to now, the explanation of officials has been that because the senior counterterrorism official had a long background in Mossad operations, and was also a boss at Lahert, he was a frequent contributor to Israeli intelligence. Moreover, the Israeli sources and senior officials here are used to receiving intelligence in which the original source is unknown. Some even prefer it that way for purposes of deniability.

Stage Seven: Mr. Pollard began to relay American intelligence reports about sensitive military matters in Israel, according to Israeli sources. This supposedly led Mr. Pollard's Israeli contact to suspect a leak in the Israeli military establishment and to try to track it down on his own, without telling anyone else in the Government.

This appears to many analysts here to be both unbelievable and self-serving. How did this official expect to track down the leak by himself in such a vast system as the Israeli military and intelligence establishment?



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## SHULTZ WELCOMES APOLOGY BY ISRAEL

### Response in Espionage Case Appears Part of an Effort to Cut Damage to Ties

P. 5

By PHILIP SHENON

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said today that the United States welcomed Israel's apology for the purported espionage activities of Jonathan Jay Pollard, a Navy counterintelligence analyst accused of spying for Israel.

"I think this is an excellent statement and we are satisfied by it," he told reporters as he flew to Colombia for a meeting of the Organization of American States.

His quick response to the apology appeared to be part of an American effort to prevent the Pollard incident from causing permanent damage to relations between the United States and Israel. It reflected the views of other senior officials who have said in the last few days that the Administration was determined that whatever the outcome of the Pollard case, it should not disrupt the overall relationship.

"We have full confidence in Israel's determination and ability to pursue this case down to the last detail and to bring those responsible to account," Mr. Shultz said.

#### Previous Statement

His conciliatory comments today followed a strongly worded statement, issued Friday, in which the State Department said it was "dismayed" by Israel's lack of cooperation in the Pollard investigation.

The statement from the Israeli Government today came after a lengthy telephone conversation Saturday between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Peres, according to a knowledgeable United States official.

It remained unclear today whether the Federal Bureau of Investigation would be permitted to interview two Israeli diplomats who have been identified as Mr. Pollard's contacts in the United States.

In the statement, the Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, said he was sorry for whatever Israeli spying on the United States that took place, and said that if the espionage allegations were confirmed, the unit involved would be dismantled.

President Reagan, when he arrived in Santa Monica, Calif., to tape a television show, was asked by reporters whether he was satisfied with the apology. He gestured noncommittally and did not reply.

While Israeli Government officials said today that the F.B.I. would be permitted to talk with the diplomats, a senior Justice Department official indicated that he knew of no final agreement that would permit such interviews. A State Department official said the interviews "are something for the F.B.I. to figure out."

#### Access to Diplomats

Law-enforcement officials have complained bitterly over Israel's refusal to allow questioning of the diplomats, Ilan Ravid and Yosef Yagur. Mr. Ravid has been deputy science attaché at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, and Mr. Yagur science attaché in the Israeli Consulate in New York.

They were withdrawn to Israel soon after the arrest of Mr. Pollard earlier this month on charges of supplying classified documents to Israel. Mr. Pollard's wife, Anne L. Henderson-Pollard, was arrested and accused of illegally obtaining classified documents.

Mr. Pollard, 31 years old, worked as a counterterrorism specialist for the Navy and had access to top-secret documents about the capabilities of foreign naval fleets.

Federal law enforcement officials also welcomed the Israeli apology today, but said they still wanted to talk with the two Israeli diplomats. "We like to look at people in the eye in order to assess the information that they give us," said Assistant Attorney General Stephen S. Trott.

#### 'Take Them at Their Word'

In an interview on the NBC News program "Meet the Press," Mr. Trott was asked whether the F.B.I. should interview the diplomats in the United States. "Where they take place is irrelevant," he said of the proposed interviews. "The important thing is that we get the information that we need in order to complete this investigation, and I can guarantee you that we will get that information."

Mr. Trott said the Justice Department was "very pleased" with the Israeli statement, adding: "We will take them at their word, but the proof is in the pudding. We intend to consider this an invitation to participate in the investigation."



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In a separate interview, the F.B.I. Director, William H. Webster, said the United States would not be deterred from prosecuting spies who sell Government secrets to allies.

"It doesn't make any difference who he sells it to," Mr. Webster said, referring to Mr. Pollard. "He has betrayed his country, if those allegations are proved in court."

#### 'Limited Resources'

But Mr. Webster acknowledged in another television appearance, on the ABC News program "This Week," that the F.B.I. must limit its surveillance of possible espionage activities by allies. "Those countries that we know are hostile to us and present national security get our full attention with the resources, the limited resources, that we have," he said. "We do not have the resource to keep track of our friends in the same way."

Over the last two weeks, four Americans, including the Pollards, have been arrested on espionage charges. The others are Larry Wu-Tai Chin, a retired analyst for the Central Intelligence Agency, and Ronald W. Pelton, a former National Security Agency analyst charged with selling secrets to the Soviet Union.



Agence France-Press

Yossi Beilin, Israeli's Cabinet secretary, reading the Government statement of apology in the spying case yesterday in Jerusalem.



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IN THE NATION | Tom Wicker

## Spies Real and Unreal

**W**hat's going on here? Not only does the Government seem to be infested with spies; but they aren't even the kind of subversives good Americans have been taught to fear and loathe.

Four mostly ordinary persons were arrested within five days last week and charged with spying for China, Israel and the Soviet Union. Together with last summer's Walker family spy case and other recent espionage scandals, all this must have given a rude shock to those who've bought the idea that it's the press and undetected Communists who "give away" vital U.S. secrets.

None of these cases — all serious breaches of U.S. security and perhaps cumulatively an intelligence disaster — had anything to do with the press or with anyone "leaking" sensitive information to sensation-hungry reporters.

Nor, so far as now appears, were any of the accused spies ideological Communists burrowing away within a Government so riddled with leftist intellectuals, pink, do-gooders and Tripartite internationalists that no secrets were safe anyway.

Instead, while the motives of those charged were no doubt different in each case and complex in all, they appear to have been well paid and to have given good value for their money. And more arrests, at least one official has said, may be forthcoming.

No one can take satisfaction from these cases; if the charges are proven, they would represent too much damage to U.S. interests, not to mention the possibility of impaired relations with Israel. But a few comments may be in order from one who lived through the McCarthy-J. Edgar Hoover hysteria about "Communists in Government" and the long history of suspicion and mistrust to which it

gave birth, who was himself a participant in the Pentagon Papers affair, and who has suffered quite enough cheap talk about a "treasonous" press that is not "on our side."

First, and most obvious, the press is not the prime threat to U.S. secrets; to legitimate secrets like those the Pollards are charged with delivering to Israel, it is scarcely a threat at all — except possibly by some accidental disclosure. In the entire history of the U.S. press, including World War II, when one or two serious security breaches occurred, no newspaper ever has damaged American interests to the extent that Larry Wu-Tai Chin is charged with having done, over more than 20 years as a Chinese "mole" inside the C.I.A.

Second, and almost as obvious, the U.S. cannot protect its vital secrets by more and more classification of documents, with the consequent need for more classifiers and more people to be cleared to read the classified material. Aside from the absurdity of having tens of thousands of officials of all ranks authorized to put a classification stamp on everything from newspaper clippings to routine memos, the certain result is the degradation of the very idea of secrecy; where everything is secret, as Justice Potter Stewart once observed, nothing can be truly secret.

The necessity for clearing so many people also overwhelms the security agencies charged with the task. Too many Government workers are not adequately checked before clearance; and those who are rechecked infrequently enough, or seriously enough after the original clearance.

Being a liberal or a "leftist" or even a Marxist-Leninist is in itself no more a security threat to the U.S. than being a



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## How to protect vital secrets

Republican, a Rotarian or a churchgoer. If any of the last three were in a sensitive Government position, or otherwise had access to secrets, and found himself in dire need of money, or liable to blackmail, or in fear for relatives abroad, a spy might be born more easily than in a class taught by a Marxist professor of economics. So witch-hunt groups like Accuracy in Academia are not so much protecting our security as challenging our freedom.

And all those Government security flaps — usually resulting only in more lie detector tests for more people — are essentially measures to stop leaks or to catch leakers, neither of which is the real security problem. Nor will more limits on the Freedom of Information Act or a new official secrets act get at the necessary target. These, too, would be efforts to restrict the public release of information — most of which, inevitably, would not be legitimately secret but only inconvenient or embarrassing to the Government.

The direct passage of real security secrets to foreign governments, by professionals or by coerced victims, is the problem. The Espionage Act provides all the prosecutorial power the Government needs, what's lacking is an effective counterespionage program, not just to lock the barn after the horse has been stolen, but to deter the potential thief. ☐



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# Seeking Cures for an Epidemic of Espionage

Week in -  
Review, NYT.  
1/15/75

By JOEL BENKLEY

WASHINGTON

**I**T was a bitter-sweet week for the American intelligence community. In just nine days, three present or former employees of the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and the Defense Department have been arrested and charged with espionage.

The new cases, when added to seven similar ones, together with others involving the wife of one Defense Department employee, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and an employee of the Northrop Corporation — all told, eleven of them discovered in this unprecedented year of espionage arrests — have caused "immense damage," a senior Administration official said. And other officials say that even more suspected spies may be arrested soon.

At the same time, though, after years of complaints that America's spy catchers were inadequate, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is catching spies. "We're outmanned" by Soviet bloc intelligence officers, said Phillip Parker, assistant director of the bureau's counterintelligence branch, "but we're not outfought."

A White House official said the numerous espionage cases of the last several months offered "a silver lining" because they raised public concern, enabling the Administration to obtain approval for a variety of counterintelligence proposals that earlier had been promised without success. Among them are further restrictions on Soviet bloc diplomats in the United States and the increased use of polygraph testing.

**Presidential Priority**

In his radio address yesterday, President Reagan said: "Some of you may be wondering if the

large number of spy arrests in recent weeks means that we are looking harder or that there are more spies to find. Well, I think the answer to both questions is yes." But in fact, few of the new counterintelligence initiatives announced over the last few months is in place. The Defense Department has cut by 10 percent the number of people cleared to handle classified materials; there were 4.3 million last summer. Even Pentagon officials acknowledge that that step is not likely to cause Soviet spies to lose much sleep.

Intelligence experts attribute the spate of new arrests largely to coincidence and to Vitaly S. Yurchenko, the Soviet defector who returned to Russia last month, though not before providing the names of "scores" of Soviet agents and contacts around the world, a Government official said. Mr. Yurchenko is said to have told United States officials about Ronald W. Pelton, a former National Security Agency employee accused of spying for Russia. He was arrested Monday.

Also last week, law enforcement officials said Larry Wu-Tai Chin, a retired C.I.A. analyst charged with espionage, acknowledged that he had given a wide range of highly sensitive secrets to China for more than 30 years. And associates said Jonathan Jay Pollard, a civilian Pentagon employee charged with spying in Israel's behalf, bragged for a decade that he had been working for Israel. As the Israeli Government tried to prevent diplomatic damage from the case, it recalled from Washington two diplomats who allegedly had connections with Mr. Pollard.

Although the Pollard case raised serious diplomatic concerns, officials said Mr. Pelton apparently caused the most damage. His former employer, the N.S.A., is the largest and most secretive of the nation's intelligence-gathering agencies. Its photo-reconnaissance satellites and long-range eavesdropping devices provide more than 80 percent of America's intelligence information.

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חקונסוליו הכללית של  
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CONSULATE GENERAL  
OF ISRAEL IN NEW YORK

Officials fear that Mr. Pelton told the K.G.B., the Soviet intelligence agency, what some of them can do. They said the affair appears similar to the William Kampiles case of 1975.

Mr. Kampiles was a low-level C.I.A. employee convicted of espionage for selling the Soviet Union, for \$3,000, a manual for the nation's most sophisticated photo-reconnaissance satellite, the KH-11. Before the KH-11, intelligence officials said, American reconnaissance satellites took photographs and ejected film cartridges that were retrieved by high-flying planes equipped with large nets. By the time the film was retrieved and processed and the prints were distributed, "the Soviets had 24 to 36 hours, time they could use to change things, move things around, make things disappear," said Senator Daniel P. Moynihan, the New York Democrat who was vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee.

The KH-11 — in essence, an orbiting television camera that transmits images to ground stations instantly — gave the United States what is called "real-time" coverage. When it was first used, an intelligence official said, the Soviets were unaware of the new United States capability; planes with nets were still sent up occasionally. From Mr. Kampiles, the Russians learned of the new technology, and "it was a huge piece of information for them," Senator Moynihan said. "They knew they couldn't hide anymore."

Intelligence officials say they believe Mr. Pelton may have given away secrets just as valuable. If he did and the Soviet Union has known what the United States was doing, "they could have fed us reams of false information for years," one official said. "We have a lot of backtracking to do."



# Year Of the Spy



## A spate of arrests

**Richard W. Miller**, an F.B.I. agent for 20 years, charged in October 1984 with selling counterintelligence secrets to a Soviet émigré woman with whom he was having an affair.

**Karl F. Koehler**, a former Central Intelligence Agency employee, charged in November 1984 with spying for the Czechoslovak intelligence service.

**Thomas P. Cavanagh**, a Northrop Corporation engineer, charged in December 1984 with attempting to sell classified documents on "stealth" aircraft technology to Soviet agents.

**John A. Walker Jr.**, a retired Navy warrant officer, charged in May 1985 with spying for the Soviet Union for nearly 20 years.

**Michael Walker**, John Walker's son and a Navy yeoman aboard the aircraft carrier Nimitz, charged with providing classified documents to his father.

**Arthur J. Walker**, John Walker's brother and a retired Navy lieutenant commander, also charged with delivering classified documents to his brother.

**Jerry A. Whitworth**, a retired Navy enlisted man, charged in June 1985 with passing classified materials to his friend, John Walker. Federal officials conclude that the Walker spy ring was the largest and most damaging in recent American history.

**Sharon M. Scranage**, a clerk in the C.I.A.'s Ghana station, charged in July 1985 with passing intelligence information to her Ghanaian lover.

**Edward L. Howard**, a former C.I.A. officer, charged in October 1985 with passing intelligence information to the Soviet Union in 1984. He fled the United States.

**Jonathan Jay Pollard**, a civilian employee of the Naval Investigative Service, charged in November 1985 with spying for Israel. Mr. Pollard's wife, **Anne Henderson-Pollard**, charged with unauthorized possession of national defense information.

**Larry Wu-Tai Chin**, a retired C.I.A. analyst, charged with spying for China for 30 years.

**Ronald W. Pelton**, a former communications specialist for the National Security Agency, charged with spying for the Soviet Union while working for the N.S.A. from 1965 to 1979.

Jonathan Jay Pollard

Charles Walker



17

פרסת הרגול

הקטע המסומן פורש בכל אמצעי התקשורת כאן כמתייחס לישראל.

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PRESIDENT REAGAN: ... Well, I think the answer to both questions is yes. The threat is certainly increasing. The number of hostile intelligence officers in the United States and working against us around the world has grown sharply in recent years. Espionage, spying, is not a game. It costs our country secrets and millions of dollars in stolen technology. It can also cost lives and threaten our national survival.

This administration has given high priority to improving our ability to detect and counter any hostile intelligence threat. We have added resources, people, and top level attention to this task. We will not hesitate to root out and prosecute the spies of any nation. We will let the chips fall where they may.

And, we have had impressive results. From 1975 to 1980, the United States apprehended a total of 13 spies. From 1981 through this year, we have apprehended 34. Here, let me add a word of appreciation in particular to the men and women of the FBI who have been working so diligently on this vital and sometimes thankless task. In the past we have had some difficulty in readily admitting the intensity of this threat. Today, however, we approach the intelligence threat with a new degree of realism. We recognize that the KGB and other seeking to exploit the openness of our society are not ten feet tall. Neither, however, are they midgets. We are up against aggressive people who take their job seriously. There is no reason to sugar-coat reality. The free world is today confronted with some of the most sophisticated, best orchestrated efforts of theft and espionage in modern history.

Today, the Soviet intelligences services and secret police, the KGB and the GRU, and their surrogate services among the Soviet bloc countries, Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria, Cuba, and others, are hard at work. Their activities include classical espionage and what they call active measures. They are employing all the means we associate with spies, including electronic espionage against sensitive communications and other sophisticated techniques to steal our secrets and technology.

As events of recent days have made clear, many nations spy on the United States. The totality of this threat underscores just how important it is that we protect ourselves. What better time than this Thanksgiving weekend to remember and give thanks that we live in the freest land God has placed on this earth.



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Yet, even with our freedom, we must have the ability to protect certain vital secrets. So much depends on this: our diplomatic efforts to advance liberty and preserve peace, our own ability to see and hear what is going on in the world, and the readiness of our military forces and their effectiveness in carrying out their mission anywhere in the world.

While our security is tied to protecting certain secrets, there is no need to fight repression by becoming repressive ourselves. Understanding the problem is the first step. The arrests we are seeing now should alert us to the danger we face. Even skeptics should recognize how necessary it is to maintain our top quality counter-intelligence efforts.

At the same time, we can learn through each espionage case how to prevent these spies and turncoats from hurting us. In 1981, we began a comprehensive review of counter-intelligence, security, and counter-measures. While much has been done, culminating an additional arrests, there is more we can and must do.

We are currently seeking a broad range of reforms and improvements including reducing the size of the hostile intelligence threat within our borders, better monitoring of exchange programs, improving government communications and personnel procedures, better analysis, expanding counter-intelligence capabilities abroad, and ensuring the security of US embassies and bases throughout the world. We are working closely with the Congress in addressing many of these needs.

I am asking for your understanding and support as we move ahead to win this struggle and keep America free, secure, and at peace.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.



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News Summary Nov. 30-Dec.1, 1985

Editorials

- NYT-11/30 "Israel's Stutter" The US Gov't and Thomas Freidman have been given a bizarre account of how Israel apparently violated its supposed policy against spying on the US in the US. This elaborate nonsense is reducible to one simple proposition: Israel's policy of never spying is only a policy never to be caught at it. Israel stutters in embarrassment but not much regret, for it knows the US in turn, curley observes the same policy. Freinds spy on friends whenever they can. (cabled 11/30)
- DN-12/1 "Israel Must Undo the Harm" Israel has no business conducting espionage in the US. Freinds shouldn't spy on one another. What's lost in trust can't possibly be offset by the little that's gained by secret information. Israel should return the embassy officials who hired Pollard. The Peres Gov't should mount a full investigation.

Columns

- DN 12/1-Nelson "Integrity v. Morality" The accusation of spying on the US is an embarrassment, but there is really no need for all this righteous indignation. Israel is a sovereign nation. It has a Gov't sworn to defend its national security. Morality is besides the point. If espionage against us is called for, it is their national duty to conduct it. But if Pollard is guilty he must be imprisoned. Israel is in a unique position. It enjoys automatic US protection yet we sell our most sophisticated weapons to two of Israel's enemies, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. We even discuss ways in which to establish relations with the PLO.

NYP 11/30- Evans & Novak "Who's the Spy?" So confused was the Justice Dept. about Pollard, that it incorrectly informed and momentarily reassured the State, Dept. that he was a non-Jew of "Lebanese extraction." The report was welcome to American diplomats, concerned about the impact on US-Israeli relations of a Jewish American spying for Israel. The next day the State Dept. found out, unhappily, that Pollard was Jewish and pro-Zionist. US and Israeli officials are concerned that this case could expose long-term Israeli spying on its ally.

Press Reports

2-1-86 תאריך 27.11.85



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### Pollard Affair

Summaries will be short for they have all been cabled in full on either 11/30 or 12/1.

NYT-p.1-Freidman 12/1-Israeli officials appear divided on how far to go in cooperating with the US. There is a fear that this case could bring the Gov't down. This would explain the desire of Peres, Shamir and Rabin not to appoint a commission of inquiry. Political commentators in Israel say Peres's national unity Gov't appears immobilized. The Lavon affair is on many minds in Israel now. There is also a feeling that the men "running" Pollard did not do anything all that wrong. The information that Pollard received and handed over proved very useful to the Israeli military establishment.

NYT-p.1-Shipler 11/30-The US stepped up its public pressure on Israel to permit the questioning of two Israeli diplomats, and possibly other officials. The State Dept. expressed dismay that Israel has so far failed to abide by a pledge to allow the officials to be questioned. Israeli officials insist that the mainstream Israeli intelligence knew nothing about the affair and that the country's political leadership was not aware of it. Rabin said the US did not know enough yet to accept or reject that characterization.

NYT-11/30-Freidman-The senior Israeli counterterrorism official who purportedly ran an espionage operation was also a top official in an agency that collects scientific data, an Israeli source said today. Despite one official statement and a flood of authorized leaks of information suggesting that none of Israel's political leaders were involved in the Pollard affair, a gnawing sense of doubt is creeping into Israeli news stories and editorials.

### Reagan on Spies

NYT-p.1 12/1-Boyd-Reagan said that the US would not hesitate to root out and prosecute all spies of any nation, letting the "chips fall where they may." His remarks came at a time when the US is trying to have Israel abide by a pledge to make two of its diplomats available for questioning. The President did not name Israel by name in his remarks.



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NYT-12/1 -UPI-Democrats in Congress support Reagan's efforts to protect the nation from spies and will commit the resources needed.

NYT-12/1-AP-Kenneth Blatkin, said the Israeli Gov't behaved foolishly and should apologize to the US.

- \*\*\* NYP-11/30-Fettmann-Arik Sharon said he had "no contact whatsoever" with Pollard. In an interview with the Post, Sharon denied any involvement with the alleged independent Israeli intelligence network. The Israeli press had hinted that Eltan established a "renegade" intelligence network at Sharon's request. ABC news, quoting unnamed sources, said the FBI was investigating reports that Pollard met with Peres or his aides when Peres visited Washington last month. Sharon said he didn't believe any political echelon was involved.

DN-12/1-AP-(Jerusalem) Gov't officials say that the arrest of Pollard could cost Israel dearly by weakening US support for continued financial aid and hampering peace efforts. The first casualty of the scandal was a proposed congressional amendment to ease Israel's interest payments on US loans. Israel advised its supporters to drop a proposed amendment proposed by Inouye. The amendment was opposed by the Administration.

#### Column

- \*\*\* NYT-12/1-Safire-The fact is that if the espionage charges hold up in court, American aid dollars would have been channeled by Israel into the pockets of American traitors. That will blow up, not over. Anti-Semites here have been handed the club of "dual loyalty." Allies should not spy on each other. We expect the Russians and Communists to do so. The spy runners should be returned to the US and a commission of inquiry should be set up.

#### Israelis Feel Sting of Austerity

- \*\*\* NYT-12/1-p.1-Business section-Freidman-After 7 years the Israeli economy is finally coming back to its senses. But a Draconian economic reform package has sent unemployment from 6% to 10%. Personal incomes have been slashed by some 25%. There is a feeling that the Gov't has things under control. But the bad news is that things should get worse before they



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get better. There will almost certainly be an increase in unemployment and further cuts in gov't spending. Israel is trying to find customers abroad but this is proving hard. The answer seems to be a way to get out of an agriculture based economy into a high-tech one. In other words, "a Jewish Japan."

#### 2 Wounded in West Bank

NYT-12/1-special-An Israeli and an Arab were shot and wounded in the occupied West Bank town of Kalkilia. A gunman shot the Israeli and ran off. The wounded Arab was shot in the leg by a soldier. He had tried to run away to evade detention.

#### Fire at Arab Group's Office

NYT-12/1-Stuart-The Fire Dent, in Washington termed a fire at the offices of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee, suspicious. Zogby believes an anti-Arab hate group is to blame.

NYT-12/1-AP-A police explosives squad has safely disarmed a bomb found on the steps of the Masjid al-Mumin Mosque in LA. No group has taken responsibility.

#### Wave of Vandalism in Boro Park

DN-12/1-McCallister & Sutton-The police have no clues as to who was responsible for the wave of vandalism in Boro Park which began on the anniversary of Kristalnacht.

#### US Officers Aided Egypt on Malta

NYT-p,1-12/1-Miller-At least two US military officers provided technical assistance in Malta to the Egyptian commandos who stormed the hijacked plane. American officials stressed that no Americans were involved. But according to sources in Washington and in Malta, the Americans traveled to Malta on the plane that transported the Egyptians.

#### Hijacking was Assault on Israel and US

NYT-12/1-Shinler-When the Arab gunmen selected Americans and Israelis to be shot, it was both a crime and an act of warfare. But it was



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primarily an assault on Israel and the US, part of a campaign of international violence that has evolved into a rational policy, used by the weak against the powerful. The hijacking dramatized the futility of judicial process as a deterrent and the riskiness of military force as a defense against terrorism.

#### Egypt

NYT-Kifner 12/1-Once again, Mubarak's handling of this crisis could cause him trouble as he struggles with acute economic and political problems. Islamic fundamentalism is spreading. Mubarak has inherited power, without ever actually seizing it, cracked a disgruntled Egyptian intellectual,

#### Malta

NYT-Miller 12/1-Arab officials say that Libyan terrorists are allowed to come and go freely in Malta as long as Malta itself is not a target. Libya and Malta signed a friendship treaty last year and a defense accord. Trade between the two countries comes to about \$75 million a year. But Westerners dominate trade and tourism and there is a strong incentive for Malta to maintain good relations with the West.

#### Iran's Future

NYT-Scolino 11/30-Montazeri is known for his down to earth language and candor. He is considered a man of no great intelligence. Although he supported the taking of the American hostages in 1979, he told an interviewer that it was impractical to sever relations with the US.

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מח.ר.ב.

פרשת פולארד

1. הסנמור רודי בושביץ ינסה לדבר מלפניית עם רוהמ' עוד הערב

(נמוצא' שבת) מהשעה 1900 ואילך שעון ישראל.

2. בנוסף לשיחותיו עם השגריר ועם הח"מ' שוחח עם מספר אישים

(לרבות מקס פישר) ושיתפס בדאגותיו. להצעת העתונאי וולף

ובליצר הכין הודעה לעתונות. אך 'אנשים שקולים יותר' הפצירו

בו לפנות לרוהמ' ישירות. ברור לו שאם יתן פירסום להודעתו

לעתונות נובליצר מעוניין במובן לכתוב 'סקופ' בנושא, אחרים

בקונגרס ימצאו בהודעה מעין 'הכשר' וילכו בעקבותיו. אין

ברצונו להיות היוזם למערכה נגד ישראל ולכן הוא מעדיף להבהיר

לרוהמ' את חומרת המצב, במיוחד נוכח כינוס הקונגרס מחדש בימים

הקרובים. נ למשל, הוא חורג שמספר סנטורים שהצביעו בעד הסיוע

לישראל או שהצטרפו להתנגדות למכירת נשק לירדן, יפתרו את עצמם

מהמשך התמיכה בנו.

3. להלן ההודעה לעתונות נ הוא מבקש שרוהמ' יעיד בה לפי

השיחה:-

IF THE ISRAELIS PERSIST IN EQUIVOCATING, THE POLLARD  
AFFAIR HAS THE POTENTIAL OF BECOMING ANOTHER WATERGATE  
AS WELL AS A WATERSHED IN AMERICAN-ISRAELI RELATIONS.



ON THE OTHER HAND IF THE MATTER IS PROPERLY, PROMPTLY  
AND FULLY AIRED, IF NO EFFORT IS MADE TO CONTAIN IT OR  
COVER IT UP AS PRESENTLY APPEARS TO BE THE CASE, THEN  
AMERICAN-ISRAELI RELATIONS CAN RISE FROM THIS INCIDENT TO  
EVEN HIGHER LEVELS.  
AND BEFORE THE POLLARDS ARRIVED ON THE SCENE, I BELIVE  
THE RELATIONSHIP AT ALL LEVELS HAD NEVER BEEN STROHGER.  
NOW OVER A WEEK HAS GONE BY AND INSTEAD OF BECOMING  
CLEARER THE MATTER IS BECOMING MORE CLOUDED. DREADFUL  
INCONSISTENCIES ARE DEVELOPING. EARLIER THIS WEEK THE  
ISRAELI EMBASSY ASSURED ME THAT 'NOBODY HAD LEFT,' LATER  
I WAS TOLD THAT TWO HAD LEFT (AND NOW POSSIBLY 3), BUT  
THAT THEY HAD LEFT BEFORE THEY WERE ASKED TO STAY... A  
TALMUDIC DISTINCTION THAT MY GRANDFATHER PERHAPS WOULD  
HAVE APPRECIATED.  
BUT THE COURT IN WHICH THE AMERICAN ISRAELI  
RELATIONSHIP HAS ALWAYS BEEN TRIED AND STRENGTHENED IS THE  
COURT OF OPENESS AND PUBLIC OPINION, AND IT DEMANDS A FULL  
AIRING OF THE FACTS WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.  
IF NOT, THE POLICITAL PRICE WILL BE A HIGH ONE AND  
PROBABLY AN EXCRUCIATING ON PLAYED OUT IN THE PRESS ON A  
DAY BY DAY BASIS.  
CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS WILL BE HELD AND THEY WILL BE 9  
OR 10 -- MAYBE EVEN 12 CAMERA HEARING, THE ULTIMATE MEDIA  
EVENT. EVERY NETWORK AND SUBNETWORK WILL APPEAR WITH THEIR  
CAMERAS AND THAT WILL MEAN THAT EVERY SENATOR AND  
CONGRESSMAN WILL APPEAR AS WELL, EACH TRYING TO OUTDO THE  
OTHER'S STATEMENT. THE POTENTIAL OF SUCH STATEMENTS CAN  
CAUSE IMNEASURABLE HARM.  
IN ADDITION THERE WILL BE GRAND JURIES, SUBPENAS AND  
TRAILS. THE LEGAL PROCESS WILL BE HARD TO DELAY AND UNLESS  
ALL THE PAPERS ARE RETURNED AND ACCESS TO THE ISRAELI  
OFFICIALS IS GRANTED, THE WHOLE LEGAL PROCESS WILL BE  
BOTH CONFRONTATIONAL AND SENSATIONAL. MUCH OF THAT CAN BE  
AVOIDED.  
IT MAY WELL BE THAT IN THE PROCESS IT WILL ENERGE THAT  
SOME AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE HAS ACTED IMPROPERLY



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\*\*TOD. I KNOW OF NO SUCH ACTIONS, BUT JUST AS THE ISRAELI  
\*\*INTELLIGENCE HAS MANY SEPARATE DIVISIONS THAT ARE  
\*\*DIFFICULT TO TRACK AND CONTROL, SO HAS OURS. BUT THIS TOO  
\*\*WILL SURELY COME TO THE SURFACE FURTHER STRAINING THE  
\*\*RELATIONSHIP.

\*\* BUT IF THE ISRAELIS CONTINUE TO CIRCLE THE WAGONS AND  
\*\*EVEN GO ON THE OFFENSIVE, THE AMERICAN ISRAELI  
\*\*RELATIONSHIP AND ALL THE ISRAELI POLITICIANS INVOLVED,  
\*\*WILL SURELY BE SEVERELY DAMAGED, AND THE FRIENDS OF ISRAEL  
\*\*HERE IN THE UNITED STATES WILL BE HARD PRESSED TO PREVENT  
\*\*IT. IF THAT CAN BE DONE AT ALL.

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\*\* ייתכן שימסור לעתונות על עצם השיחה עם דוהם' אך כבעת

\*\* לפחות) ספק אם ישחרר את ההודעה.

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\*\*תפ: שהח, דהם, מנכל, ממנכל, רסנבונפרד, שהבסנבונפרד)

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## U.S. PRESSES ISRAEL FOR TALKS WITH 2 NAMED IN SPY CASE

### STATE DEPT. IS 'DISMAYED'

#### Says Israeli Diplomats Linked to Suspect Were Recalled Without Official Notice

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 — The United States today stepped up its public pressure on Israel to permit questioning of two Israeli diplomats, and possibly other officials, in connection with the case of a United States Navy employee, Jonathan Jay Pollard, charged with selling secret documents.

A State Department spokesman, Charles Redman, expressed dismay that Israel had so far failed to abide by a pledge to allow the officials to be questioned. Mr. Redman said the two Israeli diplomats, identified in Jerusalem as Mr. Pollard's contacts, left the United States last Friday, a day after Mr. Pollard was arrested in Washington. Mr. Redman said the Israeli Government did not notify the State Department of their departure.

#### 'We Were Not Informed'

"We have no explanation for that departure," Mr. Redman said at his regular news briefing. "We were not informed. We are dismayed that the Government of Israel was not as forthcoming as we would have hoped and expected. But the important point now, and the crucial point, is that we have prompt access to those involved."

A highly placed Israeli official in Jerusalem has said that the two diplomats would not be returned to the United States for questioning but that the Federal Bureau of Investigation might be permitted to speak to them in Israel. The two are Ilan Ravid, an aide to the science attaché at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, and Yosef Yagur, the science attaché in the Israeli consulate general in New York.

Israeli officials have insisted that the mainstream Israeli intelligence agencies were not involved in the affair and that the country's political leadership was not aware of it. Rather, according to the highly placed Israeli source, an internal investigation found it to be a rogue operation run by a senior counterterrorism official, who used the two science attachés as conduits for Mr. Pollard's documents.

#### More Information Sought

Mr. Redman said that United States officials did not know enough yet to accept or reject that characterization.

Sources in Israel said that the two diplomats became involved because the counterterrorism official was also a high official in the science agency that appointed them. The sources said the two were apparently called home suddenly, outside normal Foreign Ministry channels. [Page 2.]

The Israeli Ambassador, Meir Rosenne, did not reply to a request for a telephone interview on the matter. The White House press office did not answer the telephone late this afternoon, and Karna Small, spokesman for the National Security Council, referred all questions on the state of Israeli-American relations to Mr. Redman of the State Department.

Although Israel's delay in presenting its officials for questioning appears to have increased the strains that the spy episode has created in Israeli-American relations, the long-term impact on the two countries' overall ties is not expected to be great, both American and Israeli officials have said.

Mr. Redman declined to provide details on the information sought from Israel, but it is believed to relate both to the pending criminal case against Mr. Pollard and to an assessment of any damage he might have done to American intelligence and military interests.

The high Israeli official in Jerusalem said the Israeli inquiry had found that Mr. Pollard worked for a special counterterrorism unit. According to the account of that investigation, he provided Israel with documents on American intelligence about Arab military forces, Soviet weaponry used in Arab lands and sensitive Israeli defense matters. The last area of information apparently convinced some Israeli officials that the United States was spying on Israel.

Mr. Redman gave a partial denial of this. "We don't comment on alleged intelligence activities," he said. "I would note that we're not aware of any U.S. officials having ever been expelled for intelligence or espionage reasons."

As to the charge that assessments of Israeli military capabilities had been obtained covertly or illegally, he said: "That's not the case. Those assessments were made in the course of our

longstanding defense relationship and intelligence exchanges with the Government of Israel."

"Our objective now is to obtain all the facts promptly so that our laws can be enforced," Mr. Redman said. "We've asked the Israeli Government specifically for their full cooperation with our law-enforcement officials in providing us with all information it has in connection with this case, including the return of any documents and access to Israeli officials involved. The Israeli authorities have assured us of their willingness to cooperate. However, they have not yet provided the full and prompt cooperation we requested a week ago. We regret this delay and are urging the Israeli Government to respond promptly."

Despite the State Department statements, the affair is not expected to affect overall relations between the two countries, Mr. Redman said.

#### Normal Relations Are Seen

"As difficult as this case may be," he said, "I don't think there's been any implication that the normal relationship has been in some way fundamentally interrupted."

In the past severe incidents of friction have not undermined the basic United States commitment to Israel. For example, after Israel attacked a nuclear reactor in Iraq in 1981 and later annexed the Golan Heights, the Reagan Administration withheld the delivery of some weaponry and Menachem Begin, who was then Prime Minister, denounced the United States as treating Israel like "a vassal state." But the weapon deliveries were resumed and good relations restored.

Even relations among Israeli and American intelligence agencies may not be disrupted; Israeli officials have long portrayed these relations as a mixture of extensive cooperation and tension.

Israel has always wanted more information from the United States than the United States has been willing to give, including data on Arab military capacities and deployments, photographs from spy satellites and technical details on Soviet weapons. In 1979, for example, the Central Intelligence Agency noted in a report that Israel had long collected scientific intelligence in the United States and had tried to gather information on secret United States policy decisions concerning Israel.

Indications that the United States has not been quite as generous with intelligence information as it could have been have often frustrated Israeli officials.

As a high Israeli official said Thursday: "The information Pollard turned over about Soviet weapons systems was vital for us. It was the kind of information we expected to be given to us by the United States as part of our general exchange of intelligence — but the Americans weren't giving it to us."

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# Israeli Antiterror Aide Reportedly Had 2 Jobs

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Nov. 29 — The senior Israeli counterterrorism official who reportedly ran an espionage operation in Washington was also a top official in an agency that collected scientific data, Israeli sources said today.

In describing the findings of an Israeli investigation of the espionage case, a highly placed Israeli source said earlier in the week that the counterterrorism official used two Israeli science attachés based in the United States as local contacts with an American Navy employee, Jonathan Jay Pollard. Mr. Pollard has been charged with espionage.

Despite one official statement and a flood of authorized leaks of information suggesting that none of Israel's political leaders were involved in the Pollard affair or had any prior knowledge of it, a gnawing doubt and sense of incredulity is creeping into Israeli newspaper headlines and editorials. Several have called for a public accounting by the Government.

According to an Israeli source, the unidentified counterterrorism official "running" Mr. Pollard "wore two hats."

## Two Functions Alleged

Under one hat he was the Prime Minister's adviser on terrorism, the source said. Under another, he was a top official of a little-known office in the Israeli Defense Ministry for the collection of scientific data. According to foreign press accounts, the office is called Lekem, its Hebrew acronym.

Lekem is in charge of gathering scientific data from "open sources" around the world, according to press reports. It dates back to the early years of the state of Israel, when the country was badly in need of scientific development.

Although it is in the Defense Ministry, Lekem usually nominates the scientific attachés who serve in Israeli embassies. Those designated to go abroad do so as scientific representatives of the Foreign Ministry, and they report through normal Foreign Ministry channels, Israeli sources said.

The two Israeli diplomats who were suddenly recalled last week because of their alleged involvement in the Pollard affair were both affiliated with Lekem, Government sources said. The two were Ilan Ravid, the deputy science attaché in the Washington embassy, and Yoel Yagur, consul for scientific affairs at the Israeli consulate in New York, Israeli Government sources have said.

## F.B.I. Role Envisioned

A senior Israeli official said that although Israel would not accede to an American request to have the two diplomats return to Washington for questioning, it might allow an official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to speak with them here, provided mutually satisfactory ground rules can be established.

Later today in Washington, the State Department expressed dismay that it was not notified before the two diplomats returned to Israel and "regret" at the "delay" in promised cooperation. Because of the Sabbath, there was no immediate comment from Israeli officials.

The purported connection between the counterterrorism official and Lekem might explain several anomalies about the Pollard affair.

To begin with, the two Israeli diplomats were apparently called back home very suddenly, outside the normal Foreign Ministry channels, and without the knowledge of the Israeli Ambassador in Washington, Meir Rosenne. After Mr. Rosenne met Wednesday with Deputy Secretary of State Michael Armacost, he told reporters, "Nobody has left."

## Possible Explanations

Second, it explains why the Israeli investigation reportedly found that the counterterrorism official had Mr. Pollard report to him through the two scientific attachés.

Third, it adds plausibility to the official Israeli Government contention that the counterterrorism official passed on much of the information he obtained from Mr. Pollard to the general Israeli intelligence community without raising any suspicion in either the Ministry of Defense or the various intelligence branches. Because of his connections with Lekem, the official was apparently a regular contributor of information to the Israeli intelligence community.

From the very beginning, too, Israeli intelligence experts have argued that the Mossad, Israel's highly respected foreign intelligence arm, would never have got involved with someone as seemingly amateurish and unprofessional as Mr. Pollard, aside from the fact that the Mossad is under strict orders not to involve itself in active espionage in the United States.

Israeli newspapers have identified Rafi Eitan as the senior counterterrorism official involved in the Pollard case. Mr. Eitan formerly served as the adviser on terrorism to Prime Ministers Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir. Mr. Eitan has said that any connection of his name with the Pollard affair was "a mistake."

Mr. Eitan left his job as adviser on terrorism in September 1984 after Shimon Peres took over as Prime Minister. Since then, Mr. Eitan has remained on the Government payroll in an undisclosed capacity, Israeli sources said.

## Attitude of Israeli Public

The public's attitude toward the case was probably best summed up by the Dry Bones cartoon strip in today's Jerusalem Post, in which one man says to another: "Did we really do it? And if we did do it, what exactly did we do? And why did we do it? If we did it? And if we did do it, what will they do? I tell you, this spy scandal is a case for Solomon."

The other man answers, "Or a commission of inquiry."

Israel's national unity cabinet led by Prime Minister Peres, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin has declined to appoint an independent commission of inquiry to look into the spy scandal and has yet to provide any public explanation for what happened.

The entire investigation has been handled personally by Mr. Peres, Mr. Shamir and Mr. Rabin, who have been meeting regularly for the last week.

Their preliminary report, which has been conveyed privately to the United States, found that the senior counterterrorism official responsible for the Pollard affair acted without the knowledge or approval of anyone in the political echelon.

## Skeptical About Inquiry

Political commentators have noted that it is precisely the three men carrying out the internal inquiry — Mr. Peres, Mr. Shamir and Mr. Rabin — who would have the most to lose from any other conclusion.

Mr. Shamir was the Prime Minister when the Pollard affair began in the spring of 1984. Mr. Peres was the Prime Minister when it came to light last week, and Mr. Rabin was the Defense Minister when most of the information obtained through Mr. Pollard found its way into Israeli intelligence channels.

"This matter cuts across party lines," said a senior Government source. "Peres, Shamir and Rabin know that if they start pointing fingers at each other, everyone will lose."

The Israeli press, however, is becoming increasingly vocal in demanding a public accounting of how such a thing could happen.

Eight days "have already elapsed since the affair exploded," wrote Maariv, the mass circulation daily. "It is hard to go on hiding behind the claim that the affair is being investigated."

The Jerusalem Post observed: "Either the elected officials, from the Prime Minister's office on down, did not know what was happening — in which case they were horrendously derelict — or they did know, and in that case were horrendously reckless. In either instance they do not come out well."

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# U.S. Voices 'Dismay' At Israel's Response To Pollard Spy Case

By David B. Ottaway  
 Washington Post Staff Writer

The United States expressed "dismay" yesterday that Israel had not given its "full and prompt cooperation" to the American investigation of Jonathan Jay Pollard, the Navy employee who allegedly sold U.S. military secrets to the Israelis.

State Department spokesman Charles E. Redman revealed that the United States requested Israel's cooperation in the Pollard matter a week ago Thursday, but that Israel waited five days to inform the United States that two Israeli officials apparently connected to Pollard had left this country the day after that cooperation was sought. Redman said yesterday that the Israelis "have not yet provided the full and prompt cooperation we requested."

"We regret this delay and are urging the Israeli government to respond promptly," he said.

Addressing the departure of the two Israeli officials on Nov. 22, one day after FBI agents arrested Pollard outside the Israeli Embassy here, Redman said: "We have no explanation for that departure. We were not informed.... We are dismayed that the government of Israel was not as forthcoming as we would have hoped and expected."

Later, a U.S. official said that U.S. authorities had perhaps not made it explicit to Israeli officials here that they expected no Israeli involved with Pollard would be allowed to leave this country when they first asked for Israel's cooperation in the case a week ago Thursday, the day of Pollard's arrest. By last Monday, however, "it was certainly perfectly clear to them that we thought no one should leave," he said.

Redman said that the "crucial point" now was that U.S. authorities be given "prompt access" to those Israeli officials involved so that the United States could obtain "the full facts" in the Pollard case.

While the government of Israel has indicated it may allow U.S. authorities to talk to the two Israeli officials who left the United States, State Department officials said yesterday that no arrangements had been made yet for such access.

Various U.S. officials in the past few days have privately expressed irritation over the lack of Israeli cooperation in the Pollard case. But this was the first time the State

Department has issued a formal statement sharply criticizing Israel's performance and specifically its refusal so far to make its diplomats available for questioning by U.S. authorities.

In most spy cases involving a U.S. citizen and a foreign diplomat, the United States has declared the foreign diplomat involved *persona non grata* without expecting the diplomat to cooperate with U.S. authorities. But because of the especially close relationship between the United States and Israel, U.S. authorities appear to expect considerably more cooperation this time.

The New York Times reported from Jerusalem yesterday that Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, acting as a committee, had investigated the Pollard matter, and concluded that the Israelis responsible had kept it to themselves, not informing ministers "on the political

level" that they had an American agent providing secret U.S. information to them.

As reported earlier, those responsible were described as members of a special antiterrorism bureau outside normal Israeli intelligence agencies.

Israeli diplomats in Washington yesterday recommended that concerned friends of Israel asking for guidance on the Pollard case read the New York Times account, noting particularly the report's suggestion that Israel had used Pollard because it learned the United States had been spying on the Israeli military.

The Times quoted a "highly placed Israeli source" as saying that the information provided by Pollard "related to Israel's national security. It appeared... that the United States was clearly running an intelligence operation with regards to matters of Israel's national security," the source told The Times.

Pollard's information indicated that the United States had "penetrated" the Israeli military. The Times was told, so the Israeli officials involved decided that they had to seek more information from him to try to identify and then close the leak.

Redman took issue with these and other allegations in the Israeli press that the United States itself had engaged in obtaining information "covertly and illegally" about Israeli defense capabilities.

"That's not the case," he said. "Those assessments were made in the course of our longstanding defense relationship and intelligence exchanges with the government of Israel."

The New York Times reported that preliminary findings of the Peres-Shamir-Rabin report had been given to U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering in Israel on Wednesday, but U.S. officials had only received preliminary information from Pickering, and nothing amounting to a full report.

One official said that the information was "nothing in the kind of detail we want" regarding the Israeli involvement in the Pollard case.

President Reagan is expected to

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... speak about the recent rash of spy cases in the United States during his regular Saturday radio broadcast. But he will not address the Pollard case specifically, according to a White House official.

Redman said yesterday that "as difficult as this [Pollard] case may be, I don't think there's been any implication that the normal [U.S.-Israeli] relationship has been in some way fundamentally interrupted."

An Israeli Embassy spokesman, Yossi Gal, described the Pollard case as "highly sensitive" and said the embassy would have no comment until the Israeli government had completed its investigation.

"We simply see no other way than awaiting this investigation in Israel. Then and only then, we'll give our version of the whole story A to Z," he said.

On Wednesday, Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosenne told reporters that no Israeli diplomats had been sent home because of the Pollard case.

On Thursday, however, another embassy official modified that assertion, saying it meant that "ever since [last] Monday" no Israelis had left the country.

Both Gal and State Department officials refused to comment yesterday on unconfirmed reports that a third Israeli embassy employee, a secretary, had left the United States following the departure Nov. 23 of Ilan Ravid, scientific affairs attache at the Israeli Embassy here, and Yosef Yagur, an Israeli scientific consul in New York.

However, Redman was careful to avoid confirming that the United States thought either that those two specific Israelis were necessarily the ones involved or that only two Israelis were under suspicion.

Nor would the State Department spokesman say whether anyone involved had diplomatic status and was therefore immune from U.S. interrogation.

"Whether or not they had diplomatic immunity should still not interfere with the process of our having access to them to determine what we need to know concerning this case," he remarked.

Staff writer David Hoffman in Santa Barbara, Calif., contributed to this report.

## Exaggerations Marked Stories Of Spy Suspect

By Ruth Marcus  
Washington Post Staff Writer

When Jonathan Jay Pollard was a Stanford University undergraduate a decade ago, his friends discovered a phenomenon they labeled "the Pollard factor."

"It meant you had to discount a lot of what he said," a close friend said, recalling Pollard's stories about serving as a colonel in the Israeli army and working for the Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service.

On the other hand, the friend said, "there was always a kernel of truth to most of Jay's stories."

The eccentric undergraduate who captained food fights as if they were military campaigns went on to become a civilian Navy intelligence analyst with top secret security clearance and access to the most up-to-date information about international terrorist activity.

Now, "the Pollard factor" has resurfaced with a vengeance. Pollard, 31, was arrested last week on charges of spying for the Israeli government. His wife of four months, Anne L. Henderson-

Pollard, was arrested the following day. The alleged espionage and its bitter aftermath have strained relations between the United States and Israel, one of its closest allies.

Pollard initially told federal agents who questioned him that he was spying for the East Germans and the Pakistanis, in addition to supplying intelligence information to the Israelis, according to sources familiar with the investigation. Investigators have found nothing to support his claims about East Germany and Pakistan.

"When I heard on the radio that he said Israel and Pakistan, I said, 'Man, that's another Pollard story,'" said a roommate of Pollard's at Stanford. "Those were his two theme stories for years."

Like many of Pollard's stories, however, this one also may well contain at least some kernel of truth: Both Israeli and U.S. officials say that Pollard was involved in some way with Israeli intelligence operatives.

Pollard has told the FBI that he has been spying for the Israelis for about a year and a half, that he turned over classified U.S. documents to Israeli representatives in Washington and that he was paid \$2,500 a month in cash, an FBI agent testified this week.

Interviews with friends of Pollard paint a portrait of a brilliant yet troubled man who from an early age was mesmerized by politics and the shadowy world of espionage, and fantasized about becoming one of those at the center of power.

Born in Galveston, Tex., he grew up in South Bend, Ind., where his father, Morris Pollard, a noted microbiologist, heads the Lobund Laboratory at Notre Dame.

Friends at Stanford describe him as smart and funny, obsessed with politics in any form although his own politics were decidedly conservative. Pollard, they said, was an aficionado of playing intricate "war games" that often stretched through the night.

Passionate about Israel, he told friends that once, while on guard duty on a kibbutz there, he had killed an Arab. Another time, he said he was upset because most of the Israeli friends he had trained with had been killed during the Yom Kippur War.

Pollard's roommate said he once told Pollard about a high school escapade in which the roommate, the manager of his school basketball team, had sent himself a telegram and signed it Wilt Chamberlain. Pollard, he said, then sent a telegram

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to himself, addressing it to a "Colonel" Pollard.

"Jay wanted to live his life like it was a novel instead of his life," said another college friend.

After leaving Stanford, Pollard enrolled at the Fletcher School of International Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University.

Students who knew him there described Pollard as a "loudmouth" given to boasting about everything from his exploits with women to ties with the South African intelligence service.

Pollard's penchant for stories that seemed to stretch the truth remained after he began work for the Navy in 1979.

His resume listed a job at the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis in Cambridge, Mass., but institute director Robert Pfaltzgraff said Pollard was never employed there.

Since June 1984, Pollard has worked in Suitland as a civilian counterterrorism analyst at the Navy Investigative Service. He was earning about \$13,000 a year when he was arrested, according to the FBI.

In September 1984, he accosted former representative John LeBoutillier (R-N.Y.) after a speech at the conservative Heritage Foundation about American prisoners of war in Vietnam.

"He flashed his Navy credentials

at me and I thought, 'Gee, I'm getting arrested or something,'" LeBoutillier recalled.

He said Pollard told him that the Navy had information about prisoners of war still in Vietnam, and in later discussions, mentioned secret missions involving "freedom fighters" in Afghanistan and Cambodia.

LeBoutillier said he became suspicious about Pollard, however, after Pollard claimed to have attended graduate school at Harvard but was not listed in the alumni directory.

Pollard boasted to friends earlier this year that he was part of a team assessing damage done by the Walker family spy ring—an assignment that Navy spokesman Lt. Stephen Pietropaoli said Pollard never had.

According to a Defense Department source, Pollard's security clearance was temporarily withdrawn in 1981 for "bizarre behavior." Navy spokesman Kendall Pease said it would be inappropriate for the Navy to comment on the case while it is under investigation.

Dale Hartig, a spokesman for the Defense Investigative Service, which conducts background checks for Defense Department employees, said the normal investigation of Pollard for a top secret security clearance would have focused on the preceding five years of his life and included interviews with friends.

He said that Pollard, as a civilian employee, would not have been interviewed personally, although military employees are questioned directly by investigators.

"The fact that Jay boasted about working for Israeli intelligence made him unsuitable for working for naval intelligence," said Jonathan Marshall, editorial page editor of the Oakland Tribune and a classmate of Pollard's at Stanford.

Hartig said he could not comment on the adequacy of the Navy's background check of Pollard.

In contrast to Pollard, his wife Anne was much more quiet and kept to herself in her job in the public relations office at the National Rifle Association, according to NRA spokesman John Aquilino.

When Henderson-Pollard left the NRA earlier this year to work as a free-lance sales representative in Washington for CommCore, a New York public relations firm, he said, "I encouraged Anne to be more outgoing."

An FBI agent testified this week that Pollard twice called his wife during an interview several days before his arrest and instructed her to remove their wedding pictures and a "cactus" from their Dupont Circle apartment.

The FBI later learned that "cactus" was the abbreviation for a weapons system depicted in documents contained in a suitcase that Henderson-Pollard delivered to an unidentified friend within minutes of the calls from her husband, ac-

cording to agent Eugene J. Noltkamp. The agent said that Henderson-Pollard told the friend that the suitcase, which the FBI later seized, contained documents that she was going to use in a presentation at the Chinese embassy.

Karen Berg, an owner of CommCore, said in an interview that Henderson-Pollard helped set up a public relations pitch CommCore made to officials at the Chinese Embassy in Washington on Sept. 30, long before the suitcase was confiscated.

Berg said CommCore was trying to persuade the Chinese to hire the firm to help train embassy officials in public relations techniques, but the firm was never hired. Berg said the firm's contact with the Chinese had nothing to do with the Pollards' current troubles—a statement confirmed by an official familiar with the investigation.

Berg said she agreed to have Henderson-Pollard represent the firm in Washington as a favor to her father, Bernard R. Henderson, a longtime friend and veteran Washington public relations man. Berg said the young woman struck her as ambitious and "a go-getter."

Berg said Henderson-Pollard was "very proud" of her husband.

One friend who had known Pollard since college said she was not stunned by news of his arrest. "I just thought, 'There's Jay for you.' It didn't surprise me at all."

Staff writer Joe Pichirallo contributed to this report.



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Asked Friday about reports that he was involved in the Pollard case, Eitan told the newspaper Maariv: "I may have something to say, but at a later stage. At this point, the wisest thing is not to respond to all of the attacks against me because past experience proves that the best thing an intelligence man can do is stay away from the media. Concerning the mention of my name in the American and local press as the man who recruited and operated Pollard, perhaps this is a mistake. My name is in the news by mistake."







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linking him to espionage activities in the United States.

There have been published, but as yet unconfirmed, reports that Eitan secretly heads an intelligence wing of a scientific data-gathering office here called the Science Liaison Bureau, and known by its Hebrew abbreviation, LEKEM.

Israeli sources said that Eitan, after leaving his post in the prime minister's office in October 1984, continued in intelligence work at several levels: maintaining his association with Mossad, working with LEKEM employees based abroad and continuing his interest in counterterrorism intelligence.

Informed sources said that although he is officially out of public life, Eitan continues to maintain a loose association with those three activities.

With the advent of the national unity government, Peres named Amiram Nir, a Labor Party loyalist, to succeed Eitan as his adviser on terrorism.

A senior government source said that Peres then turned his attention to Nir and was not aware of any espionage activities in the United States that may have been carried out outside his control.

"You know, when you govern so many things, you also discover things you cannot govern. Whoever did it thought that this is not spying against the United States, but spying in the United States against Arabs. And then, maybe, it was done. It was a mistake," the senior official said.

He added, "But when things like this happen, you review all the details. We don't have a problem with our major policy" of not spying in the United States. "Rather this is an escape from our policy."

The source said that Peres could not be expected to know the details of every covert operation conducted by Israel and that the prime

minister was stunned by the disclosures of Pollard's alleged activities.

LEKEM conducts research in science and high technology and is openly listed in government agency directories. It routinely posts its employees to foreign capitals to gather data on science and technology developments, a government source said.

According to official Israeli sources, even though LEKEM employees are registered as Israeli Embassy staff members, they report not to the Foreign Ministry but to LEKEM headquarters.

The official declined to discuss any aspects of LEKEM's activities in the United States or comment on published reports that the office gradually has evolved into an independent annex of Israel's primary intelligence-gathering organization, the Mossad, and the military intelligence apparatus.

Official sources said a debate was under way in the government over how and when to make public findings of an internal investigation that already has produced at least one interim report given to U.S. officials.

Concern has been growing that incalculable damage already has been done to Israel's standing with the American public and among pro-Israel members of Congress.

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy said today that the Pollard affair has not in any way harmed U.S. interests or security, and he called on the Reagan administration to present a "balanced picture" to the American public and bring the controversy to an end.

Saying that he does not believe the Reagan administration is interested in exploiting the affair to spoil U.S.-Israeli relations, Levy told the Itim News Agency that the Israeli government had apologized to the United States and was making an effort to investigate the case.

Wash. Post  
30.11.85



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Wash Post 30.11.85

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The Chicago Tribune 33.11.85  
The comity of spies

## The comity of spies

The arrest of a Navy intelligence analyst on charges of spying on the United States for Israel will probably not go down in the annals of great espionage cases. But it certainly strains the special relationship that has existed between the intelligence agencies of the two countries.

The Israeli government recognizes the damage that might have been done. It has not denied that civilian analyst Johnathan Jay Pollard sold classified code information to agents of Israel. But it has emphatically asserted that such an operation would contradict Israeli policy of refraining from espionage against the United States and promised a thorough investigation.

Intelligence gathering is a dark and wary game, and even the closest allies engage in fierce competition. The unwritten rules do not require any commitment to stay completely out of one another's way nor to share all the take, but they have probably restrained such flat-out operations as recruiting agents within an ally's intelligence services.

The secret relationship between Israel and

U.S. intelligence has probably seen better days, just as the public relationship has. But despite the divergence of views about the best way to achieve Mideast peace and other matters, there has been a general agreement to operate by more civilized standards of behavior than those that ordinarily prevail among nations when they work in the shadows of intrigue.

The fact that the United States has chosen to bring charges against Mr. Pollard out into the open suggests that the administration feels it needs to warn Israel that its activities have gone beyond the limits of U.S. tolerance. Israel seems to be of two minds about how to respond. It has promised a full investigation but has not been entirely forthcoming about helping the U.S. prosecution. And it has dredged up some charges about U.S. spying in Israel.

It is in Israel's interest to try to re-establish the comity of spying that had existed. That is surely a better way of proceeding than to allow mutual suspicion to grow where it grows best, in the dark.



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# ISRAEL'S SHARON DENIES ROLE IN NAVY SPY CASE

NEW YORK POST - SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1983

ARIEL Sharon broke his silence on the U.S.-Israel spy crisis yesterday, saying he has had "no contact whatsoever" with the accused mole.

In a wide-ranging interview with Post editors, the Israeli cabinet minister denied any involvement with either the accused American spy, Jonathon Pollard, or an alleged independent Israeli intelligence network.

Published reports in the U.S. have suggested that an intelligence network — reportedly headed by Rafael Eitan, an anti-terrorism adviser to three Israeli prime ministers — recruited Pollard last year.

The Los Angeles Times said Eitan was recommended for the anti-terrorism post by Sharon.

The Israeli press has hinted broadly that Eitan established a "renegade" intelligence network at Sharon's request.

Sharon insisted yesterday that no cabinet-level minister was aware of any possible espionage by Pollard, who worked for the U.S. Navy.

"I don't believe any political echelon was involved," he said.

Asked whether such an operation could take place without a high-level minister knowing of it, Sharon replied:

"When it comes to specific acts, that can be."

But he maintained that "if somebody did something that should not have been done, steps should be taken against him."

And he cautioned that "if it happened at all, it should be looked at through the general position of Israel."

"I think it's a mistake to say that Israel is spying on the United States," Sharon said.

"Israel has got problems: terrorist organizations, Arab countries, the Soviet Union and United States competing in the supply of arms to their allies."

"This is a major problem for Israel," he said.

Sharon said he hoped the case "will not harm the warm, friendly relations between the U.S. and Israel."

And he suggested the two countries should concentrate on joint anti-terrorist warfare.

Eitan, a close friend and political ally of Sharon, has also denied any involvement in the Pollard case.

"He is one of the best

By ERIC FETTMANN

experts in the world on anti-terrorism warfare," Sharon said yesterday of Eitan.

"He is a first-class man, a great friend of the United States, a real supporter of the United States."

Sharon suggested both he and Eitan were being attacked by political opponents and "wild speculation in the Israeli press without any truth behind it."

He noted that one leftist Israeli paper, which claimed that "all roads in the case lead to Sharon," published a front-page retraction yesterday.

"After getting a warning letter from my lawyer, they apologized on the first page," Sharon said.

He cited the ongoing investigation of the Pollard case by Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

"I think we have to wait for that investigation before we say something," he said.

"I don't see the need to hide anything. Besides, you cannot hide anything in Israel."

Sharon, currently industry minister, was in New York on his way back from a trade mission to Argentina and Uruguay.

In Washington, mean-

while, State Dept. spokesman Charles Redman issued an unusually harsh rebuke of Israel, saying the administration was "dismayed" by a lack of cooperation.

"The Israeli government has assured us of their willingness to cooperate," he said.

"However, they have not yet provided the full and prompt cooperation we requested a week ago."

"We are dismayed that the Israeli government has not been more forthcoming."

Redman said the U.S. wants Israel to return all classified information allegedly obtained by Pollard and provide access to two Israeli diplomats reportedly involved in the case.

Much of the U.S. displeasure in the case centers on Israel's recall last week of Ilan Ravid, scientific attache at the Israeli Embassy in Washington, and Yosef Yagur, a scientific consul in New York.

"We have no explanation for that departure," Redman said.

In Jerusalem, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy called on Washington to restore the Pollard case to its "right proportions."

"It must be emphasized that there is no element of any attempt to harm U.S. national security," Levy told reporters.

N.Y. POST

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# U.S. to quiz Israelis about Navy 'spy'

From wire services

**JERUSALEM**—Israel will allow American officials to interview two Israeli diplomats about the case of a U.S. Navy analyst accused of spying for Israel, newspapers reported today in Tel Aviv.

FBI agents would be allowed to "talk" with the diplomats in Israel as an apparent goodwill gesture toward the United States, but a formal interrogation will not be allowed, according to the Jerusalem Post, Harretz and other newspapers carrying the report.

An internal Israeli examination has found that Jonathan Jay Pollard, 31, the Navy employee, was working as an intelligence operative for a secretive Israeli counterterrorism bureau, a highly placed Israeli source told the New York Times yesterday.

Israeli television reported last night that the Cabinet was prepared to return to the United States the hundreds of documents Pollard is said to have obtained. But the high Israeli source said Israel would not accede to an American demand that the two Israeli diplomats return to the United States for questioning, the Times reported.

The diplomats have been recruited in Israel.

The Times said the Israeli examination was put together over the last week by Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Sharnir and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, with the help of the chiefs of the branches of Israeli intelligence.

Independent corroboration could not be obtained for the results of the Israeli inquiry, the Times said.

The Times said the findings assert that Pollard approached Israeli officials and they did not approach him, and suggest that one motive for using Pollard was to find out

about highly sensitive Israeli defense matters, the Israeli inquiry found.

The information convinced the contact that the United States had managed to "penetrate" the Israeli military establishment, the Israeli examination found.

As a result, the counterterrorism official began asking Pollard to provide as many American intelligence reports about Israeli military activities as possible, hoping that thus the leak in the Israeli system could be tracked down, the Israeli inquiry found. Pollard was never asked to get any information directly related to American national security or weapons systems, the Times said the source reported.

In Washington, the State Department had "no reaction" to the reports of the diplomats' return to Israel, a spokesman, Sondra McCarty, said. In Santa Barbara, aides said President Reagan would soon "speak to the nation" about the recent series of spy cases.

source revealed.

The counterterrorism official funneled some information he got from Pollard to the general Israeli intelligence community without identifying the source or telling his political superiors what he was doing, according to the Israeli inquiry.

The Times said the Israeli examination reported that Pollard initially offered to obtain American intelligence information about Arab armies and Soviet military hardware in use in the Arab world, and was encouraged to do so by his Israeli contact.

Eventually, Pollard also sent his contact top-secret American intelligence reports

if the United States was spying on Israel. The Times said the high Israeli source disclosed that the examination found that Pollard approached Israel in the spring of 1984 and volunteered to get classified information that might be useful to the Israeli government, that he appeared to have been primarily motivated by zealous pro-Israeli sentiments, and that he later asked for money for some services.

The inquiry found that the Israeli who oversaw Pollard's activities was a senior counterterrorism official apparently associated with the office of the prime minister's adviser on terrorism, the Times said the

Evening SUN  
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# U.S. attacks Israel over spy probe

## Cooperation faulted in Pollard case

From Wire Reports

WASHINGTON — The United States, signaling increasing impatience with its closest Mideastern ally, rebuked Israel yesterday for failing to provide information it had promised about a Navy analyst accused of spying for the Jewish state.

The rebuke came amid growing doubt that top-level officials in the Israeli government could have been ignorant of the case, as they have professed.

In an unusually strong statement, State Department spokesman Charles E. Rodman said, "The Israeli government has assured us of their willingness to cooperate. However, they have not yet provided the full and prompt cooperation we requested a week ago."

In an unusually strong statement, State Department spokesman Charles E. Rodman said, "The Israeli government has assured us of their willingness to cooperate. However, they have not yet provided the full and prompt cooperation we requested a week ago."

In describing the findings of an Israeli investigation of the espionage case, a highly placed Israeli source said earlier in the week that the counterterrorism official used two Israeli science attaches based in the United States as local contacts with a U.S. Navy employee, Jonathan J. Pollard. Mr. Pollard has been charged with espionage.

Despite one official statement, and a flood of authorized leaks, suggesting that none of Israel's political leaders was involved in the Pollard case or had any prior knowledge of it, a growing doubt and sense of incredulity is creeping into Israeli newspaper headlines and editorials. Several have called for a public accounting by the government.

According to an Israeli source, the unidentified counterterrorism official "running" Mr. Pollard "wore two hats."

Under one hat he was the prime

explanation for what happened. The entire investigation has been handled personally by the three top officials, who have been meeting regularly for the last week.

Their preliminary report, which has been conveyed privately to the United States, found that the actor counterterrorism official responsible for the Pollard affair acted without the knowledge or approval of anyone in the political echelon.

Political commentators have noted that it is precisely the three men carrying out the internal inquiry — Mr. Peres, Mr. Shamir and Mr. Rabin — who would have the most to lose from any other conclusion.

Mr. Shamir was prime minister when the Pollard affair began in the spring of 1984; Mr. Peres was prime minister when it came to light last week, and Mr. Rabin was defense minister when most of the information allegedly obtained through Mr. Pollard found its way into Israeli intelligence channels.

"This matter cuts across party lines," said a senior government source. "Peres, Shamir and Rabin know that if they start pointing fingers at each other, everyone will lose."

the Israeli consulate in New York, Israeli government sources have said.

A senior Israeli official said that although Israel would not accede to an American request to have the two diplomats return to Washington for questioning, it might allow an FBI official to speak with them here, provided mutually satisfactory ground rules can be established.

Israeli newspapers have identified Rafi Eitan as the senior counterterrorism official involved in the Pollard case. He formerly served as the adviser on terrorism to Prime Ministers Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir. Mr. Eitan has said that any connection of his name with the Pollard affair was "a mistake."

Mr. Eitan left his job as adviser on terrorism in September 1984 after Shimon Peres took over as prime minister. Since then, Mr. Eitan has remained on the government payroll in an undisclosed capacity, Israeli sources said.

Israel's national unity cabinet led by Mr. Peres, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin has declined to appoint an independent commission of inquiry to look into the spy scandal and has yet to provide any public

minister's adviser on terrorism, the source said. Under another, he was a top official of a little-known office in the Israeli Defense Ministry for the collection of scientific data. According to foreign press accounts, the office is called "Lechem," after its Hebrew acronym.

Lechem is in charge of gathering scientific data from "open sources" around the world, according to press reports. It dates back to the early years of the state of Israel, when the country was badly in need of scientific development.

Although located in the Defense Ministry, Lechem usually nominates the scientific attaches who serve in Israeli embassies. Those designated to go abroad do so as scientific representatives of the Foreign Ministry, and they report through normal Foreign Ministry channels, Israeli sources said.

The two Israeli diplomats who were suddenly recalled last week, because of their alleged involvement in the Pollard affair, were both affiliated with Lechem, government sources said. The two were Ilan Raviv, deputy science attaché in the Washington embassy, and Yosef Yaakov, consul for scientific affairs at

The Sun 30/11/85







# Israel to give data to US

## Papers allegedly stolen from Navy

By Howard Goller  
Reuters

TEL AVIV - Israel yesterday agreed to give the United States documents alleged to have been stolen by a spy in the US Navy, but indicated it would block the questioning of Israeli diplomats about their role in the affair.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres indicated that Israel would oppose the questioning by American officials of Israeli diplomats called home over the spy scandal.

Two Israeli diplomats alleged to have been linked to Jonathan Pollard, a US Navy intelligence analyst accused of selling secrets to Israel, have been recalled. The United States said it wants its agents to be allowed to question the Israelis.

"We do not interfere in the judicial process in America, and inside Israel we will act according to Israeli law," Peres replied when asked by reporters if Israel would allow questioning of the envoys, who flew home on Wednesday.

Peres said Israel was examining the case of Pollard, 31, and would "draw the necessary conclusions to prevent mishaps in the future."

Israeli television reported that Peres' inner Cabinet, in an effort to minimize damage to the two countries' ties, had decided to return to the United States documents obtained from Pollard.

State radio reported earlier yesterday that the United States was demanding the return of documents.

about to leave, Israeli officials were explicitly told that the United States did not want any diplomats involved in the Pollard case to return to Israel, according to State Department officials.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Israel's ambassador to the United States, Meir Rosenne, assured State Department officials that no Israeli diplomats involved in the Pollard case had left the country, according to State Department officials.

The inner Cabinet met yesterday, but its agenda and activities are routinely kept secret. US Ambassador Thomas Pickens met with Peres on Wednesday. Details were not disclosed, but a Pickens aide said he "wouldn't doubt" the two discussed the case. Pickens also met with Foreign Ministry director general David Kimche.

In Washington, State Department officials told The Washington Post that top Israeli Embassy officials in Washington had been told repeatedly during the last week that the United States expected any Israeli diplomats involved in the Pollard case to be made available for interviews by US law enforcement authorities.

That request was first conveyed to Israel on Nov. 21, the day Pollard was arrested, according to State Department officials. On Monday, amid rumors that Israeli diplomats had either left or were

being examined, and this must be done thoroughly, not under pressure."

Two Israeli diplomats  
Officials in Jerusalem, who spoke on condition they not be identified, named the diplomats as Yosef Yagur, science consul at the Israeli consulate in New York, and Ilan Ravid, science attaché at the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

Officials said Peres, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin were "fully aware of what's going on."

There was no official comment on the television report. The Cabinet secretary refused to comment to confirm that the inner Cabinet had met.

Asked about an Israeli inquiry into the affair which surfaced a week ago, Peres replied, "Facts are

### Classified documents

[A ranking Israeli Embassy official, in giving a somewhat different version of what happened, said yesterday that Israeli officials were first told on Monday that the United States did not want any personnel involved in the Pollard case to return to Israel. "We told them on Tuesday and Wednesday [that] ever since Monday nobody

Pollard was alleged at a court hearing in Washington on Wednesday to have passed classified military documents to Israel involving weapons and intelligence-gathering systems of foreign countries.

Israeli radio quoted officials in Jerusalem as saying there was no precedent for Washington's demand that Israel return documents allegedly received from Pollard and allow US investigators to question Israeli diplomats.

An embassy official said in an interview, "The American leadership has been impressed that Israel is trying to get to the bottom of this."

"Israeli leaders are as shocked as we are. The last thing they want is to damage the relationship with the United States."

has left here," the Israeli official said.)

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# Israeli unit reported linked to US spy case

By Dan Fisher  
and Ronald J. Ostrow  
Los Angeles Times

JERUSALEM - Behind the affair of a US Navy intelligence analyst accused of selling defense secrets to Israel is a little-known Israeli intelligence operation serving the Defense Ministry, according to sources.

The operation is outside the traditional Israeli intelligence community and functions particularly to gather scientific and technical information.

It includes an office known by its Hebrew acronym as LEKEM headed by a famous career Mossad agent who was adviser on terrorism to two previous Israeli prime ministers. While he lost the latter post when the national unity government took office last fall, the official is technically still attached to Prime Minister Shimon Peres' bureau.

The picture that has emerged from contacts over several days with a number of sources - both official and unofficial, Israeli and non-Israeli - is one of an independent intelligence operation that grew and became an accepted annex to the five organizations that make up the traditional Israeli intelligence community.

## 5 intelligence organizations

Those five organizations are: Mossad, the Israeli CIA; Shin Bet, the Israeli FBI; Military Intelligence; the Research Bureau of the Foreign Ministry and a Police intelligence unit.

While the independent intelligence operation enjoys a sizable budget and supplies regular reports to top Israeli officials, sources in Israel stressed that there is no evidence that any ministerial-level official was aware that among its sources was Jonathan J. Pollard, the American arrested on espionage charges last week in front of the Israeli Embassy in Washington.



SHIMON PERES  
Says case being examined

A Foreign Ministry statement released last Sunday said that "Israel's political leadership received with shock and consternation" reports of what it said would be a "deviation" of a longstanding policy against such intelligence gathering in the United States.

Officials here said that the statement was intended to deny any high-level political involvement in the affair. The officials said an investigation into the incident is continuing, but there has been no additional government comment since Sunday.

## Expressions of skepticism

In Washington, US officials continued to say publicly that they were awaiting a full report from Israel. But, privately, some sources expressed skepticism that high-level Israeli officials would not have known of Pollard's activities.

Underlining the extreme sensitivity of the Pollard affair in Israel, sources said that Peres, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir have been meeting daily to review the internal investigation.

The essential elements of the case are now believed to be clear to the three, but they are said to be hesitating about any public disclosure, owing in part to the danger of domestic political fallout.

Speaking in an Israeli television interview yesterday, Peres refused to provide details on the investigation and said that it was taking so long because "there is a need to do things thoroughly, without nervousness, and with full responsibility." He added that "any conclusions that will be drawn from the affair will be designed to prevent future hitches."

His comments suggested that contrary to earlier reports, there may be no public punishments dispensed to those found responsible for the affair.

The Foreign Ministry statement released Sunday pledged that if any "deviations" were discovered, "the necessary conclusions will be drawn" - an Israeli euphemism that has traditionally meant heads would roll.

While joined for the last 14 months in an uneasy coalition, Israel's two major political blocs - the centrist Labor Alignment and the rightist Likud Bloc - are bitter rivals, and some officials would like to use the Pollard affair for political gain. Complicating the picture, however, is the fact that a key figure in the case - former Mossad operations chief Rafael Eitan - has served under both Likud and Labor prime ministers.

In Washington, US intelligence officials said the Israeli expressions of shock over the Pollard affair give the government "plausible deniability" of knowledge of the affair, but have left the Americans unconvinced.

"Eitan was a terrorism expert for [former Prime Minister Menachem] Begin. He recruited Pollard. He couldn't have done so without the knowledge of the prime minister of the country," said one US official who spoke on the promise of anonymity. "All this about the [Israeli] politicians not knowing is ridiculous. Of course they knew."

Boston Globe 30.11.75



# Newspaper says US spied on Israeli research programs

United Press International

JERUSALEM — The United States spied on Israel at least five times in recent years in a bid to obtain information about research activities, an Israeli newspaper said yesterday.

The report in the Hatzadot labor federation newspaper Davar came as Israeli officials pledged to cooperate with a US investigation of Israel's alleged involvement with Jonathan Pollard, a Navy intelligence analyst charged with spying for Israel.

Pollard was arrested Nov. 21 after he unsuccessfully sought asylum in the Israeli Embassy in Washington. He was charged with passing classified US documents, including information about weapons systems, to Israel. Pol-

lard and his wife, Anne L. Henderson-Pollard, who was arrested on related charges, are being held without bail.

In its report, the Davar newspaper said the United States mounted at least five espionage operations in Israel in recent years. Quoting a "reliable source,"

In another report, the Haaretz

newspaper said the United States in the early 1960s "revealed to the whole world" that US intelligence aircraft had discovered Israel was developing a nuclear reactor. In the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, a US spy ship sailed off the Israeli coast and monitored Israeli army moves, Haaretz said.

Chicago  
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## Accused Navy spy tied to Israeli agencies

By Jonathan Broder  
Chicago Tribune

JERUSALEM—A top-level Israeli inquiry has determined that U.S. Navy analyst Jonathan Pollard, accused of spying for Israel, worked as an agent for a secret Israeli intelligence unit with ties to the Prime Minister's Bureau and the Defense Ministry, senior Israeli sources said Friday.

The sources, who spoke on con-

dition they remain unnamed, said the inquiry had discovered that Pollard was hired in the spring of 1964 to provide classified information on Arab military capabilities and that his activities were run by a senior Israeli official formerly connected with the prime minister's office on counter-terrorism.

Israeli media reports have identified Rafael Eytan, the adviser on counter-terrorism to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir

at the time of Pollard's alleged hiring, as Pollard's recruiter and boss. Eytan has refused to comment on the allegations, saying only, "My name in the news is a mistake."

Sources said that in addition to classified U.S. information on Arab military deployments, Pollard passed on secret U.S. assessments of Israel's military capabilities. At no time was Pollard asked to supply information on American weapons systems

or U.S. national security, the U.S. State Department sources added.

The U.S. assessments of Israel's military capabilities that Pollard provided caused his Israeli boss to fear Israeli intelligence leaks to the United States and led to requests for Pollard to provide more U.S. reports on the Israeli military in an effort to pinpoint the source, sources said. The results of the inquiry, which sources described as incomplete, were passed on to the

Israel has advised its sup-

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in the U.S. Congress to drop a proposed amendment that would reduce interest rates on Israeli loans, an official said. He added that "in the current atmosphere," Israel could not be seen as asking Congress for more financial favors.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Shamir, who now is foreign minister, have been conducting the intensive secret investigation into the spying charges involving Pollard, and Israeli officials said it was likely that some officials would be dismissed soon in connection with the affair, which has acutely embarrassed Israel and its supporters in the U.S.

Peres, Rabin and Shamir have denied any prior knowledge of Pollard's activities, and they refused to comment on the spy affair before they publish their findings.

Israeli newspapers reported that several senior and middle-level intelligence figures were expected to be fired, both as punishment and a means of persuading Washington that Israel's political leadership was not involved.

Spokesmen for the prime minister's office were not available to comment on the sources' disclosures.

A Foreign Ministry official denied charges by U.S. officials that Israel was not fully cooperating with the U.S. investigation into the Pollard spy affair.

The charges were leveled after U.S. Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost expressed his

anger during a meeting in Washington Thursday with Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosenne over the recall to Jerusalem of two Israeli diplomats reportedly connected to the spy case.

"We are fully cooperating with the United States," said the official, who asked not to be named.

Israeli newspapers and the state-run radio reported Friday that Jerusalem would allow American officials to "talk" to the two diplomats about the spy affair in Israel—apparently as a goodwill gesture toward the U.S.

But the Jerusalem Post, Ha'aretz and several other papers reported that Israel would not allow a formal interrogation of the diplomats, apparently to protect Israel's security interests and the recalled envoys' status of diplomatic immunity.

Israel rejected demands that they be sent back to Washington for interrogation, sources said.

The U.S. also is demanding that Israel return any classified U.S. documents provided by Pollard. Israeli state-run radio reported Friday that Peres sent a message to Secretary of State George Shultz promising to return any such documents, but Deputy Premier David Levy said the issue would be discussed "in the near future."

The recalled diplomats have been identified as Ilan Ravid, deputy science attaché at Israel's embassy in Washington, and Yoael Yagur, science attaché at the Israeli consulate in New York.

Eytan, who was counter-terrorism adviser until 1984 when Peres became prime minister, also was said to head a little-known intelligence unit serving the Defense Ministry but with offices also inside the Prime Minister's Bu-

reau. Known by its Hebrew acronym, LEKEM, the office's main function is to gather scientific and technological information.

The picture of the office that emerged from talks with several sources was that of an independent intelligence operation that developed into an accepted auxiliary to the five organizations that make up Israel's traditional intelligence community.

The five are the Mossad, responsible for external intelligence; Shin Bet, responsible for internal intelligence; military intelligence; police intelligence; and the Foreign Ministry's research bureau.

Sources said Peres, Rabin and Shamir still were engaged in private consultations to determine how Pollard came to be employed and how Israel could limit the political damage caused by the case.

In an interview with Israeli state-run television, Peres said the conclusions that would be drawn from the investigation "will be designed to prevent hitches in the future" between Israel and the U.S. and within Israel's intelligence community.

Stories, clearly the result of high-level leaks, already have begun to appear in Israeli newspapers, disclosing for the first time U.S. acts of espionage against Israel since the 1950s.

Knowledgeable sources said the reports indicated a willingness in some Israeli circles to defend Israel's alleged role in the Pollard case and to exchange accusations of espionage with the U.S.

The probe by Israel's political leadership was expected to concentrate on determining what branch of Israel's intelligence community operated Pollard.

Chicago Tribune 30.11.85



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א. במפגש 12 ראשי הממשלות באצטרפת וספרד יוצגו ע'י שרי  
החוץ, וייגן ע'י סגן שהח.

ב. הואיל ורייגן יביל להקדיש שעה וחצי בלבד, חשש מזכיל נאמו  
שהמשתתפים ירצו כל אחד לשאת נאום ולהביע דעותיו, על כן פנה  
בכתב וביקש להסתפק בשאלות.

חששו של קרינגטון התברר, לא היה TOUR DE TABLE עם  
נאומים, וכל אלה שבקשו נשות הדיבור, הסתפקו בהצגת שאלות  
ענייניות וקצרות ורבו לתשובות באותו נוסח.

ג. בדברי ההקדמה של רייגן בלטה נימתו האופטימית העיקריים:  
הפסקה מהווה צעד קדימה לשיפור יחסי מזרח-מערב וניתן להגדירה  
בהכנה לדו-שיח שיתפתח בהמשך.

הפגישה לא היוותה מטרה בפני עצמה.

רייגן הצביע בפני גורבצוב על הצורך ביציבות במגעים  
חשיבות השיחות בארבע עיניים עיתה בעיקרה פסיכולוגית  
בנוגע לפקוח על הנשק, אמר למנהיג הסובייטי, שאין לשים העגלה  
לפני הסוסים



## מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

המתיחות אינה תוצאה של החימוש אלא להיפך. המדינות מרגישות הצורך להגביר החימוש בגלל המתיחות.

גורבצ'וב נראה כמי שניחן בחוש של המציאות SENSE OF REALITY וכמי ששולט במצב ובפקוד THE MAN IN COMMAND. תקיף, דיבר בלי נזירות הפתיע דייגן בשמירי פעם התייחס לאלוהים GOD אך ברור שהוא גדל על האידאולוגיה והשיטה הקומוניסטית האורתודוקסית. בחלק מסויים מדבריו הוכיח תעשיית הנשק האמריקאית בשלטת בתעשייה האמריקאית. בשרייגן אמר לו איזה אחוז קטן היש בזה בפעשייה בכללותה נראה כמי שהתראש.

אין הסכמה ביחס ל- S 60 ו- 9 ורייגן התראש שהחשש הסובייטי הוא שהתפיסה ההגנתית שמאחורי הקר החלל, תהפוך מהר מאוד להתקפית. משום כך עשה דייגן מאמץ להרגיע בן-שיחו.

בנוגע ל- ICBM, חשוב שהושגה הסכמה על צמצום ב-50 אחוזים. לזה, התקרבות בגישה, עתה יש לבדוק כמה יצמצמו, ואספקט זה יהיה בודאי עוד יותר חשוב.

INTERIM NUCLEAR FORCES (I H F) דייגן, חזר על הצעת ארהב להקפיה הפרישה בסוף דצמבר 85 ואי תפחית בריהם ל-40 CARRIERS. בסוגייה זו היה חשוב לאידופאים שבריהם לא קטרה מותר עם ה- START II עם ה- SDI. בנוגע לזכויות האדם, התכוון רייגן ל- HUMANITARIAN RIGHTS יותר מאשר ל- HUMAN הזכות לעצוב. סיפר שהבטיח לגורבצ'וב, שארהב לא תנצל זאת לתעמולה והוסיף שנראה רק במפגש בואטו, שאי נו רוצה לחזור על הטעות שעשו בעבר, לעשות רעט סביב העניין אלא לספל בכך ב- SOFT VOICE. מסר עוד שאמר למנהיג בריהם שיש לו דשימה ארוכה של אלה המעוניינים לעצוב, ואילו בן שיחו השיב שהדשימה שלו היא קצרה בעיות אזרחיות: ציין אפגאניסטאן, קובה, הודו-סין ואפריקה העיר שהעובדה שגורבצ'וב מוכן לשוחח עיכך, הינה נבחנית סימן חיובי בנוגע לאפגאניסטאן. לא אמר יותר ממה שהיה באמצעי התקשורת ההתראמות היא שהרוסים גילו הבנה מסויימת. הדיון על הבעיות האזרחיות יתחדש בפסגה הבאה, והדו-שיח בהקשר זה יהיה יותר REGULAR (כנראה בין פקידים).

השגריר התורכי שאי אם דברו על המזהה ועל מלחמת איראן-עיראק, רייגן השיב שמוכיר המדינה ועמיתו שוחחו על כך ושולץ ענה, שלא הועלה דבר חשוב. התורכי חזר בצודה אחרת על שאלתו תוך שימת דגש על מלחמת איראן-עיראק, ושולץ השיב שאכן דיבר עם שגרירותה והוסיף, BUT NOTHING TO REPORT ABOUT.



## משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

הפוסטגראף שאל על דריא. ושוב התשובה היתה שאין על מה לדווח.  
ד. כל הדוברים ברכו רייגן והביעו סיפוק תוך הנלחם עניינם ב-  
DETENTE. כולם אמרו שזו היתה הצלחה. גבי תאצ'ר הצטרפה  
לאחרים בהוסיפה שיש להיות גהירים ולא להיות יותר מדי  
EUPHORIC. שהח הצרפתי הביע סיפוק מכך שלא דיברו על  
ABOLITION OF NUCLEAR DEVICES, זאת בשל חשיבות התימוש  
הגרעיני למערב מול סכנה פוטנציאלית מהמזרח.

ה. בסכמו המפגש אמר רייגן שבעיניו הפסגה היתה הצלחה וההבנות  
שהושגו היו מעבר למצופה. האוירה היתה ידידותית. סיכם שבדק  
ומצא שגורצוב נחנן בחוש הומור ועד לגבול מסויים.

ו. התרשמות האירופים, לדברי גרפינג, היא שרייגן היה בסימון  
ובניגוד לתחזיות של מאקיפים מסויימים, הצליח בהתמודדות עם  
המנהיג הסובייטי "הצעיר", הוא בהחלט GREAT COMMUNICATOR.

המפגש כנאמן היה טוב ומעיד על כך שהאמריקאים ערים יותר מאשר  
בעבר ליצורך לחק גם פסיכולוגית את הנרית  
הצפון-אטלנטית, ולגלות יותר התחשבות בשותפיהם ויינוברגר יבוא  
ב-2 בדצמבר לבריסל ואילו שולץ ב-12-13. הדם. ==

תפ. שהח, רהם, שהבט, מנבל, ממנכל, ממד, רם, אמן, אירא,  
אירב, מצפא, מאר, פרנ, מותים



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ת"ח:	הסדר / מספ"א	
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נר :	רוש"נגסון / למדן	
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נאום רייגן בקונגרס

למברק מספ"א 882 אל למדן.

# on Geneva Meeting With Soviet Transcript of Reagan Report to Congress

Following is a transcript of President Reagan's remarks to Congress in Washington last night about the Geneva summit meeting, as recorded by The New York Times:

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, members of the Congress, distinguished guests and my fellow Americans:

It's great to be home. And Nancy and I thank you for this wonderful homecoming. And before I go on I want to say a personal thank-you to Nancy. She was an outstanding ambassador of good will for all of us. She didn't know I was going to say that.

Well, Mr. Speaker, Senator Dole, I want you to know that your statements of support here were greatly appreciated. You can't imagine how much it means to dealing with the Soviets to have the Congress, the allies, and the American people firmly behind you.

I guess you know that I've just come from Geneva and talks with General Secretary Gorbachev. In the past few days, the past two days, we spent over 15 hours in various meetings with the General Secretary and the members of his official party. And approximately five of those hours were talks between Mr. Gorbachev and myself, just one on one. That was the best part — our fireside summit.

There will be, I know, a great deal of commentary and opinion as to what the meetings produced and what they were like. There were over 3,000 reporters in Geneva, so it's possible there will be 3,000 opinions on what happened. So maybe it's the old broadcaster in me, but I decided to file my own report directly to you.

## 'We Made That Start'

We met, as we had to meet. I had called for a fresh start — and we made that start. I can't claim that we had a meeting of the

**'With all that divides us, we cannot afford to let confusion complicate things further.'**

minds on such fundamentals as ideology or national purpose — but we understand each other better. And that's a key to peace. I gained a better perspective; I feel he did, too.

It was a constructive meeting. So constructive, in fact, that I look forward to welcoming Mr. Gorbachev to the United States next year. And I have accepted his invitation to go to Moscow the following year. We arranged that out in the parking lot.

I found Mr. Gorbachev to be an energetic defender of Soviet policy. He was an eloquent speaker, and a good listener. Our subject matter was shaped by the facts of this century.

These past 40 years have not been an easy time for the West or for the world. You know the facts; there is no need to recite the historical record. Suffice it to say that the United

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including "3" and "2-11".



States cannot afford illusions about the nature of the U.S.S.R. We cannot assume that their ideology and purpose will change.

#### **"Must Be Clear With Each Other"**

This implies enduring competition. Our task is to assure that this competition remains peaceful. With all that divides us, we cannot afford to let confusion complicate things further. We must be clear with each other, and direct. We must pay each other the tribute of candor.

When I took the oath of office for the first time, we began dealing with the Soviet Union in a way that was more realistic than in, say, the recent past. And so, in a very real sense, negotiations for the summit started not months ago but five years ago when — with the help of Congress — we began strengthening our economy, restoring our national will, and rebuilding our defenses and alliances. America is once again strong — and our strength has given us the ability to speak with confidence and see that no true opportunity to advance freedom and peace is lost. We must

your continued support to keep America strong.

That is the history behind the Geneva summit, and that is the context in which it occurred. And may I add that we were especially eager that our meetings give a push to important talks already under way on reducing nuclear weapons. On this subject it would be foolish not to go the extra mile — or in this case the extra 4,000 miles.

#### **No Issue Buried, He Says**

We discussed the great issues of our time. I made clear before the first meeting that no question would be swept aside, no issue buried, just because either side found it uncomfortable or inconvenient.

I brought these questions to the summit and put them before Mr. Gorbachev.

We discussed nuclear arms and how to reduce them. I explained our proposals for equitable, verifiable and deep reductions. I outlined my conviction that our proposals would make not just for a world that feels safer, but one that is really safer.

And I am pleased to report tonight that General Secretary Gorbachev and I did make a measure of progress here. While we still have a long way to go, we're still heading in the right direction. We moved arms control forward from where we were last January, when the Soviets returned to the table.

We are both instructing our negotiators to hasten their vital work. And the world is waiting for the results.

#### **Pledge to Cut Nuclear Arms**

Specifically, we agreed in Geneva that each side should move to cut offensive nuclear arms by 50 percent in appropriate categories. In our joint statement we called for early progress on this, turning the talks toward our chief goal, offensive reductions. We called for an interim accord on intermediate-range nuclear forces, leading, I hope, to the complete elimination of this class of missiles. And all of this with tough verification.

We also made progress in combating together the spread of nuclear weapons, an arms control area in which we've cooperated

effectively over the years. We are also opening a dialogue on combating the spread and use of chemical weapons, while moving to ban them altogether. Other arms control dialogues — in Vienna on conventional forces, and in Stockholm on lessening the chances for surprise attack in Europe — also received a boost. And finally, we agreed to begin work on risk reduction centers, a decision that should give special satisfaction to Senators Nunn and Warner, who so ably promoted this idea.

I described our Strategic Defense Initiative — our research effort that envisions the pos-

sibility of defensive systems which could ultimately protect all nations against the danger of nuclear war. This discussion produced a very direct exchange of views.

Mr. Gorbachev insisted that we might use a strategic defense system to put offensive weapons into space and establish nuclear superiority.

I made it clear that S.D.I. has nothing to do with offensive weapons; that, instead, we're investigating nonnuclear defense systems that would only threaten offensive missiles.

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**'Americans should know the people of the Soviet Union — their hopes and fears and the facts of their lives.'**

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not people. If our research succeeds, it will bring much closer the safer, more stable world that we seek. Nations could defend themselves against missile attack, and mankind, at long last, escape the prison of mutual terror — and this is my dream.

So I welcomed the chance to tell Mr. Gorbachev that we are a nation that defends, rather than attacks, that our alliances are defensive, not offensive. We don't seek nuclear superiority. We do not seek a first strike advantage over the Soviet Union. Indeed, one of my fundamental arms-control objectives is to get rid of first-strike weapons altogether.

And this is why we have proposed a 50 percent reduction in the most threatening nuclear weapons, especially those that could carry out a first strike.

I went further in expressing our peaceful intentions. I described our proposal in the Geneva negotiations for a reciprocal program of open laboratories in strategic defense research. We are offering to permit Soviet experts to see first hand that S.D.I. does not involve offensive weapons. American scientists would be allowed to visit comparable facilities of the Soviet strategic defense program, which, in fact, has involved much more than research for many years.

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# Defensible Missile Defense

Recently, I measured Mr. Gorbachev on an important point. I promised that if our research showed that a defense against nuclear missiles is possible, we would sit down with our Soviet and the Soviet Union to see how to-

gether we could replace all strategic ballistic missiles with such a defense, which threatens no one. We discussed threats to the peace in several regions of the world. I explained my proposals for a peace process to stop the wars in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Angola and Cambodia, those places where insurgencies that speak for the people are pitted against regimes which obviously do not represent the will or the approval of the people.

I tried to be very clear about where our sympathies lie; I believe I succeeded.

We discussed human rights. We Americans believe that history teaches no clearer lesson than this: Those countries which respect the rights of their own people tend, inevitably, to respect the rights of their neighbors. Human rights, therefore, is not an abstract moral issue — it is a peace issue. Finally, we discussed the barriers to communication between our societies, and I elaborated on my proposals for real people-to-people contacts on a wide scale.

Americans should know the people of the Soviet Union — their hopes and fears and the facts of their lives. And citizens of the Soviet Union need to know of America's deep desire for peace and our unwavering attachment to freedom.

As you can see, our talks were wide-ranging. Let me at this point tell you what we agreed upon and what we didn't.

We remain far apart on a number of issues, as had to be expected. However, we reached agreement on a number of matters, and, as I mentioned, we agreed to continue meeting, and this is important and very good. There's always room for movement, action and progress when people are talking to each other instead of about each other.

## New Agreement on Culture

Well we've concluded a new agreement designed to bring the best of America's artists and academics to the Soviet Union. The exhibits that will be included in this exchange are one of the most effective ways for the average Soviet citizen to learn about our way of life. This agreement will also expand the opportunities for Americans to experience the Soviet people's rich cultural heritage, because their artists and academics will be coming here.

We have also decided to go forward with a number of people-to-people initiatives that will go beyond greater contact not only between the political leaders of our two countries but our respective students, teachers, and others as well. We have emphasized youth exchanges. This will help break down stereotypes, build friendships, and, frankly, provide an alternative to propaganda.

We have agreed to establish a new Soviet

consulate in New York and a new American consulate in Kiev. This will bring a permanent U.S. presence to the Ukraine for the first time in decades.

And we have also, together with the Government of Japan, concluded a Pacific air safety agreement with the Soviet Union. This is designed to set up cooperative measures to improve civil air safety in that region of the Pacific. What happened before must never be allowed to happen there again.

And as a potential way of dealing with the energy needs of the world of the future, we have also advocated international cooperation to explore the feasibility of developing fusion energy.

All of these steps are part of a long-term effort to build a more stable relationship with the Soviet Union. No one ever said it would be easy. But we've come a long way.

## Talks Planned on Conflicts

As for Soviet expansionism in a number of regions of the world — while there is little chance of immediate change, we will continue to support the heroic efforts of those who fight for freedom. But we have also agreed to continue, and to intensify, our

**'The summit itself was a good start, and now our byword must be: Steady as we go.'**

meetings with the Soviets on this and other regional conflicts and to work toward political solutions.

We know the limits as well as the promise of summit meetings. This is, after all, the 11th summit of the post-war era, and still the differences endure. But we believe continued meetings between the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union can help bridge those differences.

The fact is, every new day begins with possibilities; it's up to us to fill it with the things that move us toward progress and peace. Hope, therefore, is a realistic attitude, and despair an uninteresting little vice.

And so, was our journey worthwhile?

Well, 30 years ago, when Ike — President Eisenhower — had just returned from a summit in Geneva, he said, "The wide gulf that separates so far East and West is wide and deep." Well, today, three decades later, that is still true.

But, yes, this meeting was worthwhile for both sides. A new realism spawned the summit: the summit itself was a good start, and now our byword must be: Steady as we go.

I am, as you are, impatient for results. But good will and good hopes do not always yield lasting results. And quick fixes don't fix big problems.

quest for peace, and no finer purpose than the preservation of freedom. It is 30 years since the first Thanksgiving when pilgrims and Indians buddled together on the edge of an unknown continent. And now here we are gathered together on the edge of an unknown future — but like our forefathers, really not so much afraid, but full of hope, and trusting in God, as ever. Thank you for allowing me to talk to you.

peace; we didn't go in pursuit of some kind of illusory détente. We can't be satisfied with cosmetic improvements that won't stand the test of time. We want real peace. As I flew back this evening, I had many thoughts. In just a few days families across America will gather to celebrate Thanksgiving. And again, as our forefathers who voyaged to America, we traveled to Garm with peace as our goal and freedom as our guide. For there can be no greater good than the

Just as we must avoid illusions on our side, so we must dispel them on the Soviet side. I have made it clear to Mr. Gorbachev that we must reduce the mistrust and suspicions between us if we are to do such things as reduce arms, and this will take deeds, not words alone. And I believe he is in agreement. Where do we go from here? Well, our desire for improved relations is strong. We're ready and eager for step-by-step progress. We know that peace is not just the absence of war. We don't want a phony peace or a frail



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### News Summary November 28-29, 1985

#### Editorials

Nov 11/29 "The US Spy Epidemic: A Lesson to Learn" Spying's been a fact of life since Joshua sent a spook into Jericho. But it is not likely that more spying is going on than usual. The FBI and other law enforcement agencies are just doing their job better. But those responsible need to do alot better. No price is too high to pay for national security.

Nov 11/29 "Substance in Hassan's Script?" It's not always easy to tell whether Hassan's productions are theater, realpolitik or a little of each. Hassan pulled back on what had the markings of a significant peace initiative when he placed conditions on a meeting with Peres. Yet Hassan can help nudge other moderates in the region off the 1982 Arab summit plan calling for an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital; that's always been a nonstarter. He can also use his good offices with the Israelis to produce a greater degree of flexibility than they've shown.

#### Columns

- \*\* NYP 11/28 "Egypt's Weakness Perils the Mideast" Because of internal weakness, Cairo cannot live up to international commitments, and the repeated defaults threaten security across a wide area. The Israeli connection to Egypt by implication, obliged the Egyptians to hold the line against radical Arab nationalism. Domestic disorders, however, make it hard for authorities in Cairo to police their own domain. Economic growth is slow and uneven. There is not enough food to feed the teeming masses. Illiterac runs about 55%. Egypt is falling further and further behind in the race to catch up to the 20th century. Islamic fundamentalism thrives in such a climate. Jordan tried to distance itself from Arafat after the Achille Lauro but was undermined when Mubarak embraced Arafat in Cairo. Arafat promises to restrict terrorist activities but his aides immediately forswore the vow. Mubarak compromised Hussein to gain PLO support for Egyptian rapprochement with the rest of the Arab world. Terrorism has elicited a similarly ambiguous response from Egyptian authorities. They allowed the desert sands to close over the assassins of an Israeli diplomat in Cairo and security officials were responsible for the deaths of 7 Israelis in the Sinai. The Achille Lauro and the Malta incident has shaken Egypt's self-confidence. The US should not overburden its hapless ally.

7-1-86 ניו יורק  
קולין - מועדון



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## Press Reports

### Pollard Affair

- NYT-11-29-Freidman-A highly placed source in Jerusalem said that Pollard was working as an operative for a secretive Israeli counterterrorism bureau. The Cabinet is prepared to return the hundreds of documents Pollard is said to have obtained. But Israel will not accede to the demand that the two Israeli diplomats involved return to the US for questioning. The State Dept. had no comment. An investigation of the affair was put together last week by Peres, Shamir and Rabin. They found that neither the formal Israeli intelligence community nor a senior Israeli official's superiors knew about Pollard. Pollard first approached the Israelis and offered material about Arab armies and Soviet military hardware. Eventually, Pollard sent top-secret intelligence reports about highly sensitive Israeli defense matters. The Israeli investigation found that the US had "penetrated" the Israeli military establishment. The information found by Pollard has been relayed to two Israeli diplomats in the US and sent directly to the senior counterterrorism official in Israel. Ilan Ravid and Yosef Yagur were recalled to keep them from answering questions. At this stage it appears that no Israeli official would be punished. (cabled) (see ND-combined 11/19; NYP-11/29)
- DN-11/29-Meisels-Two Israeli diplomats who returned home following the arrest of Pollard may be sent back to the US for questioning. An Israeli Gov't source said the diplomats had not been recalled but had returned to take part in the Israeli investigation. The diplomats have immunity and could not be prosecuted in the US.
- Reagan May Speak on Espionage Cases
- NYT-11/29-Boyd-White House officials said Reagan would probably "sneak to the nation" about the recent espionage arrests, possibly in his Saturday radio address. In other developments, a Justice Dept. official expressed frustration with the extent of Israeli cooperation in the investigation. But a State Dept. official said it was "too early to rush to judgement." The White House is intentionally trying to avoid comment on the Pollard case, while it awaits a report from Israel. (cabled)
- NYT-11/28-Gwertzman p.1-American and Israeli officials said they had agreed to cooperate on the investigation of the Pollard case. Both governments



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have sought to limit the damage to their overall relations. (cabled 11/28)

NYT-11/28-n.1-Shenon-Pollard admitted that he provided Israel with hundreds of pages of classified military documents, the FBI said. Pollard and his wife are being held without bail. (cabled 11/28)

NYT-11/28-Freidman-Two or three Israeli diplomats involved in the collection of scientific information are expected to be called home because of their alleged connections with Pollard. (cabled 11/28)

NYT-Pear-Relations between the US and Israeli intelligence agencies are normally marked by the closest cooperation, but over the years there have been occasional reports that Israelis spied on Americans. (Cabled 11/28)

#### Netanyahu Challenges Gorbachev on Soviet Jews

NYT-11/28-special-Amb. Netanyahu disputed Gorbachev's assertion that Jews in the Soviet Union had more political and cultural freedom than Jews elsewhere. Netanyahu addressed the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee of the GA. He accused the Soviet Gov't of engaging in the "cultural and religious lobotomy of Soviet Jewry."

NYT-11/29-The Federation of Jewish Philanthropies recently completed a study of Soviet Jews in NYC. The study concludes that contrary to many concerns, "Soviet Jewish immigrants possess a strong and positive Jewish identity and wish to participate with their children in American Jewish life." 87% of those studied professed a tie with Israel, and about 25% relate to Judaism in a religious context. 84% said they preferred that their children marry other Jews.

#### Hassan in Paris

NYT-11/28-Hassan arrived in Paris for 3 days of talks that will focus on partly on his role in the Mideast peace process. (see NYT-photo 11/29-Hassan and Laurent Fabius)

#### Kahane's Rise Troubles Jews in US

NYT-11/29-Meislin-The growing popularity of Kahane in Israel has paradoxically strengthened American organizations seeking to improve relations



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between Jews and Arabs in Israel. For example, the New Israel Fund, a foundation that supports Jewish Arab cooperation, civil rights organizations and education in Israel, has seen its contributions double, to \$1.25 million, in the last year alone.

#### Arafat's Foes Add to Terrorist Upsurge

NYT-11/29-Hilazi-There has been an upsurge in terrorist activity recently by the underground Palestinian group headed by Abu Nidal. The group said it killed two Palestinians in Jordan this week, accusing them of having been agents of the Jordanian authorities and of Arafat.

#### Israel Raids Lebanon Village

NYT-AP-Israel sent troops and armor into Yater and Kafra in a part of southern Lebanon that is patrolled by the UN. The Israelis were apparently searching for guerrillas. Israeli planes criss-crossed Lebanese skies and shook Beirut with sonic booms.

#### "Cairo's Army Has New Job: Milk the Cows"

NYT-Miller-11/29-Egypt has 24 agriculture and industrial plants run by the military to provide Egypt's 450,000-member armed forces with food, clothing and other requirements. The military is self-sufficient and has now begun to provide the civilian population.

#### Sudanese Order 3 Refugee Agencies to Leave

NYT-Reuters-The Sudanese Gov't has ordered the expulsion of three refugee agencies implicated in the airlift of Ethiopian Jews from the Sudan to Israel. The organizations denied smuggling the Jews out.

#### Malta Wary on Disaster Cause

NYT-11/29-The Maltese Gov't backed away from its official explanations of the storming of the Egyptian airliner amid growing indications that a large number of passengers died as a result of Egyptian bombs used in the assault. Meanwhile, the co-pilot of the plane confirmed that the hijackers had asked that the plane go to Libya. (see NYT-Miller p.1 11/28)



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NYT-11/28-Dionne-Malta's decision to allow Egyptian troops storm the plane was made under heavy political and diplomatic pressure, some of which militated against the operation. The decision was especially difficult because of its financial and political ties to Libya. Malta found itself in the middle of Egypt's dispute with Libya but at the same time wanted to be seen as tough on terrorism. During the ordeal, members of the US, PLO and Egypt were at the airport throughout.

#### Tamar Artzi Interviewed

NYT-Miller 11/28-Tamar was the first person selected for death by the hijackers. She was shot but through a combination of luck and shrewdness, she survived. Tamar describes her experience to Miller and the story is printed in her own words.

#### Dole Calls for Security Review of Mideast Airports

NYT-11/28-Stuart-Transportation Secretary Dole ordered a review of security levels at airports in the Mideast. The FAA said it was now required by law that all US commercial airlines check the backgrounds of any employee with access to security areas.

#### PLQ Sued in Slaying on Achille Lauro

NY-Holmberg 11/29-The family of Leon Klinghoffer filed suit against the PLO seeking \$1.5 billion in damages. The suit against the PLO was served to an unidentified person at the New York office of the PLO.

#### Terry Walte

NYP-wire-Terry Walte said he would return to Beirut next week to seek the release of the American hostages. He is cautiously optimistic.

#### Patz Search Moves to Canada

NYP-11/28-Dan-No solid leads on the Patz case has emerged in Israel. US authorities are now looking at a Canadian connection that has nothing to do with Israel.

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New York Times p.1 November 29, 1985

# ISRAEL SAID TO LINK AMERICAN TO UNIT ON ANTITERRORISM

## WON'T RETURN DIPLOMATS

### Top Officials and Intelligence Leaders Are Reported to Have Joined in Inquiry

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN  
Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Nov. 28 — An internal Israeli investigation has found that Jonathan Jay Pollard, an employee of the United States Navy, was working as an intelligence operative for a secretive Israeli counterterrorism bureau, a highly placed Israeli source said today. Israeli television reported tonight that the Cabinet was prepared to return to the United States the hundreds of documents Mr. Pollard is said to have furnished. But the source said Israel would not accede to an American demand that two Israeli diplomats involved return to the United States for questioning. In Washington, the State Department had "no reaction" to reports of the diplomats' return to Israel, a spokesman, Sondra McCarty, said. In Santa Barbara, Calif., where President Reagan is vacationing, he aides said he would likely "speak to the nation" about the recent series of spy arrests. [Page B22.]

### Report Is Nearly Complete

The Israeli investigation, the source here said, was put together over the last week by Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, with the help of the chiefs of the branches of Israeli intelligence. Mr. Rabin, Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir interviewed some key figures in the case, the source said. Their report was largely complete by Wednesday afternoon. Israeli officials relayed the preliminary findings Wednesday to the United States Ambassador, Thomas Pickering, according to Israeli Government sources. The findings presented to Mr. Pickering, with some additional details, were disclosed today to The New York Times by the Israeli source. A spokesman for the State Department said it would have no comment on the report.

### An Independent Spy Operation

Mr. Pollard, who was accused of espionage, has admitted providing Israel with hundreds of pages of classified military documents, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He has been ordered held without bail in the United States. Independent corroboration could not be obtained for the results of the Israeli inquiry. Some findings could serve the interests of the Israeli Government and the political leadership by emphasizing that they were not aware of this operation. The findings assert that Mr. Pollard approached Israeli officials and they did not approach him, and suggest that one motive for using Mr. Pollard was to find out if the United States was

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## Aides Hint President Will Speak To Nation About Espionage Cases

By GERALD M. BOYD  
Special to The New York Times

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Nov. 28 — White House officials said today that President Reagan would most likely "speak to the nation" about the recent series of espionage arrests, possibly in his weekly radio address Saturday.

"Given the attention and the focus on the number of cases over the last week, it is appropriate for the President to speak to the nation," said one White House official in Santa Barbara, where the Reagans are vacationing.

The official and others interviewed in Washington and Santa Barbara said Mr. Reagan had been presented a draft of a possible speech to be delivered as part of his weekly radio address this Saturday.

Although it was unclear what was included in the draft, Administration officials have said previously that the recent arrests were proof that the Administration is aggressively cracking down on espionage.

### Four Arrests in Week

In the last week, the Federal authorities have arrested Ronald W. Pelton, a former employee of the National Security Agency, who is accused of spying for the Soviet Union; Larry Wu-Tai Chin, who is alleged to have spied for the China while working for the Central Intelligence Agency, and Jonathan Jay Pollard, who is charged with spying for Israel while working as a Naval intelligence analyst. Anne L. Henderson-Pollard, Mr. Pollard's wife, has also been charged in connection with that case.

Mr. Reagan has so far avoided public comment on the cases.

In his statement, Mr. Reagan would apparently attempt to put a positive light on the various spy cases by focus-

ing on the arrests rather than the damage that might have been done.

The four arrests come at a time when the Central Intelligence Agency is under attack on Capitol Hill for its handling of the Soviet spy, Vitaly Yurchenko, who defected to the United States then returned to the Soviet Union. The President has been supportive of the C.I.A. in that affair.

### Israeli Effort Evaluated

In other developments, a Justice Department official in Washington today expressed frustration with the extent of Israeli cooperation in the investigation of Mr. Pollard. "So far, we're less than satisfied," said the official, who did not wish to be identified.

But a State Department official said it was "too early to rush to judgment" on the Israelis' cooperation. "Their investigation is still going on," said the official, who also spoke on the condition that he remain unidentified.

The official said the United States had already received some information from the Israelis on their investigation, but declined to specify any details. In Jerusalem, however, a highly placed Israeli official said the investigation found that Mr. Pollard was working for a secretive Israeli counter-terrorism bureau.

The State Department had "no reaction" today to reports that two Israeli diplomats had been called back to Israel because of their connection with the Pollard case, a spokesman, Sandra McCarty, said.

### Few White House Comments

In recent days, most Administration statements on the espionage cases have come from the State Department rather than the White House, with Mr. Reagan isolated on his mountaintop ranch near Santa Barbara, accompanied by a handful of aides.

On Wednesday, Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, joined the group of White House officials on hand in Santa Barbara, but he has no meetings scheduled with the President.

One top-ranking Reagan aide ac-

knowledged today that the White House was intentionally trying to avoid comments on the Pollard case, while it awaits a report from the Israeli Government on its internal investigation. The official said that he expected the report to be presented through diplo-

matic channels in the next few days.

The decision to wait, the official said, had been prompted by an attempt to "get a better fix on whether any instructions were given to Pollard" and "what the connections" were with the Israeli Government, if any.

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"The information source turned over about Soviet weapons systems was vital for us," the high source said. "It was the kind of information we expected to be given to us by the United States as part of our general exchange of intelligence — but the Americans weren't giving it to us."

#### Passing the Information On

To be sure the information Mr. Pollard obtained came directly to him, the senior Israeli counterterrorism official had Mr. Pollard report to the two Israeli diplomats working in the collection of scientific data, Israeli Government sources said.

The counterterrorism official apparently ranked high enough to approach the two Israeli diplomats on his own and tell them to cooperate. Once the information was relayed to Israel, the senior counterterrorism official passed it to the appropriate Israeli agencies without identifying its origins, the Israeli source said, adding that because that official normally dealt with intelligence data, his information was not questioned.

Mr. Pollard, according to the Israeli investigation, was never asked to obtain material related to United States military affairs or the research and development of American weapons systems. "He did not act against the United States," the Israeli source said.

As Mr. Pollard became more involved with the Israelis, according to the examination findings, he said he needed funds to help support his new wife, to help pay for an illness in the family and to cover his expenses in getting the secret documents.

The examination findings said he was given \$25,000 to \$30,000 from the counterterrorism official's discretionary fund.

Last summer Mr. Pollard met in Israel with the senior counterterrorism official, the Israeli examiners said, and

about that time he started passing to his Israeli contact American intelligence reports about Israel.

The reports, according to the examination findings, included a detailed American intelligence study of the Israeli Navy, studies about cooperation between Israel and two countries with which it has no formal diplomatic relations, a detailed analysis of Israel's air, land and sea military activities in Lebanon and intelligence reports on Israeli military installations and weapons development.

"In the context of the developing relations with Pollard," said the Israeli source, "the Israeli counterterrorism

official found that he was receiving information from him related to Israel's national security. It appeared to this official, from the information that the Americans had assembled, that the United States was clearly running an intelligence operation with regards to matters of Israel's national security."

The examiners said the counterterrorism official decided to try to track down the source of the "breach in Israeli security" by encouraging Mr. Pollard to get him more American intelligence reports on Israel.

According to the high Israeli source, the counterterrorism official decided not to tell the Prime Minister or anyone

else in the Government what he was doing so he would not be stopped or Mr. Pollard's information leaked.

This explanation, if true, would clear Israeli political figures from any involvement in the espionage affair. Asked how an official could behave so independently, the highly placed Israeli source conceded that although it sounded incredible, that is indeed what happened. "This is why everyone on the political level was taken by surprise," that source said.

#### No Doubt It Was a Mistake

Asked to sum up the behavior of the Israeli counterterrorism official, the high Israeli source said: "He interpreted our basic policy of not carrying out espionage inside the United States as meaning not carrying out espionage against the national security interests

of the United States."

That source continued: "There is no doubt that it was a mistake on his part to interpret the guidelines in this way. And there is no excuse for obtaining information through nonlegal means. But there was no malice on his part. It was a wrong interpretation of guidelines, a sincere mistake."

Would the Israeli counterterrorism official be punished? "No decision on that matter has been taken," the highly placed Israeli source said.



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spying on Israel.

The preliminary findings say that a senior Israeli official, in Israel, was running his own espionage operation in Washington and neither the formal Israeli intelligence community nor his political superiors knew about it.

According to the senior Israeli source, the investigation came to four key conclusions.

First, it found that Mr. Pollard approached Israel in the spring of 1964 and volunteered to get classified information that might be useful to the Israeli Government, that he appeared to have been primarily motivated by zealous pro-Israeli sentiments and that he later asked for money for some services.

Second, it found that the Israeli who oversaw his activities was a senior counterterrorism official apparently associated with the office of the Prime Minister's adviser on terrorism. That office is a highly secretive, independent body that looks into all forms of terrorism against Israel.

#### Identity of Official

The official has been identified by Israeli newspapers as Rafi Eitan, who was adviser on terrorism between 1978 and 1984, under Prime Ministers Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir. Mr. Eitan has denied involvement, and the highly placed Israeli source declined to specify whether Mr. Pollard's supervisor was Mr. Eitan or another member of the same bureau.

The counterterrorism official furnished source information he got from Mr. Pollard to the general Israeli intelligence community without identifying the source or telling his political superiors what he was doing, according to the Israeli inquiry.

Third, the Israeli examination reported that Mr. Pollard initially offered to obtain American intelligence information about Arab armies and Soviet military hardware in use in the Arab world, and was encouraged to do so by his Israeli contact.

Eventually, Mr. Pollard also sent his contact top-secret American intelligence reports about highly sensitive Israeli defense matters, the Israeli inquiry found.

#### Fear of Penetration Reported

Because of the deep knowledge of Israeli activities indicated by the American intelligence reports said to have been passed along by Mr. Pollard, his contact became convinced that the United States had managed to "penetrate" the Israeli military establishment, the Israeli investigation found.

As a result, the counterterrorism official began asking Mr. Pollard to provide as many American intelligence reports about Israeli military activities as possible, hoping that the leak in the Israeli system could be tracked down, the Israeli inquiry found. At no time, according to the source here, was Mr. Pollard asked to get any information directly related to American national security or weapons systems.

#### Role of Diplomats in U.S.

Fourth, the examination found that the information obtained by Mr. Pollard had been relayed to the two Israeli diplomats in the United States and from them directly to the senior counterterrorism official in Israel. The Mossad, the Israeli intelligence agency, was deliberately frozen out of the operation.

The two Israeli diplomats reported involved were Ilan Ravid, an aide to the Washington science attaché, and Yosef Yagur, the science attaché in the Israeli Consulate General in New York City, Israeli Government sources said.

Both men were recalled over the past few days to keep them from being put in a position of having to answer questions from American law-enforcement officials about the affair, Israeli Government sources said.

The highly placed Israeli source said that at this stage, it appears that no Israeli officials would be punished as a result of the inquiry into the Pollard case.

According to the investigators, Mr. Pollard approached an unidentified Israeli living in Washington in April or May 1964 and told him that he, Mr. Pollard, was authorized by the United States Government to deal with international counterterrorism and that he wanted to coordinate with Israeli intelligence officials.

He told the Israeli, the examination's findings said, that because of competition in the American intelligence community, he had been instructed by his superiors to keep his contacts with Israel secret from other agencies.

The Israeli passed along word of the overture to the senior counterterrorism official in Jerusalem, thinking this would be his area of interest, the Israeli source said. The counterterrorism official was indeed interested, the Israeli examination found.

#### Interest Turns to Arabs

After making contact with Mr. Pollard and checking his credentials, the senior Israeli counterterrorism official became intrigued with some of the information to which Mr. Pollard asserted he had access, information that really had nothing to do with counterterrorism, the source here said.

"Let's just say that matters very quickly developed from the counterterrorism phase to issues related to American intelligence on the military capabilities of the Arab countries," the source said.

The counterterrorism official decided on his own, the Israeli examination found, to encourage Mr. Pollard to obtain American intelligence material related to Arab military capabilities and codes, the software used in the computer systems of Soviet tanks, missiles, artillery and fighter jet avionics and other Soviet electronic warfare data that the Americans had discovered and that could enable Israel to develop countermeasures. As in other countries, the various branches of intelligence in Israel are highly compartmentalized and competitive.

The senior Israeli counterterrorism official, who had a background in the intelligence community, apparently thought he could score a triumph by obtaining this information through his own sources.



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פרשת הרגול בתקשורת

כתבתו הספורט של חום פרידמן היום ב"ניו יורק טיימס" והדעתו הקשה של דובר מחמ"ד שומרים היום את הספור זה היום השלישי הרציפות בראש מהדורות החדשות.

חגובתנו המאולצת שעד לסיום החקירה בארץ איננו מוכנים להכנס לפרטים מחקבלת כאן בחששות ובתדהמה שמא איננו מבינים מה קורה כאן וקשאירים לחלוטין הזירה לפדרוכים ולהצטרות העויבות של הממשל.

במקום לסכם רשמים מהשיחות, להלן כמה מהחגובות שאנו מקבלים:

דיוויד אוטאורי - "וושינגטון פוסט" - כדאי לכם לחשוב על חשובה משכנעת יותר. מחמ"ד אומרת דברים חמוצים מאד ואתם שותקים.

ג'ון סקאלי - ABC - אינכם אומרים דבר כאן ומאידך בארץ אתם מדליפים ספורים. מחמ"ד אומרת שאינכם אומרים האמת.

ג'ים אנדרוסון - UPI - כידיד תרשה לי להגיד לך שההדלפה ל"טיימס" היתה שטות שקוממת עליכם את כולם. גם הספורים בעתונות הישראלית על מקרי רגול מצד האמריקאים נראים פה כנסיון לסשש.

מריון קאלב - ABC - הל הענין הוא Incredibly Stupid מצידכם וכדאי שיהיו הסברים משכנעים.

בארי שבייד - AP - העניין מאד עדין ועשה.

ג'ף קיימן - IM - נו באמת, מחמ"ד מאשימה אותכם בהאשמות חמורות ואתה מספר לנו ספורים על חקירות בארץ.

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נורמן קמפסטר - ל.א. טיימס - שלא תגידו שלא נחנו לכם הזדמנות להגיב.

וכך חלאת בכל שיחות הטלפון שלנו עם הרשתות, הסוכניות והעתונים.

ספורו של חום פרידמן היום עורר רוגז רב בקהילת התקשורתית כאן. פרידמן מוחזק כעתונאי אמין ובכיר ואין ספק כאן בתקשורת שהאיש תודרך באשור הדריגים הבכירים ביותר. רבים (חלקם כמובן מקנאת החחרות) מתפקקים אם היה זה צעד נכון לעשות זאת לצורת כזאת. תסכולם רק גובר יותר כאשר אנו ממלאים כאן פינו מים כאשר דובר מחמ"ד בצורה

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MR. REDMAN: I believe it was. I don't have that chronology in front of me.

Q And is that also, then, after the United States asked for full access to the Israeli officials involved?

MR. REDMAN: Let me -- I can't go into a detailed chronology for you on the grounds that we don't document our diplomatic exchanges to that degree. We had asked for access to the people involved, and the government of Israel had agreed to cooperate. As I said, it has not yet provided such access. The crucial point remaining, still, is that we have prompt access to those involved.

Q In other words, you would be content if you were able to interview them in Israel?

MR. REDMAN: As I said, that is the crucial point, to have access to them.

Q And in Israel as well.

MR. REDMAN: That goes without saying.

Q Chuck, was the United States assured by Israel any time after November 22nd that no one would be sent home?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going into our diplomatic exchanges to any greater degree than I already have. I really can't help you any further on that one.

Q Was the United States misled or lied to in this case?

MR. REDMAN: I believe the statement speaks for itself. I simply said we have no explanation, that we were not informed. Regarding other statements made by other participants in the case, I'd have to refer you to those people to ask for their explanation.

Q Did the US receive the alleged summary report by the Peres government, which appeared in the New York Times, which supposedly has been transmitted to our ambassador? Have we received that? The State Department has not received that report?

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

Q No information on it?

MR. REDMAN: That's the best I can say.



Q How would you characterize the relations between the United States and Israel now, in this moment?

MR. REDMAN: Well, I think that question has been answered by a number of people, including Larry Speakes at the White House at the end of last week and by our ambassador in Israel, and I have no reason to change that overall estimate of the nature of our relationship.

Q Now I may make a notice that you were just talking about your objective, and you confined yourself to the procedures you're seeing as necessary to get from the Israelis. But you're not saying that you have an objective of regaining the normal relations between the two countries.

MR. REDMAN: As difficult as this case may be, I don't think there's been any implication that the normal relationship has been in some way fundamentally interrupted.

Q Chuck, if what we're being told indirectly by Israeli officials, not in public, which is that, well, what Pollard did was to get us information that did not in any way damage US security interests, if that is true, do they have an argument?

MR. REDMAN: Let me address that question in several ways. First, we don't discuss intelligence matters, as you know. In any

case, since the investigation is not yet completed, we're not in any position to say what Pollard did or did not pass on. Obviously, any authorized passage of classified information by an American to any foreign government is a crime against the United States for which there can be no justification. I've given you, in effect, a statement of principle to answer your specific question.

Q Chuck, would that be your response also to these allegations in Israel that the US was spying on them, so it was perfectly justified?

MR. REDMAN: Once again, we don't comment on alleged intelligence activities. I would note that we're not aware of any US officials having ever been expelled for intelligence or espionage reasons. In that context, there have been reports in the Israeli press that our United States assessments of Israeli defense capabilities have been obtained covertly or illegally. That's not the case. Those assessments were made in the course of our longstanding defense relationship and intelligence exchanges with the government of Israel.

Q Chuck, without going into any specifics, have you been in contact with any Arab governments about this case, regarding any secrets belonging to such Arab governments in this spy case by Israel?

MR. REDMAN: I haven't seen any such implications even in the press, but this is --



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Q There were implications --

MR. REDMAN: This is a case between the United States and Israel.

Q -- offered to obtain some kind of chronology. Can you tell us what the outcome of the meeting with Ambassador Rosen (?) was on Wednesday, and was your information acquired in that meeting or subsequent to that meeting?

MR. REDMAN: No, I can't tell you, I won't tell you where that information was obtained, or in what particular interview, or whether it was a phone call or whatever. Suffice it to say that the general tenor of the conversation is that they offered to cooperate, and we expect them to be forthcoming in that respect.

Q Chuck, if the Israeli diplomats are questioned in Israel, is there a possibility the United States might ask to question additional people who might have information about this case in Israel who have not been in the United States?

MR. REDMAN: I can't speculate on what we might or might not do. That really is a question more relevant to the Department of Justice. In any case, as I said, the important point for us is that we have access to those involved.

Q A follow-up on that. The two diplomats involved have been identified in the Israeli press as the science attaches in Washington and New York. One, can you confirm that? And two, without reference to their identity, did the diplomats involved have diplomatic immunity?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not confirming nor denying the first part of your question. And in that context, I have no answer to the second part either.

Q Well, without reference to identity, did the two who were called back have immunity?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to answer that question because I'm not telling you who the people may or may not have been. In any case, I'm not sure what the relevance of that question is, because whether or not they had diplomatic immunity should still not interfere with the process of our having access to them to determine what we need to know concerning this case.

Q The Israelis have portrayed this as a rogue operation, not known by the political leadership, not part of the mainstream intelligence gathering operation. Is that version accepted here?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have no comment whatsoever on these alleged characterizations of the effort.

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Q That the Israelis offered to cooperate -- what have you requested of the Israelis beside the right to speak to these people? Have you requested other things that they also have agreed to cooperate on?

MR. REDMAN: The two things that I mentioned in particular, although I don't think you should assume that that necessarily is the extent of our request, but nonetheless, the return of any documents and access to those officials involved.

Q Are you asking for an apology from the Israelis?

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing further, as I just said.

Q Has there been anything with Israeli diplomats in this building, this day, I mean -- this morning?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to get in the habit of confirming or denying every single diplomatic contact that we have.

Q Would it be correct to say that the Reagan Administration has been irritated by at least the appearance of Israeli foot-dragging?

MR. REDMAN: I can refer you again to the statement I read, which is that we regret this delay and we're urging the Israeli government to respond promptly. They have not yet provided the full and prompt cooperation requested. That is the extent of our reaction. I think you should take it for that.

Q Chuck, when you say "access to those individuals involved," are we talking about all individuals who might be involved, or only individuals who have been in the United States?

MR. REDMAN: I have really no further definition I can give you of that.

Q One other thing. I understand if you are denying, directly denying US involvement in spying against Israel.

MR. REDMAN: The best I can do is go through that answer again.

Q But it's not really a denial.

MR. REDMAN: I simply have to stand on those words.

Q Just to follow up on the question of the Arab reaction, a thing in the New York Times mentioned that some information, military information, pertaining to Arab countries was passed on to Israeli officials. Has there been no reaction from any Arab country, particularly Egypt and Saudi Arabia?

MR. REDMAN: I'm going into no diplomatic exchanges or alleged diplomatic exchanges.



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Q The matter of diplomatic immunity seems to be germane here, that if, as you say, a crime has been committed against the laws of the United States, and it's a serious one involving espionage, and if people other than Pollard are involved, they, then, are parties to a crime. It would seem that the United States would have an interest either in prosecuting them, or at least seeing if they have, in fact, immunity. Have you determined if they do have immunity?

MR. REDMAN: Jim, I'd refer you to Justice on those kinds of questions. The best I can tell you is that we want to have access to those involved. That's the bottom line. Speculation beyond that, I don't really see what purpose that serves at this point.

Q With the possibility of further prosecution.

MR. REDMAN: That takes it another step, and I'm not to that point yet.

Q Have you received any new assurances from the Israelis that they will, in fact, produce these people, and these documents?

MR. REDMAN: I don't know what you mean by "new assurances." Let me say that our assurances are current, that we expect full cooperation that they promised us.

Q Why is it you want access to these officials? For what purpose? To make the criminal case against Pollard, or to assess the damage to the intelligence of the United States, or what's the purpose?

MR. REDMAN: So we can obtain the full facts in this case.

Q In the criminal case?

MR. REDMAN: In all aspects of this case.

Q What aspects?

MR. REDMAN: I leave that to you to determine. I don't see that that's a --

Q Well, isn't it a little unusual to request of a country that's been spying on the United States that they produce their diplomats for questioning by the FBI?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not telling you that I'm telling you everything we're telling the Israelis. Let's start there.

Q But it is an unusual situation, so the question seems germane. For what purpose do you want to talk to them?

MR. REDMAN: The question may be germane, but you're not going to get any further answer.



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Q Chuck, is there any understanding between the two countries about collecting information about each other and each other's countries?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything for you on that.

Q Chuck, back on the Israel spy case, when two Israeli diplomats or officials in the consulate in New York and the embassy were tied in some way to this case, the United States informed the Israeli embassy not to let them go. Is that a normal procedure when a person is accused of something, unless he is a diplomat, with diplomatic immunity? I mean, are we to read that they are, or if they're not, is this a legal procedure that US officials follow, (inaudible)?

MR. REDMAN: Whether or not it's a legal procedure, I refer you to Justice. But let me repeat what I said, which is that we had asked for access to the people involved, and the GOI -- the government of Israel -- had agreed to cooperate.

Q And then they left, is that it? Then they left the country on the 22nd.

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

Q Okay, but what I'm asking, sir, (inaudible) to answer this, but generally when you have a person accused of spying or cooperating with an alleged accused in a spy case, do you, the State Department, do you simply tell these people that you're gonna reach them? Do you not actually issue an order to hold them, to make sure that they're gonna stay in this country?

MR. REDMAN: I can't enlighten you any more on that one.

Q Did the government of Israel agree to cooperate before these people left the country?

MR. REDMAN: The government of Israel agreed to cooperate.

Q Before or after?

MR. REDMAN: From the point from which we had asked for access.

Q And was that Thursday or Friday? Thursday was the day they were --

MR. REDMAN: I really don't have anything more I can help you with on the chronology.

Q You said before that you had asked before they left.

MR. REDMAN: That's right. We had asked for access. I believe that question was answered.

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Q So you say that you had asked for access before they left.

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

Q You have indicated that the relationship -- the US relationship with Israel -- is the same as it has been. But is there any intention of asking our ambassador to come back for consultations, or to recall him, or to ask that they recall their ambassador, Rosen, from here?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have no information which would lead me to believe that any of those things is in the offing. As I said, it's a difficult period. It's something that we view with, as we've said, concern. We're going to have to work with the government of Israel, and they have promised their full cooperation, and we expect that to be forthcoming. But as other people have said, the relationship in its broader aspects will certainly be ongoing.

Q What makes you think it's forthcoming when it hasn't been for the last week?

MR. REDMAN: I really can't help you any further, except that we have the assurances that we will have full cooperation and that we will have access to those involved.

Q Have you in the last 24 hours received additional word from the government of Israel that the cooperation is forthcoming?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going any further into diplomatic exchanges, as I've answered several times, particularly concerning timing.

Q But Mr. Murphy on his arrival to Amman, on the 26th of November, mentioned a number of subjects to be discussed with the leaders of the area. They were not including the Gulf War. Do you have an explanation for that?

MR. REDMAN: No, I haven't seen that particular statement and doubt that every time Ambassador Murphy arrives that he gives what one could consider an absolutely 100 percent rundown of his agenda, so that I would take that as a notional (?) agenda and not as a total.

Q So it would be the first (inaudible) to the mind of anyone who is going to have talks in the area.

MR. REDMAN: I'm sure that Ambassador Murphy is having talks concerning all of the important regional issues.

Q Chuck, going back to the Israeli thing, the fact that you focus your concern and attention on these two diplomats who have been sent back, brought back to Israel --

MR. REDMAN: Jim, let me stop you right there. I mean, YOU focused YOUR concern on those two --



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Q All right, you say that --

MR. REDMAN: I focused MY concern on access to those involved, to the return of the documents, and the full and prompt cooperation of the Israeli government.

Q Right. The crucial point is that you have access to those involved. Are you saying, then, that there are only those two involved, or are there still further officials here in this country who might, in fact, have been involved?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not speculating on any number whatsoever; that, because we still need the full facts.

Q Yeah. In other words, you're leaving open the possibility that other Israeli officials may have been involved, may have knowledge which is germane to the case.

MR. REDMAN: I can't see that I can be any clearer.

Q Well, is my presumption right, that you are leaving open possibility?

MR. REDMAN: We do not yet have all the facts, so it would be premature at this point for me to tell you that those two are involved; that there are only two, that there are more than two, that there are less than two.

Q But you're only seeking access to the two.

MR. REDMAN: I did not say that. I said we are seeking access to those involved.

Q I don't know if you can answer this question now, or if you can help us on it. Earlier this year, there was also another case where Israeli agents were involved with the Krytrons (?), those nuclear devices, and the United States government at the time requested that Israel return them or account for them as to where they were used, how they were used. Can you just tell us, what was the result of that? Did the United States government get satisfaction out of that case?

MR. REDMAN: That's somewhat of an old case right now, and I'll have to have someone look into that. I don't know that off the top of my head.

Q Would you please?



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Q At the very beginning of this, as a result of the Israeli espionage on the United States, the name of Pakistan was mentioned as the other country he was spying for, the defendant was spying for. Does this stand still up till now, that he was spying for Pakistan?

MR. REDMAN: I can't give you anything further than what I've said, which was that espionage against the United States in which Israeli officials are involved has occurred. I don't have any characterization of the Pakistani role.

Q Do you have anything about Mr. Murphy's meetings in the Middle East?

MR. REDMAN: The daily update: He is in Damascus today, having arrived from Amman, Jordan.

Q Do you have anything on the Egyptian-Libyan border situation? Has that fizzled?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing I can give you on that.

Q As a follow-up to my question on Mr. Murphy, is he expected to raise the question of the Israeli spy case with the Israelis, in case he's going to Israel again?

MR. REDMAN: I wouldn't want to speculate on that. First of all, you say, "in case he's going to Israel again." As a consequence, it's a totally hypothetical question.

Q Let me rephrase my question. Does it come under his jurisdiction?

MR. REDMAN: It falls under the jurisdiction of the Department of State in its international aspects and the Department of Justice in its legal aspects. As a consequence, Ambassador Murphy, as the Assistant Secretary responsible for that region, it certainly falls within his confidence.

Q Chuck, can you bring us up to date on the task force's findings, if any, on Libyan involvement or non-involvement in the Egypt Air hijack?

MR. REDMAN: What task force are you referring to?



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Q The interagency task force that's investigating whether or not Libya was involved.

MR. REDMAN: Those are your words. I have never specified anything about an interagency task force. But nonetheless, I have nothing further to give you beyond Wednesday.

Q What would the US reaction be if the Maltese were to extradite, as they seem to be prepared to, the one hijacker to Egypt for trial? What is the US view of where this person should be prosecuted?

MR. REDMAN: I believe I said on Tuesday, perhaps, that our primary concern is that justice be served, and that he be prosecuted by a state having the necessary legal processes to do so.

Q -- concern that because of Maltese friendship with Libya that there might not be the pursuit of due process?

MR. REDMAN: At this point I have no reason to suspect that due process won't be served.

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# news report

DATE: 11/27/85

STEADY PROGRESS BEING MADE ON SDI, SAYS PROJECT CHIEF (800)

By William H. Durham

USIA Security Affairs Writer

Washington -- "Very steady progress" is being made in the research effort on the Strategic Defense Initiative, reports the director of the SDI organization.

"The bottom line is that the program is indeed coming along well," Lieutenant General James Abrahamson told reporters at the Pentagon November 26. "It is at the most inventive stage" now and "we're seeing invention and innovation coming along at just an incredible pace."

He added, "It is that invention that will really make this program possible, and eventually (we will) be in a position where we can confront the major issues that we said we were going to, and that is to present to an administration, to the Congress and to our allies the options for defense that will be technically feasible, that will deal with such questions as countermeasures and will be affordable."

He told questioners that the program was moving along faster than he had thought it would a year ago. "It is moving very, very quickly," he said, "but I'm not saying tomorrow we're going to have this system."

SDI's success will be assured, Abrahamson said, when "we will have been able to reach these three important criteria" that it's technically feasible, that it's not easily countered, and that it is affordable for the nation.

The chief scientist on the SDI program, Dr. Gerald Yeonas, told reporters he would single out four important highpoints in the research effort so far. These, he said, are:

- the technique for compensating for aberrations in the atmosphere, which was merely a theory two years ago but which now the SDI organization has "been able to demonstrate in a very impressive way in real experiments,"

- the free electron laser, which too was only a theory two years ago but which now has been demonstrated "in real experiments on the ground" in which "very high efficiency" has been shown in the "proof of that approach,"

- some of the lethality experiments at the White Sands Proving Grounds, where it has been demonstrated that it is not necessary "to burn through" or "ignite fuel" in an adversary's missile -- "All we have to do is to weaken the structure sufficiently so that it basically destroys itself."

- midcourse discrimination, where techniques are being explored in which "we probe the object in the midcourse in order to separate the heavy object from the lightweight object."

Abrahamson said, "We're still looking at different vehicles and different systems to make it more difficult for them (the Soviets) to find an Achilles heel" in any eventual U.S. system.

Acknowledging that there is "a lot of science yet that we have to do, and even more engineering," he added, "but I'm confident that the job can be done. The real question now is just how fast and what is the best way."

Asked if the United States is now ahead of the Soviet Union in



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this area, he said, "I don't think so. I think they're ahead of us quite substantially." He said the Soviets have "many ground-based lasers in place, albeit of the older chemical laser variety."

He said the Soviets have already "placed out there" the command and control system for their strategic defense system "and it'll soon be operational."

But he said he was optimistic about the U.S. research effort "because of our very basic breadth of technology." He declined to give cost estimates for a U.S. system yet "because we have to finish the process of selecting which are the right weapons and which are the right support systems."

Abrahamson was asked what he thought of the administration's proposal for "open laboratories" between U.S. and Soviet scientists. He replied: "First of all, we think the president's proposals over in Geneva are an important step forward. We're all optimistic and hopeful in that process. Now how that (open labs) will be implemented is a matter for the negotiators."

Asked if he would mind Soviet scientists being in U.S. labs, he repeated that "that is a matter of how it would be negotiated and implemented." He added, "We're running an open program," he said, "in an open and free society."

He also pointed out that he has explained the U.S. program on SDI to the Soviet negotiators in Geneva, answering their questions and discussing it with them. "All of that," he said, "is part of our trying to do exactly what the president has said, and that's to ensure that we can have someday a stable transition" from offensive weapons to strategic defenses.





# news report

DATE: 11/27/85

## REAGAN ADVISER REPORTS NO SDI-OFFENSIVE ARMS LINKAGE (620)

Washington -- Ambassador Edward Rowny says Soviet leader Gorbachev did not insist on formal linkage between the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) and offensive nuclear arms reductions when he met with President Reagan in Geneva November 19-20.

Rowny said the two leaders agreed that the talks on nuclear arms "would be accelerated and there would be a 50 percent reduction in offensive arms in the appropriate manner."

At a briefing for reporters at the Foreign Press Center November 26, Rowny was asked how further progress can be made in the arms talks in Geneva in view of remarks made by Gorbachev at a press conference November 21, following his meetings with President Reagan.

At the Soviet press center in Geneva, Gorbachev, according to a transcript released by the Soviet news agency Tass, said that SDI "will not only impart impetus to the arms race in all kinds of arms but will also put an end to any containment of this race."

Rowny, an adviser to President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz on arms control matters, said, "Formally, and in agreement, there was no linkage between progress on SDI and progress on offensive weapons" in the talks between Reagan and Gorbachev.

As for Gorbachev's remarks at the press conference, Rowny said, "We have to see whether that's reflected at the negotiating table or whether it's on another level."

Rowny said it was significant that no formal linkage was established between SDI and other elements of the arms talks which the Soviets had insisted on prior to the Geneva meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev.

Asked what steps the United States now contemplates regarding discussions of SDI with the Soviets, Rowny said, "We continue to explain to the Soviets that the Strategic Defense Initiative is not in any way connected to offensive arms, that it's a defensive shield."

He said that if SDI research proves fruitful, "We will discuss fully with our allies, and we will negotiate with the Soviets prior to doing anything which may go beyond the ABM (Antiballistic missile) treaty. We will stay within the ABM treaty."

Asked whether the two sides had discussed global limits on intermediate-range nuclear weapons, Rowny said the U.S. position was "that we would insist on equal global limits" and that Soviet SS-20 missiles in Asia "would have to be reduced proportionately to the reductions in Europe."

Rowny said the United States had insisted on "the right to deploy or be prepared to deploy our intermediate-range systems to the same level on a global basis."

The decision by both sides to move ahead toward an interim agreement on intermediate-range weapons, Rowny said, was important.

"The Soviets have somewhere in the neighborhood of 270 to 280 SS-20's aimed at Europe," he said. "If they cut those to 140, then our level of Pershing Two's and cruise missiles would be held at 140."

The United States would still prefer a total elimination of all intermediate-range nuclear missiles, he said.

In addition to arms control matters, Rowny said, another







# news report

DATE: 11/27/85

U.S. EYES WORLD-WIDE CHEMICAL WEAPONS BAN, SAYS DISARM CHIEF  
(900)

WASHINGTON -- The United States wants to bring about a global prohibition on chemical weapons, said the chief of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

At a Washington briefing November 27, Kenneth Adelman said that U.S. plans are to get a worldwide ban on chemical weapons in Geneva and to accelerate the bilateral aspects of those negotiations.

Regarding the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Geneva, Adelman reported that the United States "did make progress in an area that I have thought for a good number of years is a critical area -- namely the area of chemical weapons -- to open up a dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union on chemical weapons use and proliferation -- the spread of chemical weapons around the world."

"In 1963 there were five chemical weapons countries in the world and today there are between 12 and 14. I think we need to get a handle on this problem so that countries find it more difficult, hopefully impossible, to get their hands on chemical weapons," he said.

"Our plans are also to increase the discussions with the Soviets on the spread of chemical weapons and the use of chemical weapons. If we cannot get a ban on chemical weapons then the United States will have to have some kind of deterrent capability because we have not produced chemical weapons for 17 or 18 or 19 years and the Soviets are producing each and every year," Adelman said.

Turning to the subject of Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces, Adelman said he believes it is possible to move ahead with INF negotiations with the Soviet Union "regardless of progress in other areas."

Adelman told the briefing he thinks the one major move the Soviets made in the last round was to unlink Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces from the Strategic Defense Initiative conditions or Strategic Arms Reduction Talks conditions. And, he added, "They also made the move of the 50 percent (reduction) and that kind of proposal. I would expect in the future that the Soviets would untie, unlink S.T.A.R.T. to SDI as well, but that may take a little longer."

In the briefing at the Foreign Press Center focusing on the summit, with emphasis on the issue of arms control, Adelman said it is the Reagan administration's view that "the summit went very well, that the president explained our views very much."

Those views, he said, were "our commitment to arms control, our desire to make rapid progress in arms control, and the big problem in the arms control realm, that the Soviets want to tie everything to what I consider a ridiculous demand -- stopping all research on SDI even though they have a research program and don't want to have the kind of deep reductions in categories that we do and don't want to comply with agreements that they have signed."

Adelman quoted President Reagan as saying that "the real report card on Geneva will not come in for months or even years."

He said, "we know there are four questions that must be answered; -- "will we join together in sharply reducing offensive nuclear arms and moving to non-nuclear defensive strengths to make this a



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-- "will we join together to help bring about a peaceful resolution of conflicts in Asia, Africa and Central America so that the peoples there can freely determine their own destiny without outside interference?

-- "will the cause of liberty be advanced?

-- "will the treaties and agreements signed, past and future, be fulfilled?"

"Those are the four considerations that we should be watching for on how well this summit did and how well the U.S.-Soviet relationship did," Adelman said.

"In terms of arms control in particular," Adelman said, "I think that the summit accomplished an acceleration of the pace of arms control, particularly in the areas where there is mutual interest. I think that convergence of interest is most pronounced on the offensive side -- the offensive nuclear weapons, the 50 percent cut and the separate INF or Euromissile arrangement.

"Certainly I think that the Soviets realize that verification and compliance are essential, that to be serious about arms control is to be serious about compliance, so the president raised the point with Mr. Gorbachev several times that the Soviets have to stop cheating on their arms control agreements if arms control is to have a promising future."

He said that the major obstacles to INF are exactly what they were five years ago:

-- "The Soviets want to include the British and French and we have refused.

-- "The Soviets want an arrangement whereby they have a substantial number of warheads -- 500, 600, 700 warheads -- and we have zero.

-- "The Soviets want to concentrate on an arms control agreement in Europe and we want to make it global.

-- "We want as-strong-as-we-can-get-it verification provisions, and they have not indicated that."

Asked in what part of arms control the United States expected to achieve the most progress by the time of the next U.S.-Soviet summit, Adelman said: "In two parts. One is a 50 percent reduction in strategic nuclear offensive systems and, secondly, either an elimination of the intermediate-range systems or low numbers on equal levels globally."



significant development in the Reagan-Gorbachev talks was "the fact that some regional differences were discussed quite frankly."

Rowny, chief U.S. negotiator at the Strategic Arms Reductions Talks in Geneva from 1981 to 1985, said that "no issue was papered over. There was realism, frankness and candor in the talks. We didn't come expecting fundamental change in Soviet ideology and philosophy, and we didn't get any."

"We went to make a fresh start" in U.S.-Soviet relations, he said, "and we did."



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News Summary November 27, 1985

Editorials

NYP "Khadafy's Ultimate Hostage" Terrorism is an ever expanding business. The terrorists have nothing to fear while they prepare for their atrocities or relaxing between them. Countries like Libya give them shelter. Other organizations give weapons and training. It is suicidal folly to allow terrorists to operate unmolested in this way. The US should have no trouble in arranging a coalition of Khadafy's neighbors to invade and reestablish a sane government. If Khadafy succeeds in acquiring a nuclear bomb, the whole world will be his hostage.

Press Reports

Pollard Said He Worked For Israelis For 10 Years

NYT-Pear-Jonathan Marshall, who graduated with Pollard from Stanford in 1976, said his classmate "claimed frequently to be a colonel in the Israeli military and to have worked for the Mossad." Pollard is Jewish and his friend said he was "a committed Zionist."

NYT-p.l-Brinkley-Senior intelligence officers say the US has been immensely damaged by the series of espionage cases disclosed last week.

NYT-Freidman-Two leading Israeli newspapers named Rafi Eitan, who was advisor to Begin on terrorism, as the man who recruited Pollard. Israeli officials said the entire matter was still under investigation. It was not possible to reach Eitan. Israeli Gov't sources said Pollard's main contact at their embassy in Washington was an Israeli official responsible for collecting sensitive scientific data for military and other uses. An FBI official said he believed that a journalist based in the US served as an intelligence contact for Pollard. He would not say whether the journalist was Israeli but did say he was close to the Israelis.

Hassan Hardens Position

NYT-AP-Hassan elaborated on terms for holding talks with Peres, saying

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such negotiations could not take place until Israel made it clear it was willing to discuss giving up the occupied territories and granting Palestinians self-determination. Hassan also said he hopes the Soviet Union will be allowed to take part in talks.

NYT-special-A senior Israeli official said that Peres stood by his willingness to meet with Hassan despite what some Israeli officials thought was a hardening of the Moroccan's terms. The official speculated that the King had hardened his position after hostile Arab reaction after his statement on Monday.

#### Arab Appointed Mayor of Nabulus

NYT-special-Zafer el-Masri, a Palestinian without ties to the PLO has been appointed Mayor of the occupied West Bank city of Nabulus. When installed formally, he will be the first new Palestinian mayor in the occupied territories since 1976 when the last free elections was held by local Palestinians. His appointment came after the Nabulus Chamber of Commerce requested that they be allowed to assume responsibility for running their town. Analysts in Jerusalem see the appointment as a gesture by Peres toward Jordan in an effort to improve the atmosphere for the possible opening of peace negotiations. Masri is described as a pro-Jordan moderate. Israeli military sources said that the towns of Ramallah, Hebron and el-Bireh would soon follow suit.

#### Suicide Bomber Strikes Israeli Post in Lebanon

NYT-Reuters-A teen-age girl exploded a car bomb at a joint post of Israeli troops and pro-Israeli militiamen in southern Lebanon, killing herself and causing a number of casualties. Moslem militia sources said at least 20 Israelis and members of the SLA were killed or wounded. The pro-Syrian Baath Party took responsibility for the attack.

#### Detainee in Malta Named as Chief of Hijacking Gang

NYT-p.1-Dionne-A Maltese spokesman said Omar Marzouki, who is hospitalized in Malta, was the chief of the hijackers. He claims to be Tunisian. It was not known if he has given his real name. He is in satisfactory condition and has not been charged with any crime. (see ND-combined)



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### Egypt Blames Libya

NYT-Kifner-Egyptian officials accused Libya of responsibility for the hijacking. Mubarak said "The connection is very clear." The prime piece of evidence is a reported visit to the hijacked plane by the Libyan Ambassador to Malta, who was then ordered to Tripoli. Mubarak said that no passengers were killed by Egyptian bullets during the storming of the plane. His version of events was at variance with the accounts of some passengers, who said the commandos shot at some escaping passengers on the tarmac in the confusion. Mubarak stated that the leader of the hijacking was staying at the Grand Hotel in Tripoli in room 401. Calls were made to the hotel and a man said room 401 has been empty for a week. The Egyptian military continues to be on alert.

### US Steps UP Watch on Libyans

NYT-Gwertzman-The US has increased its aerial and electronic surveillance of Libya in recent days to monitor any military moves in the aftermath of the hijacking. US forces in the area have been put on alert in case fighting breaks out between Libya and Egypt. The US offered to send the Delta force to Malta to help the Egyptians but the offer was turned down by Mubarak.

### Chronology of Flight 648

NYT-Miller (Malta) The Maltese Gov't said it tried to persuade the hijackers to release the passengers before the Egyptians stormed the plane. The Maltese Gov't issued a chronology of events but many questions remain unanswered. The account conflicts statements by passengers.

### Skyjack Warning

NYP-Lathem-The US Gov't has issued a worldwide terrorist alert that Moslem fanatics are planning to hijack another plane filled with Americans. US intelligence agencies say that a group of Iranian and Lebanese Shiite Moslems recently completed a "ghoulish" training course in Iran.

NYP-El Mann-A \$700 camera can be hidden in a cockpit and be able to



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to thwart a terrorist attack.

NYP-A reporter for the Sun in England exposed lax security at Heathrow. Micheal Rigby breezed through the security checks and strolled on to an unguarded Concord and sat at the controls. Rigby used a staff pass of an airport employee. A spokesperson for the airport said he was "horrified."

#### State Dept. Gives Lessons on Surviving Terrorism

NYT-special-The State Dept. is giving seminars on "Coping With Violence Abroad." It is required for all diplomats serving abroad and is advised for their spouses.

#### Eastern Bloc Countries Thawing Towards Israel

NYP-Messing-Several Eastern European countries will soon resume relations with Israel, said the Chief Rabbi of Romania. He said those countries include Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary.

#### Terry Walte Briefs Bush

NYT-special-Walte spoke with Bush and other US officials and discussed some ways of winning the freedom of the hostages. Walte said he believed that the US was correct in not giving into the terrorists demands.

NYT-special-Walte met with Cuellar and said he planned to return to Lebanon in a few days.

#### Khomeini Heir-Apparent Backs Continued War Against Iraq

WSJ-Ibrahim-The confirmation of Montazari is Iran's way of telling the world that clerical rule is here to stay, that there is no end in sight to the war with Iraq, and that a warmer climate for relations with Iran's neighbors and other foreign countries lies ahead. Montazari is viewed as a liberal on civil liberties. "Of course in Iranian politics moderation is a relative thing." He has praised some suicide bombings as religious necessities. Iranian businessmen think of him as a supporter of the private sector.



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### Yelena Bonner en Route to West

NYT-Schemann-Bonner arrived in Moscow en route to the West for medical treatment.

### Cartoons

DN-Benson-Uncle Sam has gun to his head. Terrorists say "Stop your whimpering. You should be used to this by now."

### Paid Ads-Egypt

NYP-15 pages on Egypt's stable economy, foreign policy and businesses. The pages will be forwarded to the appropriate offices and will not appear in compilation of articles.

### Openings in King Saud University

NYT 11/24-Paid ad. King Saud University prints openings for faculty members.

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

NOV 25 1985

Dear Senator Gore:

I would like to draw your attention to the provision contained in the FY-86 Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill to "buy down" the interest rate on Israel's outstanding Foreign Military Sales (FMS) debt. This proposal would reduce the current average interest rate from 11 percent down to 5 percent and could cost the U.S. Treasury \$531.72 million in FY 1986.

I strongly oppose it and urge its removal. In terms of our relations with Israel such assistance is not necessary. Moreover, the provision would severely constrain our ability to meet our worldwide military, economic, and humanitarian commitments by forcing cutbacks in other programs; it is also at variance with United States policy, both domestic and international, on debt management.

As you well know, this Administration has sought and received bipartisan support for Israel's security and economic well-being. Our record speaks for itself. In recognition of Israel's economic problems, especially its debt burden to the United States, we moved last year to an all-grant assistance program that put an effective cap on its debt repayment to us. In response to Israel's balance of payments difficulties, we are also providing \$1.5 billion in extraordinary economic assistance in FY-85/86 over and above to our regular FY-86 requests for \$1.2 billion in Economic Support Funds (ESF) and 1.8 billion in all-grant FMS. There is consequently no need, from a balance of payments perspective, to forgive interest on Israel's existing debt at this time. In addition, the proposal would remove an incentive for needed economic adjustment and undermine Israel's economic reform efforts.

The buydown provision would adversely affect other foreign assistance programs, especially at a time of increasing budgetary constraints. Moreover, the appropriation of funds

He Honorable  
Albert Gore, Jr.,  
United States Senate.

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for this purpose would set a costly precedent which could encourage other FMS loan recipients such as Egypt, Turkey, Pakistan, Greece, Jordan, Thailand, and Korea -- all of whom are important to our national security -- to press for similar treatment. We estimate that a buydown of FMS debts for Egypt, for example, would cost \$315 million in FY 1986. The cost for all FMS recipients in FY-86 would be \$1.45 billion and between \$1.3 and \$1.45 billion annually into the foreseeable future. Establishment of such an expensive precedent would inevitably require the Administration in future years to make major offsetting cuts elsewhere in our foreign assistance accounts. These added costs would damage many essential and carefully constructed foreign assistance programs, particularly in Africa.

The Administration and the Congress have agreed that debt relief is not a form of aid but rather a mechanism for improving the prospects of eventual debt repayment while maintaining the creditworthiness of the borrowing government. As you know, it is firm United States Government policy to reschedule official debts only in a multilateral context, usually coordinated in the Paris Club framework, in which lending governments ensure uniform treatment of all official debts, including FMS. Moreover, official debt relief is normally predicated on comparable treatment from private creditors to ensure equal burden sharing among all creditors.

We continue to study the implications of the international debt situation. It is clear that the health of the Free World economy will be greatly influenced by our ability to deal effectively with the problem.

Hopefully the U.S. Congress will not set a precedent that will compromise our policy at a critical time and divert financial resources away from other important economic, security and humanitarian objectives. I urge you to support efforts to remove this buydown provision from the FY-86 Continuing Resolution.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

*George P. Shultz*  
George P. Shultz

*AS*











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Q Have you been assured that no one relevant to the case will be allowed to leave the country until the investigation is completed?

MR. REDMAN: I just answered that question. We expect that the Justice Department would have the opportunity to interview any Israelis who may be involved.

Q (Inaudible) second place?

MR. REDMAN: Beyond that, I can't help you.

Q Is your expectation the same as an assurance?

MR. REDMAN: It is our strong expectation.

Q And you would object strongly --

MR. REDMAN: And we have been assured of complete and prompt, full cooperation of the Israeli government.

Q Have any interviews taken place with any Israelis in this city?

MR. REDMAN: No, they have not. The answer is, again, I think I addressed that question. Maybe you had to read between the lines to understand that, but we expect that they would have the opportunity to interview any Israelis who may be involved. Once again, it would be premature, Marvin, to go to the stage you're talking about until we have the facts and know what the Israeli involvement may have been.

Q Are those interviews to be carried in the United States, or can they be carried out in Israel?

MR. REDMAN: I'll leave that what I've said.

Q Well, I mean, does the United States have a preference? Does it care where the interviews are conducted?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to go into any further details; in any case, given the position I've stated to you, which is that we expect the full cooperation of the Israeli government in determining all the facts, I'm not going to speculate how we might want to handle this once the facts have been determined. It's just a matter of principle.

Q Just to be clear, so that the report that says one or three Israelis have left, been pulled out of their embassy to go home --

MR. REDMAN: We have no information to support that.

Q You would also have to be wrong, because if you've been assured this, and no interviews have taken place, then nobody's left.



MR. REDMAN: I can't help you beyond what I've given you. We have no information to support that.

Q Well, if it turned out to be true, what would your reaction be?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to speculate on hypothetical cases.

Q Do you know (inaudible) if they were to recall the diplomat?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to speculate on that either.

Q Well, Chuck, are you denying the report that says that they were recalled at the insistence of the United States? As opposed to no information to support, are you denying that?

MR. REDMAN: Certainly if you want to say "at the insistence of the United States," then I'm denying that flatly.

Q Do you know who the diplomat is?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not even saying there is a diplomat.

Q Or an official, whatever you want to call him.

MR. REDMAN: Or an official. I haven't said anything that would lead you to believe that. I've only said we're waiting for the full facts to be established and that if it is established, that there were Israelis involved, then we expect to have the opportunity to interview them.

Q Chuck, as a matter of just procedure, when a government recalls a diplomat, does it inform the US government of it? Is that how it's done?

MR. REDMAN: I don't believe so. In the case of ambassadors, I'm sure the State Department would be notified of that ambassador's intent. But for other diplomats, I don't believe it would be routine for us to be notified, because they're coming and going all the time.

Q On another parallel case, has the State Department called in anybody from the Chinese embassy to discuss the Chin (?) case?

MR. REDMAN: We have stated earlier that we protested to the Chinese over the weekend. Let me look that up and see if I can give you more. (Refers to guidance book.) No, as of Sunday, we said we have already protested to the Chinese embassy.

Q And just to clarify, was there ever a protest, a formal protest to the Israelis?

MR. REDMAN: I gave you the reaction to that. I'll have to look up the exact words, but yes, we did have the Israelis into the building to talk about this case.

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Q Yeah, but I mean, other than Shultz complaining to Moshe Arens and other things. Was there a formal protest by the State Department?

MR. REDMAN: Well, once again you're taking things a step beyond the current stage. I can give you the exact language we used in the first instance after the case, which made clear that we were shocked and saddened at the notion that something like this might have occurred, and that we expected the Israelis to take every step to make sure that we got all the facts and got to the bottom of this. So in that context, I think your use of the word "protest" is perhaps not totally appropriate in the context you're using it.

Q Well, Chuck, you seem to be -- in that case, you're drawing a sharp distinction between the Chinese case and the Israeli case. In the Chinese case, you protested immediately, suggesting that there was no investigation required; or either that or the investigation was so quick and so obvious that you could protest immediately. In the Israeli case, you seem to be suggesting there is still to this date some doubt as to whether or not there was any espionage activity or any improper activity by any Israeli diplomat in Washington. Is that the distinction you intend to make?

MR. REDMAN: Well, I can't do any better than I think we've already done, which is to describe how each of the cases have been handled. In the case of Mr. Pollard it has been handled in the way we've now gone over in quite some detail. The bottom line is there still. We want to get the facts.

Q But the bottom line is also that it is only a notion, right? That's what you just said.

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

Q It's only a notion. But in the Chinese case, it is not a notion. It is beyond that, because you have issued a protest.

MR. REDMAN: That's right.

Q One more question on that. Have the Israelis told you that Pollard was not working for regular Israeli intelligence, that is that he was not an agent of intelligence as opposed to maybe some more free lance kind of thing.

MR. REDMAN: I think you are leaping off into the blue once again beyond the stage at which I am prepared to go at this point. I can't help you on that.

Q So they have not said he was not working for --

MR. REDMAN: I'm not characterizing in any way what diplomatic exchanges we've had at this point.



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Q Can you characterize the State Department's view of the situation between Libya and Egypt right at this moment?

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing I think that would be helpful to you on that. I have had that question over the past several days. I really don't have anything for you, Barry.

Q Is the United States interested in the state of play between the two countries and doing anything special to keep watch over it?

MR. REDMAN: As always as a matter of principle you know we don't comment on those kind of operational intelligence concerns.

Q I didn't use anything about intelligence. You could ask the Egyptians how are things going. That wouldn't be an intelligence operation, would it? It would be normal diplomatic discourse.

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing that would be of \*\*p

Q In the same general area, the Moroccans have released the text of a letter that King Hussein sent to President Reagan, in which among other things he equates the U.S. intercept of the Egypt airplane last month to the hijacking of the Achillo Lauro. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't. You know our position on those two incidents. The Achillo Lauro hijacking was clearly an act of terrorism conducting against innocent civilians on the high seas. The action involving the Egyptian airliner involved precisely the bringing to justice of those terrorists who committed that act, which included the murder of an American citizen.

Q And have you expressed that view to the King?

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing further on that particular exchange.

Q Has the U.S. government responded to his letter to President Reagan?

MR. REDMAN: I don't know.

Q Can you find out?

MR. REDMAN: I'll look into it.

Q Going back for a second, the New York Times reports that American forces in the area are on alert. Is that true?

MR. REDMAN: I have no comment on those kind of stories, and on the general question, as I said to Barry's question, anything that is of an operational of intelligence nature.



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Q The Times story, without identifying these officials, says there are officials in the U.S. government who would like an opportunity to use some force against Libya. They would like an eventual curb that they could apply that force. That isn't, I guess, far removed from Mr. Shultz' policy on terrorism. Have you run into officials like that? Would the United States like to blacken Libya's eye a little bit?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have no comment for you on that one, Barry.

Q You can't deny that?

MR. REDMAN: I have simply no comment on your quoting unnamed sources and I'm not going to get into --

Q Well, then let's leave them out of it.

MR. REDMAN: -- any speculation or commentary on that particular point.

Q Does the United States consider Libya a terrorist country?

MR. REDMAN: We've stated our position on Libya a number of times. I believe I did give the press office dig that out. I believe I did

Q Yes, I know they do. The second question is would the United States like to use force against Libya?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not sure that that question is of any relevance here. I'm not going to speculate on those kinds of questions here.

Q Do you have anything on the meeting yesterday of the British envoy Terry Waite with the Vice President?

MR. REDMAN: Do you have a specific question? I believe both the Vice President and Mr. Waite made remarks afterwards. I think they both found the discussion useful. I certainly can't characterize their respective positions any better than they themselves did.

Q Are there any further meetings expected between Waite and U.S. officials?

MR. REDMAN: Not that I know of.

Q Do you know if (inaudible).

MR. REDMAN: I don't know.

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אל - מצפ"א

דברי מלך מרוקו

בשיחה קצרה עם כריס רוס, ראש לשכת ארמקוסט, שאלתי מה משמעות הצהרה ביום אחד טיפגוש ולמחרת חזרה מהדברים.

אמר, כמי ששרת במרוקו, ייתכן שאנו (והם) שמנו הדגש על "לפגוש" ואילו מלך מרוקו סם הדגש מראש על "אם יש הצעות". מכל מקום אמר שאינו מניח שהמלך יכול לגלות אותה גמישות שמצפים ממנו בהיותו יו"ר כנס הליגה ויו"ר ועדת ירושלים.

משיחה עם קרוקר באותו נושא, כמה דקות לאחר מכן, אמר, שמראש אחרי ההודעה הראשונה סברו שמהו לא מתאים כי הפרסום הוא

BE TRUE TO GOD

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NEWS SUMMARY - WEDNESDAY - NOVEMBER 27, 1985

## EDITORIALS

### THE PRESS REPORTS

WASH. POST-(AP)-Moshe Arens returned from the US today, saying he apparently failed to ease American concern over charges that a US intelligence analyst passed military secrets to Israel. "It will take time for the smoke to clear. I don't think we have succeeded in calming the situation," Arens told reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport. Arens said Shultz told him that he was disturbed by the affair and asked for an explanation. Arens said he told Shultz, "I am no less amazed than you."



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WASH. POST-Goshrko-Waite, met with Bush yesterday but said later that he had made "no special request" for the administration to change its policy of refusing to negotiate with terrorists. Instead, Waite, gave Bush a "general briefing" about his efforts in Lebanon and indicated "some ways in which I felt this matter could be resolved." "The US always has taken a position and maintained a position that they cannot change policy as a result of terrorist activity," Waite told reporters outside the White House. "I would support that position myself..I do believe there is a way forward which could bring about their eventual release without the compromise of principle."



181/483/646

Two worlds intersect in the case of the civilian Navy counterintelligence analyst arrested on espionage charges while bolting into the Israeli Embassy. One is the secret world of espionage. No doubt people consumed by the sense of living on a narrow security margin find it difficult to forgo an activity that they think might widen that margin. As generous as the US is to Israel, there cannot fail to be things the Israelis feel they could learn that would reduce still further the chance of someday being surprised. Meanwhile, however, there is also the open world of politics in which some limitations must be imposed on the ways the two sides seek information about each other. It is enough for Americans to find that some representative of a friendly state saw fit to conduct the kind of operation against its patron that is usually associated with



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the intrigues of a hostile power. The American courts will handle the case of the Navy suspect. The more interesting question is what the Israelis will tell us about what was going on.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the Egyptian jetliner hijacking (follow up), the hostages in Lebanon and Waite's efforts, general report on spy cases in the US and SDI.

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הכפרין, למדן.

תיכון אינויה.

באצי עם ברנדון ואיכין המיחסו בשליטה לתיכון אינויה תוך  
הדגשה מיוחדת של האלמנטים המוציאים בסעיף 2 (ב) בשלכם 601  
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כא אפרט טיעוננו.

בר-און.

תפ: שהח, דהמ, מנכ, ממנכ, מצפא, דרורי, כלכלי תב', אוצר



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המנהל הכללי  
משרד האוצר

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אל: דר' משה מנדלבוים - נגיד בנק ישראל  
מאת: עמנואל שרון

הנדון: פגישת ה-JEDG בדצמבר

קבלתי מכתבך בו הינך מודיעני שנציג בנק ישראל בשיבה הבאה יהיה מר ישראל איגרא.

כפגישה זו מתוכננת העגת תוצאות המדיניות הכלכלית במשך חמשת חדשי התכנית הראשונים.

נציג בנק ישראל מיועד להציג את השקולים השונים שעמדו בפני הבנק בקבלת המדיניות המוניטרית.

לעניות דעתי, האדם הטוב ביותר להעגת המדיניות המוניטרית של הבנק הוא ויקטור מדינה מנהל המחלקה המוניטרית, ובהעדרו - מרדכי פרנקל מנהל מחלקת מחקר.

מצבנו מול האמריקאים בנושא הסיוע מצדיק שנשגר לשם במשלחת רשמית את האנשים המתאימים ביותר.

בכ"ח,

עמנואל שרון

העתק: ראש הממשלה ✓  
שר האוצר



EMBASSY OF ISRAEL  
WASHINGTON, D.C.



שגרירות ישראל  
ושינגטון

י"ד כסלו תשמ"ו  
27 נובמבר 1985

אל: יועץ רה"מ למלחמה בטרור  
מאת: הציר, וושינגטון

הנדון: הדרכה במחמ"ד נגד טרור לפקידי ממשל.

ראה נא הכתבה המצ"ב מה"ניו יורק טיימס" של היום

המדברת בעדה.

בברכה,

א. רובינשטיין

העתק;  
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## State Department

## Governmental Lessons on Surviving Terrorism

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 — A sedan driving down an isolated desert highway comes upon a roadblock manned by armed terrorists. The driver stops, quickly analyzes the situation, then steps on the gas, careening through two blocking cars to safety.

This scene may sound like a clip from a James Bond movie, but in fact it describes a segment from a film used in a State Department anti-terrorism training seminar, "Coping With Violence Abroad."

The seminar, which also draws on handouts and experts from various Government agencies, is open to all Government employees who will be posted overseas. But it is required for all diplomats assigned abroad and is advised for their spouses. In addition to the daylong seminar in Washington, which is soon to be expanded to two days, another day of training is required for all Foreign Service officers once they reach an overseas post.

**'A Wide Range of Dangers'**

"We are looking to sensitize diplomats to a wide range of dangers, not only terrorism, but also criminal violence and natural disasters," said Arnie Campbell, director of the training program.

The increased emphasis on protection against terrorists was ordered by the Reagan Administration because of the increasing number of terrorist attacks against Americans abroad.

According to State Department statistics, from 1979 to 1983 there were 945 international terrorist incidents against United States citizens or property, nearly half of which were bombings and the rest were a mixture of arson, shootings, kidnappings and hijackings. American citizens and property are now the targets of about 35 percent of all international terrorist incidents, and attacks so far in 1985 have left 17 Americans dead and 154 wounded.

The Administration is considering setting up a Bureau for Diplomatic Security to direct its anti-terrorism program, which now involves the training of more than 3,000 Government personnel and their spouses every year. More steps also are being taken to make United States facilities abroad more secure, and closer cooperation is being sought with other governments to combat terrorism.

Throughout the anti-terrorism seminar, given in State Department offices across the Potomac in Rosslyn, Va., instructors stress that "what you do is probably the primary factor in your security." But the

seminars offer little in the way of "hands-on" training, relying instead on lectures and the film showing how to ram through a roadblock, in which the sedan is used as "a weapon to counter-strike for survival."

The people attending a seminar the other day seemed attentive and interested in the anti-terrorism material presented. But few asked questions, and there was little extended group discussion.

## What To Do And Not To Do

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 — In instructing Government personnel on how to cope with terrorism abroad, the State Department offers a number of "Do's and Don'ts."

**Personal Security**

Don't wear flashy jewelry.  
Don't face attackers; give up valuables.

Don't use short-cuts.  
Do drive a locally made car.  
Do watch for surveillance.  
Do know safe havens (hospitals, restaurants and police stations).  
Do yell "fire" or "accident" if attacked; don't yell "help."

**Vehicle Security**

Don't drive your car with the windows open; bombs can be thrown through them.

Don't ignore loose wires on or near your car; they could lead to a bomb.

Do check the back seat for strange boxes or hidden attacker.

Do wear seatbelts in case of high-speed or evasive driving.

Do vary routes, times of travel and modes of transportation.

**Home Security**

Do establish a "safe haven" room, with steel door and radio. If



you live in a high-threat post, this will be provided by the State Department.

Do install physical fortifications, such as locks, peepholes, yard lighting and grilles on windows and doors.

Don't accept unmarked packages.

Don't allow repairmen into your home unless they have been called.

Do prepare children and servants not to give away information.

**Office Security**

Don't put a desk in front of large windows; consider safety before the view.

Don't go to windows if you hear gunfire or bombings; take cover.

Do install sirens and smoke alarms.

"I think the program is pretty useful," said a tax expert who had been assigned an overseas post in South Korea by the Internal Revenue Service. Like others at the seminar, he asked not to be quoted by name.

One part of the seminar emphasizes "Hostage Survival" for diplomats and "Coping With Separation" for their families. The "Hostage Survival" briefing is conducted in closed session, but a department notice handed out at the seminar guides diplomats not to divulge sensitive information or take action that might discredit the nation.

"Often being prepared for such emergencies reduces the stress level for people who are kidnapped," said Bill Burke, an instructor. "And less stress means less danger."

**Film Called 'Counterproductive'**

The film portion of the seminar came under attack in a recent issue of Foreign Service Journal, a magazine for Foreign Service officers.

"Coping With Violence" is counterproductive," Carol A. Madison, a former State Department officer in Beirut, wrote, "because by raising fears and then demonstrating techniques only experts can perform to avoid terrorist attacks, it is apt to make people feel they are helpless to deal with the entire subject of terrorism and security."

She also said the course itself constituted a "minor form of terrorism by holding people hostage all day and then scaring them to death."

State Department officials say the program is not meant to scare people headed overseas but instead is meant only to make them aware of the possibility that they might run into violence or other serious trouble and thus should know how to counter. Further, they say the program has already produced results.

For example, Mr. Burke said the seminar's fire safety segment paid off last year when dozens of Americans escaped a fire that had been set at a hotel in the Philippines.

One United States Government employee was killed in the fire, he said. Nevertheless, he added, "Almost all of the survivors credited this seminar in their write-ups about surviving the fire."

## Rostenkowski's Quid Pro Quo

Continued From Page 1

makes no apologies for his wheeling and dealing to pick up votes. "Politics is an imperfect process," he said just before dawn Saturday, when his com-





ר א ש ה מ מ ש ל ה  
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem November 26, 1985

Dear George,

I am using this first communication to you after returning home to reiterate my gratitude for the moving welcome extended to me while in Washington. This manifestation of affinity with the State and people of Israel is echoed in our hearts and minds.

I take this opportunity also to thank you for your letter of November 13, 1985. I wonder whether the limited hopes, sustained by the less-than-outright rejectionist reaction to your suggestions concerning Soviet Jewry, were reinforced during the President's conversations with Gorbachev. I, too, am even less optimistic concerning a likely turning-point in Soviet Middle East policy.

Having plunged back into the equally demanding arena of economic policy, I am now able to reflect on the points raised in your letter of November 5, 1985.

Focusing primarily on the FY 1986/87 budget, I am fully committed to further reductions in the Budget Deficit and Infusion so as to solidify the economic improvement which has been achieved thus far. As you certainly know, after the July revision our updated budget for FY 1985/86 projected a Budget Deficit (defined as Local Government Expenses minus Local Government Revenue) of \$226 million (1.02% of GNP) compared with a \$1,369 million (6.25% of GNP) Deficit for the previous year. Similarly, Budget Infusion (defined as Budget Deficit plus Net Borrowing from the public) for FY 1985/86 was \$1,023 (4.637% of GNP) down from \$1,475 million (6.74% of GNP) in the previous year.

Emanuel Sharon will be able to share with your JEDG team the current status of our program and report that in FY 1985/86 we shall indeed reach our Budget Deficit target and may improve on our Budget Infusion target. His report will also indicate that the improvements over FY 1984/85 were due not only to increased revenues stemming from improved tax collection but also to a substantial reduction in expenditures.

/2.

The Honorable  
George P. Shultz  
Secretary of State  
Washington D.C.  
United States of America



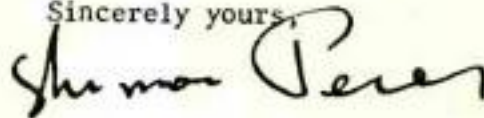
ראש הממשלה  
THE PRIME MINISTER

- 2 -

George, please be assured that -- with your help and the personal involvement of John Whitehead -- as we concentrate on the strategy of growth, my commitment to meet the challenges of economic stability remains firm.

Your support and confidence are an essential ingredient in our prescription for success.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Shimon Peres". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Shimon" and the last name "Peres" clearly distinguishable.

Shimon Peres



52

תחנות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	1
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News Summary November 26, 1985

Editorials

NYT "The Mystery Hijacking" The responsibility for the carnage falls on the terrorists. The mystery is why. Unimaginably vicious, they started to kill passengers before they made specific demands. There can be no question about the need for Egypt to storm the plane, only the management of the raid. The presumed motive was to humiliate Mubarak and Arafat for pledging to renounce violence outside of Israel. And there is talk of a Libyan link.

WSJ "Another Terrorist Defeat" The storming of the plane has become a fitting symbol of the civilized world's newly found will to fight back.

DN "The Hijacking Hoes on: Lessons to be Learned" There is something that sets apart the butchery on the plane in Malta: The reports of the insane, satanic glee of the hijackers. The Egyptians did what they had to do. The quest for coordinating and tightening security must be relentless.

NYP "The Sad Lesson of Malta: There is No Placating Terrorism" The Egyptian Gov't made the right decision. But the result makes it obvious the need for every nation to have specially trained anti-terrorist units. Mubarak bent over backwards last month to pacify the PLO. The lesson is that no one is immune for the terrorists reign of murder.

ND "Ston Hijackers Before the Fact" The Egyptians did the right thing but there are some questions about the way they conducted the raid. They should have been better prepared. But the main question is: Did airport security again fail?

Press Reports

Israel: Spy Inquiry

NYT-p.B 6-Freidman-Israeli officials said an unidentified "senior Gov't figure" was conducting an intensive secret investigation of charges of an Israeli espionage operation and that it is likely that some "heads will roll" soon. Because of the sensitivity of the affair, it is not

אישור: שם השולח: תאריך:

2-1-2 תפוזי סמך ממשל סמך ממשל קאוו



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known when a conclusive explanation of Israel's conduct would be released. However, Pollard is due in Federal Court on Wednesday and there is a wish to get a clear-cut explanation from Israel before then. Israeli newspapers were full of questions that appeared to indicate how unusual this affair is. Did Shamir know and not tell Peres? Where did the information get channeled? Using an American Jew for spying is also unusual. He was an amateur as well. Israel might have been able to obtain this information legally so why did the Mossad violate an understanding between Israel and the US not to spy on each other? It is possible that a present or former Mossad agent was running an independent operation.

NYT-Toner-A summary on the backgrounds of the four spies the US arrested this past week. Mr and Mrs. Pollard are discussed.

NYT-Engelberg-Administration officials say the spate of espionage arrests is largely coincidental and reflects an increasing awareness of security problems. (see DN-Volz)

#### Hassan Willing to Meet Peres

NYT-AP-King Hassan said he would be happy to receive Peres if he has a serious Mideast proposal for peace. Peres said there had been an exchange of messages and that he would be happy to meet the King. A senior Labor official said "It is no secret that Mr. Peres had good personal contacts, including meetings, with King Hassan when he was an opposition leader and would welcome further contacts." Hassan has openly expressed a willingness to meet with Israeli leaders on a number of occasions but he previously attached conditions to a high level meeting. (see ND-Wash Post)

#### Hijacking Toll Rises to 60

NYT-p.1 Headline "Tactics of Egyptian Troops In Assault Are Questioned" Dionne (Malta) The Maltese Gov't said that of the 60 that were killed, 57 had died in the storming of the plane. Of the 98 people on board, only 38 survived. One hijacker is alive but unconscious in the hospital. It is still not clear how many men hijacked the plane. Survivors said there was only three and that one had been killed by a security guard before the plane reached Malta. Egypt called the raid a success but no mention of the death toll appeared in speeches or in the newspapers. (see NYT-Kifner)











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NYT-p.1-Miller-Logically, none of the two Israelis and three Americans who were singled out for execution and shot a point-blank range should be alive today. But three survived. All of the survivors interviewed supported the Egyptian decision to storm the plane. They agreed that the hijackers were prepared to kill all the passengers if they did not receive their demand for refueling. They first singled out an Israeli to shoot and then the other Israeli. They then picked the Americans to kill. One of the Israelis is now "brain dead." (see NYP-Headline "They Shot Us Like Dogs" (photo of Tamar Artzi on p.1)

NYT-AP-Only one American, Scarlett Rogenkamm died.

#### Terror: Americans As Targets

NYT-p.1-Shipler-Americans have been attacked in 72 countries since 1968 and Americans and American property are now targets of 30-35% of all international terrorist incidents. The State Dept. counts more than 90 planned attacks on US citizens and sites abroad that have been foiled in the last 12 months. The invisible record of success stands against the dramatic violence. Slowly, policy makers, intelligence and security agencies in the US have begun to see terrorism as an expanded method of warfare.

#### Guards on Airplanes

NYT-special-The hijacking underscored international airline officials' concerns that posting armed guards aboard airliners may be counterproductive. David Kyd, a spokesman for the International Air Transport Association said that in addition to Egyptair, El Al and Swissair, post armed guards on some flights. "On balance, we feel it is better not to have them," he said.

#### Abbas Reward

DN-The State Dept. announced a \$250,000 reward for information leading to the capture and conviction of Abbas. They say they do not know where he is now but there have been reports that he has been in Iraq and South Yemen.

#### West Germany Seeking 2 Arabs In Car Bombing of American PX



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NYT-special (Bonn) The West German police announced that they were seeking two men believed to be Arabs in connection with the car bombing on Sunday. The attack wounded 35 people. Such overt involvement of Arabs in a terrorist operation in West Germany is unusual.

#### Walte Says Hostages are Well

NYT-Terry Walte said in NY yesterday that four hostages are well and that it was hopeful that their release could be arranged. He described their captors as "coldly rational."

#### Justice in Beirut

NYT, ND, NYP, DN-AP photo of Druse militia chief Issam Ainterzi after he shot one of his own men four times because he refused to surrender his weapon during a cease-fire.

#### Iran-Iraq

NYT-Reuters-Iranian gunboats seized a Kuwait-registered cargo ship with 43 men aboard in the Gulf of Oman.

#### Kahane-Citizenship

ND-Meir Kahane said in Jerusalem that he reached a temporary compromise with the Reagan administration on his disputed US citizenship. Kahane, backed by the ACLU is fighting the US move to strip him of his citizenship.

#### Teddy Kollek in NY

NYT-Meislin-Teddy closed a weeklong visit to NY with a benefit dinner that was expected to raise more than \$400,000 for the Israel Museum and the Jerusalem Foundation.

#### Cartoons

ND-Lord-Three hostages are tied up on a plane. "Look at it this way: At least no one's tried to rescue us."

NYP-Rigby-Mideast Air Travel Baggage Claim Area has coffins on it.

ITONUT

איטור:

26-11-85

עם השלוח:

26-11-85

האריך:



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מס' תיק: 261200	מס' תיק: 261200
מס' דף: 0810	מס' דף: 0810
מס' קובץ: 202-211	מס' קובץ: 202-211

6

פרשת המרגל האמריקני פולרד.

ניסיתי לעמוד בימים האחרונים על הלך הרוחות בפרשה זו ועל ההשלכות שעלולות להיות לה לגבי מעמד ישראל בארה"ב וחדמיתה למקרה שתתאמת, חלילה, השמועה ואמנם יתברר שהיא ריגול למען ישראל וקיים קשרים עם ישראל מוסמך. שוחחתי עם אנשי ארגונים יהודים ועם אנשים פרטיים, ביניהם גם פקיד בכיר (יהודי) בממשל בושנינגטון.

אפשר לחלק את התגובות כך:

1. אנשי הארגונים היהודיים, "המקצוענים", מודאגים. הם חוששים שאם תתאמת השמועה יגרום הדבר נזק לאמינותם של יהודי ארה"ב ועלול לפגוע במעמדם של יהודים המשרתים במשרות ממשלתיות. תתעוררנה אז שאלות לגבי נאמנותם לארצם והאם ניתן לסמוך עליהם יהיה גם ניצול העניין לתעמולה אנטי-ישראלית.
2. לעומתם סבורים אחרים, אופטימים יותר, שאין זה אירוע חשוב, שהדבר לא יפגע ביהודי ארה"ב או בישראל ושישכח במהרה. לדעתם יגיב האמריקאי הממוצע במשיכת כתפים ויאמר "כך עושות כולן". זאת אומרת שכל המדינות, כולל ארה"ב, עוסקות בריגול זו אחר זו.
3. כל בני שיחי, פסימים ואופטימים כאחד, אמרו שהתגובות תהיינה תלויות במידה מכרעת באופן טיפולה של ממשלת ישראל בעניין. לדעת כולם חיוני שתהיה חקירה מהירה ושתוצאותיה ומסקנות הממשלה יפורסמו גלויות, באורח מלא עד כמה שאפשר, ובאופן שלא ישאיר מקום לספקות ולספקולציות מצד אמצעי התקשורת ופושטים למיניהם. ההמלצה היא שלא להסס להביע התנצלות גלויה ואמיצה אם אמנם ימצא שהדבר מוצדק ונחוץ.
4. בינתיים אין פרסומת רבה מדי סביב פרשה זו. יתכן והדבר נובע מצירוף נסיבות והסבת תשומת הלב לאירועים אחרים, שכן בד בבד עם פרשת פולארד פורסמו סיפורי מרגלים נוספים ואירעה חטיפת המטוס המצרי למלטה. יתכן גם שממתינים להתפתחויות ולמידע חדש.

א.נ.

האריך: 26.11.85 שם השולח: מ. יגר אישור:

מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק  
מס' תיק: 261200  
מס' דף: 0810  
מס' קובץ: 202-211



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דע: לשמנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, רבני אגודת ישראל

ବବନି ମ.ପ୍ରା.୩୮

ב. התקפה ע"י אמריקנים או ישראלים בנסיבות אלה ספק אם היתה מצליחה הרבה יותר (אולי פחות הרוגים, אך עדיין מספר גדול, כיוון שהחוטפים ידעו שעומדים לתקוף (התקשורת דיברה על כך). יתכן שהמצרים היו זקוקים להדרכה ולאיימונים טובים יותר, ואולי בעתיד תהיה <sup>הצרכ</sup> כזאת: לדבריו רוב ההרוגים היו מרימוני החוטפים (גירסה אחרת - מסי קוזאק המשנה ליועץ המשפטי במחמ"ד - הוא שנהרגו מהעשן המרעיל של התלקחות הפלסטיק במטוס).

ג. הערה: עוד שלשום, בשיחה עם סודארת שעות ספורות לפני הפעולה המצרית, הבעתי חשש שהם עלולים לפגוע ברבים מן הנוסעים בפעולה. נדמה לי שגם אם ניתוחו של אוקלי נכון מבחינת *Policy* קשה להשתחרר מהרושם שהמצרים אינם בדיוק מאומנים כפי שניתן היה לצפות. פקיד בכיר במחש"ד ששוחח עמנו היום אמר כי אחד הנוגעים בדבר אמר לו "מצרים וקומנדו אינם מתיישבים זה עם זה", אני מעביר זאת בלי הערה.

2. במסדרון מחמ"ד פגשנו היום (אבידן והח"מ) את השגריר המצרי. דנפורת, מנהל מחלקת מצרים שליווה מסר כי יצאו מפגישה אצל אוקלי, בה מסר רידי הערכתם כי לא היתה ברירה אלא לפעול, כיוון שהמדובר במטורפים שליחי לוב, <sup>י</sup>לחבל שנפגעו רבים כל כך.

3. גם דנפורת ציין הערכת מחמ"ד כי המצרים פעלו כמיטב יכולתם ובטיטואציה מעין זו של השלכת רימונים ע"י החוטפים אין מנוס מאבידות. חלק מהנוסעים, לדבריו, נספו ע"י הרימונים וחלק באש שהתלקחה. לדעת האמריקנים אכן הלובים מאחורי העניין (ראיות משמעותיות).

רובינשטיין

רובינסטין

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מחנכ"ל, מצפ"א, כלכל

עניסת לייטתד - אסוראי

.....**השם פרטי**.....

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, כלכלית, נדבך/לשכת דוח"מ.

מיושנה למזכיר המדינה וייטהד לסגן שר האוצר  
ת בישראל. פגישה זאת הייתה בהמשך לפגישה  
(424)  
המדינה וייטהד, תת-המזכיר אלן וואליס, דוח  
ד, טים האוזר וביל ברנט (עוזרו של וייטהד).  
מיטלדף.  
דן חלפרין ראודי פולונסקי.

נראה על הקורה במשך והעורך הנובע בצמיחה. תסב  
דפלציה-בגלל תרזיט ישנים אשר לא מותאמים לק  
נחשים רואליים ישנן תופעות של דפלציה. צריך

[illegible]

אמוראי הצביע על כך שהצפיפות הן שהאינפלציה תרד לכ-2% לחודש והגרעון האזרחי יקוצץ כ-1.4 מיליארד דולר. מדיניות ההכנסות נשמרת ויש שיתוף פעולה של ההסתדרות.

וייטחד התעניין לגבי האבטלה כיום. הוסבר לו שהיום האבטלה היא כ-8.5% לעומת 3.9% לפני 6 חודשים ושחיא נובעת בחלק ניכר מחקיצוצים בתקציב, ושהקטנת החזמנות הנובעת מכך.

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ד.ר. א. מתוך... ד.ר. ד.ר.

סווג בשחוני... ש.א.א.

דחיות... ד.ר. א.א.

תאריך וז"ה... 26... (א.א.א.)

..... מ.ר. מ.ר.

הלפרין הסביר בתשובה לשאלה, שהבנק להשקעות (Merchant Bank) שדופעל לצורך הקרן יתכן ויהיה הכנק לפיתוח חתעשיה וגם כך יתכן והמטסלה תוותר על חלקה בבעלות בבנק כדי לתרום אמצעים לחקטת הקרן.

וויטהד אמר שהרעיון טוב אך הבעיה היא למצוא 200 מ' דולר למיטון הפיתוח. קשה לקבל זאת מהקונגרס. סיפר שדיבר עם רואלי סטרן (שהוא ידיד של הלפרין ומקורב לוויטהד שכן הוא פעיל בשוק הכספים בנ"י) וחושב שאפשר להשיג כסף זה במקטור הפרטי. חוקי המס של ארה"ב נותנים הקלות לגבי השקעות R & D Partnerships. חברות ברוקרים מכרו חבילות כאלו, לחנות מניכוי מס מידיים. דיבר עם סטרן על יצירת קבוצה של ברוקרים (כ-8-7) שימכרו חבילות של השקעות ישראליות, אם התמורה תהיה פחות מ-200 מ' דולר - עדיין טוב. תמיד אפשר יהיה לנסות זאת שוב. לקונים תהיה בעלות על המוצר שיהיה תוצאת המחקר. הלפרין הצביע על שתי בעיות בקשר לזה: (1) ירידה בהתעניינות בהשקעות במו"פ ועלית הסיכונים (הישראלים). (2) ההצעה הנוכחית לא תכנס כולה תחת הקלות המס, כיוון שהדגש במס הוא על המחקר ולא על הפיתוח, כלומר, לא על השלבים שלקראת המימון. כמו-כן יש נטיה כיום להשקיע בהשקעות ספציפיות ולא לרכוש חבילות חשקה.

וויטהד הסכים לגבי החלק האחרון ואמר שחברות הברוקרים מצאו שיותר קל לגייס משקיעים לשלב הפיתוח כיוון שאז כבר התצלחה ישנה והסיכון קטן יותר. הלפרין הציע לכנס אנשים כמו סטרן ואחרים ולדון על זה, בחוסיפו שהרבה חברות נתקלות בקשיים לגייס משקיעים לשלב הפיתוח.

וויטהד הזכיר שוב את בעיית חוסר הכסף והלפרין הצביע על אפשרויות של עירוב כספים ממקורות שונים. הלפרין הצביע על החלק הראשון בקשה ביותר ולכן. דרוש מענק או הלוואה רכה. וויטהד התעקב שוב על הבעיה של הקצבת הכסף ע"י הקונגרס. לגבי ערבויות אמר שעדיף כבר לחקצב כסף, כי מבחינת ארה"ב יש אותם קשיים במתן ערבויות, נראה לו שיהיה קשה לקבל מהקונגרס 400 מ' דולר אפילו לחקלאי ארה"ב. צריך להיות יצירותיים ולמצוא דרך שבה הבנקים ירצו לתת את הכסף.

הלפרין אמר שמהכרתו עם הקונגרס, הרי אם התרגשה שתכסף הוא לא מכובד ושקטין בעתיד תלותה של ישראל בסיוע, יש הרבה סיכויים שיתמכו בזה. וויטהד אמר כי הוא שבין כי יש לנו ידע רב בעניין הקונגרס וכי הוא התכוון לכך שהסכום של 400 מ' דולר יגויס ע"י כך שהבנקים יקנו את ההתחייבות בשווי זה בסכום קטן יותר (250-350 מ' דולר) והקונגרס אמנם יסכים לסכסד הפער המהות פרמייה על הסיכון וסיבסוד תריבית בשעת הצורך.

סוכס שההידנה פגישות נוספות לליבוז בנושא, כאשר כשלב ראשון תהיה פגישה בדרג מקצועי עם אנשי המיטשל ולאחר מכן פגישה נוספת עם וויטהד עצמו.

אנדי פולונסקי







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ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קט"ח.

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום 26.11.85 - TUESDAY

Q It seems that the Egyptians are insisting on their own explanation of the hijacking of the Egyptian aircraft, that the

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 NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

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Libyans are responsible for what happened. Do you still keep your own explanation that was read to us yesterday that you don't have information enough to confirm such accusations?

MR. REDMAN: That's where we stand. The investigation is still underway, and I don't have anything further to offer you beyond what I said yesterday.

Q Chuck, a couple of questions on this, please. A pattern has emerged from the TWA hijacking, the Achille Lauro seizure and the Malta hijacking; namely, that Americans are singled out and murdered first. What does that pattern say about the safety of Americans travelling overseas? And what is the US government going to do to reduce the risk to Americans travelling overseas? And I have a follow-up.

MR. REDMAN: I'm not sure what I can say in response to your first question. I would be tempted to say it goes without saying. I mean, Americans are targets. That's not new. It's certainly regrettable. It's something I think that anyone travelling in any part of the world has to take into account. But beyond that, on what we can do in particular instances, and in this particular case, all we can do, I believe, is look at the particular facilities, the particular region of the world that was involved, to see if there are any shortcomings or lapses that can be filled. As I said yesterday, we don't have any information to the effect that that is in fact the case. We're continuing to look into that and are prepared to be helpful to the governments in question.

Handwritten notes in Hebrew at the bottom of the page, including names and dates.



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So I suppose one of the things one can do is to enlist the aid of all governments around the world in the fight against terrorism so that terrorists know that there is no haven, so that the deterrent measures can be as strong and effective as possible.

Q Are we sending back the Department of Transportation team to Athens, to go into other aspects of security that they apparently did not attempt, or may not have attempted to -- specifically the on-loading of food and baggage? Those areas apparently were not checked the first time through.

MR. REDMAN: Well, I don't in fact have that bit of information, so I'm not confirming or denying what you are saying. I could only repeat what we said yesterday concerning what has been done at Athens since the summer when we had our original travel advisory. We do not yet know where those weapons used in this most recent incident came on board, so I have nothing there beyond what I gave you yesterday, which is that that is still under investigation.

I think beyond that, the most I can say is as I did, that we'll continue to work with all the governments concerned to see if we can fill any holes that still exist. As Secretary Shultz said on Sunday, no system is perfect, unfortunately. And that's what we're dealing with.

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Q Do you have any information on the nationality of the arrested hijacker in Malta?

MR. REDMAN: No. We understand that one of those injured in the rescue operation has been identified as a hijacker. We have no further information, specifically no identification or affiliation.

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Q To follow up on that, Chuck, is the administration now attempting to determine if there is evidence that directly links Qaddafi or his government to the planning, direction or specific support of the hijacking? And if such evidence is found, what action will be taken?

MR. REDMAN: The latter question is clearly hypothetical and I'm not going to speculate on that. In answer to the first, as I've said, we're looking into the case to try to determine who was responsible, who organized it. And I don't have the answer to that question at this point.

Q Do you find any linkage between them and the group of Abu Idan (??)?

MR. REDMAN: I've just told you that I can't tell you at this time who was responsible for this.

Q Chuck, do you share the view saying that the Egyptians could have done a better job in their assault against the aircraft?

MR. REDMAN: I would really have to go back to the statements we have made before, which is that we've fully supported their difficult decision; that it was from the beginning a risky operation, whenever you use force; that because it's risky in cases like this, it is an extreme solution. But beyond that, I'm not going to engage in some sort of Monday morning quarterbacking as to what they should or should not have done, no.

Q Do you mean that the US support to the Egyptian position was taken with such a probability in the minds of the administration?

MR. REDMAN: In what sense?

Q What happened already -- was that imagined before the assault being taken?

MR. REDMAN: Well, let me say, emphasize first of all that this was an Egyptian operation. This was mounted by the Egyptian government, with the cooperation of the Maltese. That's the starting point. And as a consequence, I'm not sure what you're trying to imply, that the United States had a decision to make in this case. I think if you're interested in what the risk assessment was, the Egyptian government is in a better position to respond than I am.

Q Do you have any comment -- just to follow up with the same question, please -- do you have any comment on the Maltese criticism to the Egyptian heavy-handed policy of asking for the assault to take place as soon as they did?

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MR. REDMAN: I haven't seen that sort of Maltese criticism, as you characterize it. As I saw the Maltese statement, it expressed regret at the loss of life, which we all do, of course. But that's not to imply in any way that we support any less the decision that was made.

Q Chuck, did the US provide or offer to provide to the Egyptians, or to the Maltese in this case, any military equipment or personnel in connection with the storming of the plane?

MR. REDMAN: I can only answer you in general terms. To repeat what I said yesterday, that we were in contact and had consultations with the governments involved; that we have said in the past, and we said in this case, that we were prepared to provide, or to offer, appropriate assistance. We're not going to go into the details of those kind of questions; and beyond that, to draw attention once again to the fact that this was, as I said, an Egyptian operation.

Q Can we assume from your statement that this was an Egyptian operation; that an offer was not taken up in this case?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't think you should assume anything. I'm just saying I have no comment beyond the fact that we did make that offer, as we have in other cases. But I'm not going to go into the

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details.

Q Chuck, what can you tell us about the reported increase in tensions along the Egyptian-Libyan border? Do you know about that situation? Are you concerned about it? Are you speaking to Egypt, or for that matter Libya about it?

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing that would help you on that. We're aware of the reports. Clearly we have continuing contacts with the Egyptian government, but I'd have to refer you to the Egyptian government for the authoritative statement on that.

Q Chuck, is the State Department going to help get the return of the one American person killed in this? Do you have any involvement in it? Do you know when the body is coming back, how it's coming back?

MR. REDMAN: I don't know when, but without question the United States government, in the first instance our embassy in Valetta (?), will be assisting with that effort.

Q Do you not know what any of the plans are?

MR. REDMAN: At this point, I don't.

Q What about extradition of the hijacker that's still alive? Will an effort be made to do that?

MR. REDMAN: As always, we believe that all perpetrators of terrorist incidents should be brought to justice by a state having jurisdiction over the crime. That's our position of principle. I think that covers your question.

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MR. PEDMAN: I don't really see much of a contradiction there, Ralph. I mean, clearly, we're all in this together -- ourselves, the Maltese, the Egyptians, the Greeks, all of us, suffer from the scourge of terrorism. And we all have a stake in it. As a consequence, we are as interested as anyone else in getting to the bottom of this, in doing what we can to deter it in the future. In each particular instance, there will be governments that are better positioned to answer certain of your specific questions. If you had asked me in other cases, I might have been more forthcoming concerning various specifics, but when you ask me about the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, that clearly is something that the Egyptian government has to address. When you ask me about this particular operation and how it was carried out, you're going to have to address the Egyptian government because, in this case, it was their operation.

But on a broader scale, and in looking to the future, we are clearly deeply interested in this.

Q Do you have any confirmation of Israeli press reports that Peres has sent a personal note of apology to Shultz over the alleged espionage case?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to comment on the substance or even the existence of diplomatic exchanges, but we have requested the full and prompt cooperation of the government of Israel in determining all the facts concerning any Israeli involvement in this case and the Israelis have assured us that they will cooperate.

Q Did Minister Arens meet with Secretary Shultz last week to discuss --

MR. REDMAN: I believe there was a meeting, yes. I'm not commenting on what they discussed, if that was the last part of the question.

Q He says they discussed this and they discussed the President's reaction to it, et cetera.

MR. REDMAN: I have no further comment on the subject.

Q When did they meet?

MR. REDMAN: I believe it was on Friday.



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Q Do you have any details on what Terry Waite is going to be doing in Washington? Is he involved with any State Department people today?

MR. REDMAN: We did, as you know, meet with -- well, maybe you don't know -- with Terry Waite yesterday in New York. I don't have any specifics as to further aspects of his program, but, as I said, we're prepared to meet with him, as necessary.

Q He's meeting with the Vice President. Is anyone else from the State Department going to be there?

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MR. REDMAN: At this point, I don't know.

Q How do we assess the -- (off mike) -- to free the hostages?

MR. REDMAN: I can't help you beyond what Mr. Waite himself has said.

Q Do you think any progress has been made?

MR. REDMAN: I would leave it with Mr. Waite's comment. It's his mission. He has been asked that question and he's commented on it and I can't comment any better than he can.

Q Are you happy with what he's saying?

MR. REDMAN: I've said that we welcome his efforts and you know, clearly, we'll continue to work with him and we would continue to work with anyone who could help to bring this to an end.

Q Is he meeting with Bush?

MR. REDMAN: That's your colleague that said that, I didn't.

Q So you're not aware of it?

MR. REDMAN: I can't confirm that.





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Q Are you making any progress on Abu Abbas? Yesterday you said you didn't know where he was despite the fact that sources in Baghdad place him there?

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing further.

Q You still don't know where he is?

MR. REDMAN: Still don't know where he is.

\* Q Back to the espionage case, is the US government asking Israel for an apology?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not saying what we're asking anyone for. I'm limiting my remarks to what I have said before, that we want to get to the bottom of this, that we want the facts out and that the Israeli government has assured us that they will cooperate, given the links of their embassy with this case.

Q Is there any comment on any reports from Israel that Atan (?) was the contact?

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

Q Do you have any comment on the preliminary exchanges between Mr. Peres of Israel and King Hassan of Morocco?

MR. REDMAN: They'll be very preliminary. We have seen no details on this reported initiative and, of course, the governments in question should be in a position to give you more information. We have encouraged and, of course, would welcome any development which broadens Arab-Israeli contacts and advances the prospects for peace in the Middle East.

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אל: הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח  
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NEWS SUMMARY - TUESDAY - NOVEMBER 26, 1985

COLUMNS

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-Zelnick-If Peres had expected to win his fight with Sharon by a split 15 round decision, he would have elected to avoid a public battle and instead settle the matter in house where even some Likud Cabinet ministers would have offered their backing. Peres - a smart politician with a feel for strategy selected his cause, his opponent and his moment with care. Those close to him made no effort to disguise the fact that the prime minister hoped to achieve a victory that would rid his govt. of Sharon and the Likud party as well. The resulting Pyrrhic victory was a product of miscalculation and bad execution. In obtaining nothing more than a apology from Sharon, Peres lost far more than he gained. Concerning the peace process, Peres now needs a good international break - perhaps the Reagan/Gorbachev summit will get the Soviet Union constructively engaged in the peace process, or some move by Jordan, Syria, or the PLO which provides an international umbrella for direct talks. But the view of Peres returning from the UN in charge of his country and its diplomacy has now dimmed.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Sources In Israel Claim Middleman Is Known

\*\*\*WASH. POST-Goshko-Unofficial Israeli sources have named a man who once worked for Begin as the Israeli intermediary who received secret US documents from Pollard, a civilian US Navy intelligence analyst who was arrested by the FBI. The name of the man has circulated in Israel since last weekend, and at least two major Israeli newspapers have tried to publish his name, but Israeli censorship refused to allow them to do so. The Wash. Post has decided not to use the man's name, since no reliable source has tied him directly to Pollard. US officials involved in the investigation into the Pollard case said yesterday that the name of the Israeli allegedly involved was not familiar to them and indicated that an Israeli official whom Pollard reportedly telephoned last week was someone other than the man being named by Israeli sources. (This article was cabled in full today.)

Peres, Hassan State Willingness To Meet

\*\*\*WASH. POST-Cetler & Claiborne-Peres and Hassan each said publicly today that he would be willing to meet with the other and that there had been contacts between them in an effort to set up a meeting. Hassan, said in an interview with French journalists that he had told Peres, "If you have something serious to discuss about Middle East peace, come and see me." Israeli officials said there had been

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a number of contacts between Hassan and Israeli leaders over the years, but that none had been made public. Peres reiterated that he would welcome direct negotiations with Syria. But he said, "If you ask me, 'Are the Syrians ready?' " "to join the peace process, " my answer is no." (This article was cabled.)

#### Shamir Promises Full Explanation On Pollard

WASH. TIMES-Kritzberg-Shamir said the govt. would produce a "full explanation concerning Israel's involvement" in the alleged spying activities of Pollard as soon as the matter was fully investigated. Shamir indicated that a preliminary report might be forthcoming in a matter of days. Direct talks based on the Camp David accords constitute the best chance for progress in the "peace process," Shamir said. He said he was sure that the Labor Alignment would never agree to an international peace conference "as conceived by the Soviet Union," but if it did this would lead to the breakup of the present national unity govt. (This article was cabled in full today.)

#### Kahane Makes An Interim Deal

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-Kahane, said yesterday he has reached a temporary compromise with the Reagan administration on his disputed US citizenship. He said he will leave for the US on Thursday, entering with a "certificate of identity" granted him by the US Consulate which documents that his American citizenship is under dispute. Kahane indicated he expected to meet Sen. Helms, one of the foremost US conservatives, whom he described as "very supportive."

#### Peres Finds Jordan Contradictory About Direct Talks

THE SUN-Jefferson Price III-Peres yesterday accused Jordan of sending out conflicting signals on its willingness to enter direct peace negotiations with Israel. Peres said that Jordanian and Syrian statements in the wake of recent meetings between those two countries contradicted "the understanding which exists between Jordan and the US, and the US and ourselves." Peres added, the developing rapprochement between Damascus and Amman could represent a setback to the peace process "if this is an agreement which is a departure from understandings that we have reached already." (Jefferson Price conducted a lengthy interview with Prime Minister Peres which was cabled in full today.)

#### PLO May Recognize Israel, Mubarak Says

BOSTON GLOBE-(UPD) - The PLO may soon announce its acceptance of a critical UN resolution recognizing Israel's right to exist, Mubarak suggested. Mubarak and Murphy, said after a meeting that they were waiting to see if PLO leaders in Baghdad, Iraq, would proclaim acceptance of 242 and 338.



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# Agent Under 'False Flag,' Not Israel's, US Suspects

LA TIMES-Shaw and Ostrow-US officials said Friday that they are examining the possibility that a US intelligence analyst arrested Thursday was actually spying for another country. While the State Dept. said the US is "shocked and saddened by the notion" that Israel might be involved in espionage in this country, intelligence and law enforcement officials cited suspicions that the curious case may involve "false flag" recruitment a technique in which one country dupes a spy into thinking that he is working for another. According to intelligence analysts and historians, the Soviet KGB has used the "false flag" technique when a spy it was recruiting would never knowingly work for the Kremlin.

## US Gave Secret Aid In Rescue

WASH. POST-Wilson & Ottaway-The US provided secret equipment to Egyptian commandos preparing to storm a hijacked jetliner on Sunday and also offered to protect the commandos with warplanes from the USS Coral Sea, Pentagon officials said yesterday. The Egyptian force was given what US officials described as "technical support," including portable listening gear which allowed the commandos to determine where the terrorists were located inside the hijacked plane. An administration official said the quick offer of US military assistance is part of a "get tough" policy on terrorist attacks, with the US prepared to help friendly govts. requesting aid against terrorists.

## Cairo Sees Libyan Role In Hijacking

WASH. POST-Dickey-The Egyptian govt. today accused members of a PLO "dissident group" backed by Libya, of carrying out the Egyptair hijacking. An official statement this afternoon said only that the "dissidents" were "working for an Arab country known for its terrorist practices and for sheltering terrorists."

## TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner. The spying scandal involving Pollard was mentioned in the context of other spys caught in the US recently, but was not a separate story.

Note: Stories involving Pollard and the spy case were cabled in full today.

" From the Wash. Post, Wash. Times, N.Y. Times, Boston Globe, LA Times, The Sun, etc.

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ראש הממשלה

THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem

November 26, 1985.

Dear Mr. President,

I take the opportunity of my first communication with you since returning from the U.S. to express my sincere thanks for the moving reception extended to me. I saw in it a reaffirmation of the unique bond between the U.S. and Israel, which reached unprecedented heights under your leadership.

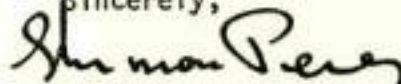
Most significantly, our private conversation afforded me the opportunity of sharing with you the very details of our hopes for peace in our region and prayers for freedom for our fellow-Jews. Your unwavering commitment to both was inspiring and reassuring.

As I learned from Dick Murphy, Secretary Gorbachev was able to observe first-hand the sincerity and firmness of your convictions on these issues. I thank you for asking George Shultz to dispatch Dick, and look forward to his more detailed report by next week.

I have just finished reading both your statement in Geneva and your speech to the joint session of Congress. The combination of an inspiring vision of peace with a clear appreciation of the limits of the possible avoids illusions as it sets a clear course of hope for the free world to follow.

Indeed, I share your impatience for results, not forgetting your observation that "good will and good hopes do not always yield lasting results." In this spirit we find strength in your continued confidence and support as we set out on the long road towards peace. A most tortuous path - yet the only one worth travelling.

Sincerely,



Shimon Peres

President Ronald Reagan  
The White House  
Washington D.C.  
United States of America



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December 10, 1985

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Thank you for your letter of November 26 concerning the Soviet Jewry issue and our discussions with the Soviets in Geneva. As always, I am grateful for your views.

I know that Assistant Secretary Murphy has briefed you firsthand on my talks with General Secretary Gorbachev.

As you know, I am deeply troubled over the Soviets' human rights record, particularly with respect to Jewish emigration. In my private talks with Gorbachev I raised these concerns, emphasizing my conviction that the Soviets' human rights performance remains a serious obstacle to improved U.S.-Soviet relations.

Gorbachev gave no indication that any immediate change in Soviet policy on this issue is likely, but he did say that the Soviet Union is willing to examine individual cases in a cooperative fashion. I am convinced that the Soviets understand how seriously we view the problem of Soviet Jewry, and they recognize that this and other human rights issues must remain an important part of our bilateral agenda. I fully intend to pursue these issues in our dialogue with the Soviets in the months ahead.

Again, let me thank you for your kind words of support. I can assure you that our commitment to the defense of individual human rights remains firm.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ronald Reagan

Ronald Reagan



טופס מברק גלוי

דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

ורשינגטון

דחיפות:

תאריך וזמן: 25/7/85

מס. מברק: 750

לסיפור  
מח  
הקשר

רובינסטיין.

נודה לך באם העביר אגרת הברכה הרצ"ב להעודדה.

(קשר - נא העבירו הרצ"ב).

לשכת בר-און. 25.11.85. 495.

2 3 3 1 1 3

תאריך: השולח: אגדתנו בריאות: אישור מנהל המחלקה: אישור המנכ"ל:



750 - 2)

November 25, 1985.

Dear George,

2  
2  
Word has reached me that you are today celebrating your 65th birthday. On this occasion, you truly deserve a garland of praise and esteem.

Your presence has contributed to contemporary political life a rare combination of natural decency and an extraordinary intellectual subtlety. It is not often that one encounters a man of your stature, whose integrity and judgment are not prejudiced by adversity, and whose love for mankind is not overshadowed by fleeting demands.

We see in you a great statesman and a true friend -- traits which have brought our two countries to close cooperation in our efforts to achieve freedom world-wide and peace in the Middle East.

And should a passing cloud darken the skies -- the horizon will always remain one of great hope.

Please accept my sincerest good wishes.

Shimon Peres

The Honorable  
George P. Shultz  
Secretary of State  
WASHINGTON D.C.  
United States of America



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News Summary November 25, 1985

Editorials

NYT "The Crimes of Iran" The most the special UN report on Iran could say was that allegations against the country "cannot be dismissed as groundless." In fact, as soon as the Shah fell, the victorious mullahs started persecuting the 300,000 Bahais. Hundreds were murdered, families were dissolved, shrines were vandalized etc...The faith's real crime is its existence. It's principle shrine is in Haifa, where it has been since Palestine was an Ottoman province. The Iranian clerics scorn the Bahais as it does Christians and Jews. Their intolerance is written in the Iranian constitution. The General Assembly can atone for a spineless report by holding Iran responsible for a crime with the stench of genocide.

ND "Argentina's Shift on Nazis" Until now, Argentina has chosen to ignore the fact that many Nazis sought refuge there. But now, Walter Kutschmann may be the first Nazi fugitive ever surrendered by Argentine authorities. Argentina's President showed no small amount of courage. Argentina should now join the international effort to bring Nazi war criminals to justice by actively seeking out others who live within its borders.

Press Reports

'Shocked' Israel Investigates Charge by US of Espionage

NYT-Freidman p.D 12-Israeli officials said that the Gov't was investigating whether its intelligence agents had spied on the US, but they say the country's top political leaders had no prior knowledge of such operations. The Foreign Ministry did not rule out the possibility that an Israeli intelligence agency might have been involved. Israeli cabinet ministers were described as "shocked" and "dazed." An Israeli official said "Today, I would not be lying if I said some people were close to panic." Ze'ev Chafetz said "This could bring down the Government." An investigation is being undertaken.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including "מס' חשבון" and other illegible text.



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### Hijacking Over

All NYC newspapers carried headlines that 50 people died in the rescue mission.

NYT-p.1-Dionne-At least 50 passengers aboard a hijacked Egyptair jet were killed when Egyptian special forces stormed the plane and the hijackers retaliated by tossing three grenades at the passengers. Authorities said that the four or five hijackers had been killed "most probably." The captain of the plane said he was "90 percent" certain that the hijackers were Palestinians. The mystery surrounding the hijackers was deep because they made no specific demands other than having the plane refueled. There were 3 Americans and two Israelis aboard the plane. Two of the Americans and the Israelis were shot but were not killed. (see NYP-wire; DN-wire; ND-Kunstel) All papers had photos of plane and captain.

NYP-Egan & Murray-The families of two of the Americans on the plane rejoiced, but the mother of a third feared that her daughter had died in the massacre. The American was identified as Scarlett Rogencamp, 38 of Calif. A Maltese spokesman said she had apparently been shot to death before the commandos stormed the plane.

### US Backs Raid

NYT-p.1-Gwertzman-The US said it was greatly distressed over the loss of innocent lives during the storming of the plane, but said nevertheless supported the "difficult decision" to take firm action to end the situation. The US was not involved directly in planning the operation. But Washington had been made aware that Mubarak had decided to have the plane stormed rather than allow the hijackers to seek a safe haven. The US commended both the Egyptian and Maltese governments. There has been considerable speculation on the role of the Libyan Government in the hijacking. (see ND-Ottaway-Wash. Post; DN-AP; NYP)

### Accent Points to Hijackers' Identity

NYT-special-Egypt's Revolution is an obscure terrorist group that claimed responsibility for the killing of an Israeli diplomat in Cairo last August. Passengers aboard the plane and an airport official who monitored conversations said the hijackers were not Egyptian. "Based on



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their use of Arabic, we believe they are Palestinians," the official said. At the time of the killing of the Israeli in Egypt, Egyptian officials thought the group was Libyan sponsored and probably composed of Libyans living in Egypt. An investigation failed to turn up any significant information about the group and no formal charges have been brought. Both Israeli and Egyptian officials tried to play down the significance of the incident, but the murder and the inability of the police to find the culprits contributed to the current strain in Egyptian-Israeli relations. Western and Israeli diplomats believed that the culprits were Egyptian. It was an embarrassment for Egypt.

### Cairo Puts Troops on Alert

NYT-Kifner-Egypt declared a state of emergency along the western border with Libya and troops were put on alert and reinforced. The main highway between Cairo and Alexandria was ordered closed to civilian traffic. There was an immediate assumption among Egyptian officials that Libya was behind the hijacking. Some Egyptian journalists and Western diplomats believe that Mubarak may have become more vulnerable to terrorist attack because of his handling of the Achille Lauro. Mubarak tried to extricate Arafat and tried as well to salvage the peace effort between Arafat and Hussein. Thus, by identifying himself with Arafat and the peace process, he became the target of radicals. (DN-AP; ND-Slavin)

WSJ-Selb (Cairo) The hijacking has sparked new tensions between Egypt and Libya and deepened the split between radical Arabs and moderates searching for Mideast peace. The bloody end to the hijacking could prove to be a major political embarrassment to Mubarak. The dozens of deaths mean Mubarak will have to answer difficult questions about his handling of the affair. The hijacking has undercut Mubarak's efforts to push ahead the Mideast peace process by bringing the problem of radical Arab terrorists under control. The hijacking will be a serious blow to the peace process if the hijackers turn out to be Palestinians or are connected in some way to the PLO.

### Captain of Plane Speaks

NYT-Miller p.1-Capt. Hani Galal staunchly defended Egypt's storming of the plane. "The hijackers were very desperate and bloodthirsty people." The first victim of the hijackers was an Israeli woman who was shot and then thrown off the plane. The hijackers talked about the Arab cause and the Palestinian problem.

שם השולח:

תאריך:



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Global Alert for Arab Bombers

NYP-wire-A worldwide alert has been issued to airports to be on guard for a "fanatical gang" of hundreds of Shiite Moslem hijackers using false passports and carrying suitcase bombs, the London Daily Mail reported. The hijacking plot is said to involve at least 400 Arabs.

Athens Airport

NYT-Witkin-Greek authorities said they did not believe the weapons were smuggled aboard at the Greek airport. They believe the weapons might have been put aboard in Cairo, where the plane had originated from. (see NYP; DN-UPI)

Waite is Optimistic

DN-AP-Terry Waite said he was optimistic about his attempts to negotiate the release of the American hostages. He said the contacts have been made and the kidnapers identified. Waite is now in NYC.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Reuters-Iraq's Defense Minister said Iran was preparing a "human wave" offensive in an attempt to gain ground in the war.

Kuwait Plans to Import Gas

NYT-Reuters-Kuwait, sitting on enough crude oil reserves to last for 200 years, is running short of gas. It will soon sign a deal with Iraq to import up to 400 million cubic feet of gas daily via a 60-mile pipeline.

Rabin at Bob Guccione's

DN-gossip-Defense Minister Rabin was the guest of Penthouse publisher Bob Guccione. Only about 50 bigspenders were invited. Most were surprised to hear that Rabin was trying to raise \$4 million for a shooting range in Israel. Rabin explained it would be for civilians, and to train contenders for the Olympics. Most guests said they would give money for education and culture but not a penny for a shooting range.



סגירות ישראל - רושנינגטון

אל: המשרד

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סוג כעסוני סודי

דחיסה מידי

תאריך דוח: 25.10.1300

מס' סברק

אל: מ/מנכ"ל. מנהל מצפ"א. מנכ"ל אוצר.  
דע: לשכות שח"ח, רה"מ, שר האוצר, שר הבטחון, השר משה ארנס.



תיקון אינוייה: סיכום והערכה

לשלנו 529.

1. הביקורים בווינגטון של שר הבטחון ושל השר ארנס היו מועילים. היה בהם כדי:  
(א) להביע יטירות - ובדג שרים - לאינוייה ולקטן את תמיכת ממישראל ביוזמתם; ולהטמיע תמיכה זו באזני סנטורים ומורשים רבים.  
(ב) לאפשר לשר ארנס להפגש עם <sup>המורשה</sup> דוד אוביי (יו"ר חת-הועדה לפעולות זרות, ומתנגד מוצהר ל"תיקון אינוייה") ולהבהיר לו את עמדתנו.  
(ג) לעמוד מקרוב על בעייתיות העניין, וההתנגדות לו, בקונגרס ובממשל.

2. הקשיים

(א) שיטת מימון ההקצבה

1. בניגוד לציפיית אינוייה, לא נמצא מרשם פלא שיאפשר העברת התיקון מבלי להצריך הקצבה מיוחדת במסגרת חוק סיוע החוץ.
2. כדיונים בוועדת ההקצבות של הסנט הציעו אינוייה וקטן שתי דרכים לממן את התיקון (בסך של כ-500 מליון דולר ל-1986):  
(א) להעביר לחשבון השוטף של סיוע חוץ את החלק הבלתי מנוצל (כ-3.1 בליון דולר) מהסכום שהוקצב אשתד לבנק האקסים; ו-(ב) להעריך מחדש את ההוצאות בפועל של בנק זה בשנה הנוכחית ולהפחית ב-500 מליון דולר. וועדת התקציב בסנט וה- OMB מתנגדים בתוקף להצעות אלה שלטענתם נוגדות את חוק התקציב כלשונו וכרוחו. קטן קיבל על עצמו לקיים מגעים עם שני הגופים האלה, אך טרם נתגלו סימנים שיהיו מוכנים להתרכך. אי לכך אינוייה וקטן שוקלים כעת העלאת התקרה התקציבית שנקבעה לסיוע החוץ באמצעות " WAIVER " במליאה.

(ב) העיחוי

1. איזון התקציב עומד בראש סדר הקדימויות של הנשיא ושל הקונגרס כאחד. בדיון בוועדת ההקצבות לא היסס הסנטור ציילס (בכיר המיעוט בוועדת התקציב) לאפיין את תיקון אינוייה כ- " BUDGET BUSTER ", היות ויגרום, להערכתו, להריגת חוק ההקצבה לסיוע חוץ מעל לפרמטרים שנקבעו ע"י ועדת התקציב. באם כן או לאו, עובדה היא שעד כה חשנה גורלו של כל חוק הקצבה שגלש מעבר ל"תקרה" היה הקטנה שרירותית במליאת הסנט, או וטו נשיאותי.

להגות את המלצה של השר ארנס להעביר את החלק הבלתי מנוצל...



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2. יתר על כן, כעת דנים בשני הבטים בהצעת "גרייהם-רודמן", המכוונת להביא לחיסול הגרעון עד 1991 ע"י קיצוצים משמעותיים במרבית הסעיפים בתקציב. כעת הויכוח נסב על אילו מהסעיפים אין לצמצם (בעיקר בתכניות הסעד והרווחה כפי שרוצים הדמוקרטים, או בתקציב הבטחון כפי שרוצים הנשיא והרפובליקאים). ואולם בעת שהכל מדברים על קיצוצים, צורם הרעיון שיש לייחד את סיוע החוץ (טעיף בלתי פופולרי ממילא) בכלל, ואף להגדיל הסיוע לישראל בפרט.

(ג) פוליטיקת פנים

1. השיקול האחרון, יש לו נגיעה למספר קבוצות חשובות בארה"ב. למשל, החקלאים עוברים כיום משבר חמור ולהם חובות שמסתכמים בטכומי עתק. הממשל דחה ודוחה בחוקף את דרישתם לזכות ב-"BUY DOWN" כלומר הפחתה בשיעורי הריבית שהם משלמים. אם הממשל יוותר להם, קבוצות נוספות כמו הסטודנטים יבקשו טיפול דומה. מורשים וסנטורים רבים אינם מתלהבים מלגלות מה שעלול להתפרש ע"י הציבור הרחב כיחס של איפה ואיפה כלפי ישראל.

2. גם מזווית אחרת נתפס התיקון במהלך פוליטי פנימי. אין זה סוד שאינוייה חותר לסנהיגות הסנט אם הדמוקרטים ישיגו רוב ב-1986, ואם כי אינו מתמודד, ברצונו לאותח לבוחרים היהודים שלמען ישראל עדיף לתמוך בדמוקרטים. לעומתו, קסטן<sup>ב</sup> מתמודד; בחירתו מחדש אינה בטוחה והוא זקוק לתמיכה ולמימון מהמחנה היהודי. אין חמה איפוא שיש בסנט המותחים ביקורת על מניע אינוייה וקסטן, כהבנתם.

(ד) שיקולי מדיניות חוץ כלפי ישראל והעולם

1. גורמים רבים בקונגרס, ובייחוד בממשל, אינם מקבלים שרצוי כרגע להעניק לישראל סיוע נוסף, למיוחד לאחר שהצביעו השנה בעד 4.5 בליון דולר עבור ישראל. לדעת גורמים אלה, על ישראל להחליץ מהבוץ הכלכלי בלי סיוע נוסף, וזאת לטובתה.

2. נשאלת השאלה "מדוע רק ישראל", כיצטרים מדינות נוספות מקבלות סיוע מארה"ב וסובלות מחובות כבדים. בהתחשב בזאת, מעיין הממשל כיום בהצעת לרפורמה כללית בחובות הסיוע, שבכוונתם להגיש לקראת שנת התקציב הבאה (FY 1987).

3. הואיל ולא נמצא עד כה פתרון לשאלת ההקצבה לתיקון, קיים חשש שמא ימומן ע"י מדינות אחרות שמקבלות סיוע אמריקאי. מהלך כזה יתקבל במורת רוח לא רק ע"י המדינות עצמן (עם השלכות שליליות ליחסייהן עמנו) אלא גם ע"י תומכיהן בממשל בקונגרס - ואף מחוצה לו, כגון הכושים התומכים בסיוע לאפריקה וכו'.



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טווג בסחוני

דחיות

תאריך וזמן

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4. במסל, רווחת גם דאגה פן התיקון, ישפיע לרעה על אינטרסים כלכליים אמריקאיים אחרים. לדוגמא, חשש מהקדים לפיו מד בות אמלייט יבקשו <sup>קיים</sup> BUY DOWN לחובותיהן כלפי ארה"ב גם בגופים כמו IMF בהם לארה"ב תפקיד חשוב.
5. מעבר לזאת, שר האוצר בייקר הכין תכנית לטיפול בחובות של העולם השלישי, ולדעתו יש בקבלת תיקון אינוויה כדי לסכל את הצעתו והעקרונות עליהן היא מושתתת.

#### (ה) משגים טקטיים

שנעשו

אין להתעלם ממשגים טקטיים, אמנם מעודף רצון טוב, ע"י זאב וולפסון, שערך בקונגרס לובי פרטי ובלתי מתואם לטובת התיקון. בעוד שטובם בזמנו עם אינוויה שהתיקון לא יועלה בשלב זה בבית הנבחרים, ניסה וולפסון להפעיל מספר מורשים. כתוצאה מכך קומם בטרם עת את המתנגדים לתיקון בבית הנבחרים (בראשם אוביי) והניעם לפעול נגד התיקון.

#### (ו) תדמית ישראל

רבים מיידינו מודאגים מהשפעת התיקון על תדמיתה של ישראל. לדידם, אם חזכה ישראל בתיקון דווקא בעיתוי העכשיוי ונוכח השיקולים הנ"ל, ייתפס הדבר כ"יחזירות" ו"חאפריי" מסועת מצידנו. דברי טוריסלי לשר ארנס (שהוא גאה לחצביע בעד הסיוע לישראל אלא שאינו מתגאה בכך בפני בוחריו) משקפים הרגשה זו, וכפי שדווח בנפרד מספר מורשים יהודים שיבחו את טוריסלי על אזהרתו שהגענו אולי לקצה האפשרות להגדיל את הסיוע.

#### 3. לוח הזמנים

אינוויה דבק בתכנית המקורית שלו, לקדם את התיקון במסגרת הצעת הסנט להחלטת ההמשך המקפת שחידון, ככל הנראה, בשבוע השני בדצמבר - כך שאם יתקבל, יהיה ל- CONFERENCE ITEM בוועידה בין נציגי שני הבתים. אין לצפות שבועידה זו יגיעו בקלות ובמהירות לגירסה מוסכמת של החלטת ההמשך ולכן חוזים תהליך ממושך וקשה שבמהלכו ייתכן שהתיקון יבלוט ואף יהיה לקרבן במו"ם בין שני הצדדים.

#### 4. מאזן הכוחות

מוקדם להעריך במדויק מאזן הכוחות. בסנט, אינוויה סבור שיש לו "הקולות" להעביר את התיקון. בעוד שבבית הנבחרים מורגשת במפורש אי-נוחות לגבי התיקון בקרב אוהדים רבים. בהקשר זה יצויין שעמדת המורשים היהודים מהווה כאל אבן בוחן עבור אחרים רבים, וכאמור כמה מהיהודים, לרבות סיד ייטס (חבר בוועדת החקצבות), אינם מחלהבים מהתיקון ודואגים לתדמיתנו.



אלו  
601  
455

## 5. התועלת והעלות

התועלת בתיקון מבחינתנו מובנת. אין עוררין עליה, ואין צורך להרחיב עליה הדיבור. מאידך, ראוי שנסקול גם את העלות האפשרית. בהנחה שהתיקון יתקבל השנה, יתכנו, תיאורטית לפחות, שתי אפשרויות מנוגדות:

- א. ייקבע תקדים ובשנה הבאה יהיה לשיגרה, וייכנס לתלם ללא בעיות מיוחדות;
  - ב. יהיה לקש שטובר את גב הגמל - ובסופו של דבר יפגע ברמה הסיוע שנקבל בעתיד.
- אפשרות ביניים היא שהתיקון לא יתקבל השנה אך תיווצר מחויבות של הממשל או של הקונגרס להנתיגו בשנה הבאה (FY 87) - כאשר העלויות, אם תהיה כאלה, הן בגדר חזון למועד.

## 6. ההתפתחויות האחרונות

למחר לצידן שפרשת ג'ון פולרד מעיבה כיום על כל פעילותנו. כמדוע, אמר אינוייה ביום ו' (22) לשר ארנס שהתגליות של עשרים וארבע השעות האחרונות "שמו מקל" ביוזמתו, ואילו קסטן אמר שאלה שאינם חומכים בהצעה "מכל הלב" יאחזו בפרשה כאמתלה לנטוש את היוזמה. טום דיין ודאג בלומפילד מאיפא"ק מוכנים להרחיק לכת ולקבוע שאם יתברר שפולרד כן קיים קשרים עמנו, נוכל ל"הגיד שלום לתיקון אינוייה". לצערנו, אין לזלזל בהערכה זו.

## 7. דרכי פעולה אפשריות

קיימות מספר אופציות וביניהן:

- א. המשך המערכה ע"י אינוייה וקסטן עם תמיכה מבוקרת שלנו ושל איפא"ק.
- ב. המשך הטיפול יידחה עד מאי-יוני 1986, כאשר ניתן יהיה לנסות להכניס את התיקון בחוק התקציב הנוסף.
- ג. המשך הטיפול יידחה עד לדיונים בסיוע חוץ לשנה התקציבית הבאה (כאשר לא נוכל לבקש תוספת סיוע עקב ההבטחות שניתנו לפני שנה לפיהן התוספת של 1.5 בליון תהיה חד-פעמית ובלתי חוזרת).
- ד. מהלך מחוץ לתקציב ("OFF BUDGET") כדוגמת צוו אקסקוסיבי שנועד להשוות שיעורי הריבית שאנו משלמים כעת עם שיעורי השוק כיום (כלומר, חסכון של כ-100 מליון דולר).
- ה. לעודד את הממשל באמצעות התיקון להציע הצעה נגדית, המבטיחה פתרון לבעייה בשנה הבאה.

## 8. סיכום

"תיקון אינוייה" הוא קונטרובסיאלי לא רק בקונגרס אלא כמובן גם עם הממשל. בשניהם רבים הסבורים כי התיקון מהווה הפרת של התחייבות רה"מ ושר האוצר לא לדרוש סיוע נוסף מעבר לסיוע החירום.



62 p. 178  
455 601

97...5...מתוך...57

.....סוף בסחונ'י

דח"י פנים

.....תאריך וזמן

..... **החוקים וההנהגות**

בסוף ביקורו של הר ארנס נפגשנו יחד עם איפא"ק (בלי ארנס) עם קסטן ואינווייה. בשיחה זו סוכט שאין לפעול עתה בבית הנבחרים. הובן עוד שפרשת פולרד עלולה להזיק. בינתיים אין צורך בהחלטות נוספות. יש רק להקפיד על כך שתמיכתנו תהיה בפרופיל נמוך וכפי שאמר לנו הסנטור ג'ון בידן (מחומכיניו המובהקים ומתומכי התיקון) "עליכם לומר רק שתינכם מוכנים לקבל, איננו מצפים ללובינג שלכם, שעשוי אפילו להזיק".

לאחר הפגרה נפגש שוב עם אינווייה וקסטן לתיאום עמדות.

31/10/23

למדן ~~קלפרין~~

13







ס נ ש  
דף...!...מחור...דפים  
סוג בשחוני...סמור  
דחיות...מיידי  
תאריך וז"ח...1800 25 נוב' 85  
...589...מס' מבח...

אל:

המשרד

אל - מצפ"א, אירופה 3, ממ"ד/בינ"ל 1

(4)

משיחה עם דימטרי סימס מ"קרנגיי"

1. הגישה הפילוסופית שלו על ג'נבה ותוצאותיה עליה חזר בפני, ניחנה במאמר בנ"י 24.11. (מועברת בנספח)
2. יואה אוחת כמוצלחת שכן לשניהם היתה נחוצה והעיקר איש לא ויתר בנושאים יסודיים. תוכיחו שניתן לשוחח ו"להפריד בידידות", מבלי לזוז מעמדותיהם, בעיקר ב-3 תחומים מרכזיים: (א) פרוק נשק. (ב) נושאים אזוריים. (ג) זכויות אדם.
3. סימס ששהה בג'נבה (כאיש הסי.בי.אס.) נפגש עם פקיד סובייטי רם דרג הנמנה על יועצי גורבצ'וב ושאינו בין אלה הממראיינים או מופיעים בפני כלי תקשורת מערביים. סימס שאלו בנושא עליית היהודים ומדיניות ברה"מ במזה"ת. הלה השיב שברה"מ לא תחזור על מה שקרה בשנת 77 בה עלו כ-50 אלף יהודים. הדבר לא מקובל עליה כשיטה וגם ישבש יחסיה עם מדינות ערב, דבר בלתי מתקבל על הדעת. הפקיד יצר זיקה ברורה במשולש יחסי ברה"מ - ארה"ב, המדיניות כלפי ישראל והסדר במזה"ת, כמכלול שיוליך לשינוי המדיניות הסובייטית שם. הדגיש שגם במקרה כזה לא תהיה "יציאה המונית" אלא במקרה הטוב יוגבר קצב הבדיקה (משמע היציאה) על בסיס של חקרים אינדבידואליים. בגישתו של הפקיד (סימס העדיף שלא לנקוב בשמו) היתה לו מר מה הסובייטים לא מוכנים לעשות אך לא מה כן. סימס מעריך שהסובייטים יכולים למשל לחיות עם גמישות סורית, לאחר מעשה בנושא התהליך המדיני אך שאלה אחרת היא האם יעודדו הסורים לכך - הערכתו שלילית.
4. באשר לטקטיקה הסובייטית בג'נבה. סימס מתארה כשימת דגש לא קטן על הופעה בפני התקשורת המערבית. סימס מסיק זאת משני טעמים: (א) שיגור קבוצת המומחים הסובייטים כשבוע לפני בוא גורבצ'וב עצמו. (ב) "אישים בלתי רלוונטים" לדבריו, שנכללו במשלחת הסובייטית כגון זמייאטין (חאר לך שחיו ממנים את לארי שפיקס חבר במשלחת ארה"ב לשיחות) לומייקו (דובר משה"ח הסובייטי) וקורניינסו.

אלי אבידן

למי ש...אני...אני...

מח 2 מח 3 מח 4 מח 5 מח 6 מח 7 מח 8 מח 9  
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1  
4 3 4 1 1 3 1 3 2







2/3

ס 1 ס 2  
ד.פ. 2. מתוך... דפים  
סוג בסחונני  
דחיות  
תאריך וז"ח  
ס' מבר...

3. הנשיא היה נוקשה *TOUGH*. בנושא *SDI* הוא העביר מסר ברור לגורבצ'וב שאין מקום לויתורים. ההיבט האמריקאי הוא שמדובר בהגנה, הסובייטים ממילא עוסקים כבר בכך "ולמה אם כן שלא יצטרפו לאמריקאים?" גורבצ'וב גילה עקשות והביר את הנשיא בכך שקבע שלא יזוז מהנושא, מדבריו אף עלה, כך ניתן היה להחרשם, נימה מאיימת. לדעת איידלמן, הדעה כאן היא שההערכה הסובייטית בנושא *SDI* היא שארה"ב לא תסוג אך אם הסובייטים יסכימו לעסקה *REMAIN TO BE SEEN*. *Remain to be seen* ג'ויטור היחיד בכך שהסכים לותר על איזכור הנושא בהודעה המשותפת, למרות שבחחילה עמד על כך.
4. זכויות האדם. הנושא, שרובו הוקדש ליהודי ברה"מ הועלה ע"י רייגן באריכות בפני גורבצ'וב, אך במה שאיידלמן הגדיר ב"רמה פילוסופית". גורבצ'וב הגן בלהט רב על העמדה הסובייטית ובצורה מאד אמוציונלית. רייגן לא הזכיר שמות או מקרים ספציפיים, אלא קטגוריות של מקרים. היה הסכם מוקדם ביניהם שהסוגיה חוזכר בהודעה המשותפת ע"י פסקה שתביין שסובייטים יתייחסו לכל מקרה לגופו. האמריקאים יצאו ברושם ברור שהדיבורים על "פריצת דרך" אפשרית טרם זמנם ויש להיווכח כיצד הדברים יפעלו במציאות. איידלמן מעיר שהנשיא ובקבוצתו כמובן המזכיר (אם כי החרשתי בפחות התלהבות) תומך ב"גישה ניכסון" שיש לטפל בסוגיית זכויות האדם בדיפלומטיה חשאית. הוא (אגב, הנשיא אמן מניכסון גם בשטחים אחרים - א.א.) לדוגמא הזכיר הנסיון עם הפנטקוסטים בשגרירות במוסקבה, שיציאתם הותרה רק חודות לגילויי טבלנות ומו"מ ארוך וחשאי. יתכן והסובייטים יהיו אמנם פחות נוקשים במטגרת אינדוידואלית.
5. בנושאים בילטרליים נחתמו הסכמי אויר ואילופי תרבות. בנושא הקונסוליות הושגה תווזה (דיווחנו כבר שהאמריקאים מחפשים אתר בקייב).
6. הנשיא סיפר שבשיחותיו "הפרטיות" עם גורבצ'וב הלה גילה עניין ב- *GIVE & TAKE*. הוא הותיר רושם ברור שהוא השולט בעניינים ונטל הסמכות *Strongly*. הוא לא נזקק להביט "מעבר לכתפיו" ע"מ לדעת כיצד דבריו מתקבלים בצוותו. הוא אף "קרא לסדר" מפעם לפעם מיטחו מעוזריו שרצה להיות דתי יותר מהאפיפיור בנוקשותו (ר' לחלן). האמריקאים חזרו עם תחושה שברנדזה לא שיחק תפקיד מרכזי בג'נבה ושאינו שולט (עדיין) בעניינים. מאידך, קורניינקו חיה בבחינת *POISONOUS PRESENCE*. לא היה מרוצה מההליכה הסובייטית כלפי ארה"ב בהודעה המשותפת וטען שברה"מ ויתרה יותר מדי. התנה חתימת ההסכם התרבותי כל זמן שננוא ההסכם האווירי (עליו באותה עת נוהלו שיחות במוסקבה) לא טובים. המזכיר באופן יוצא דופן נאלץ להתלונן על כך בפומבי בפני גורבצ'וב שהעמיד את קורניינקו במקומו. איידלמן מציין שעד יום חמישי בערב (השיחות החלו כזכור בשלישי) לא היה ברור אם







סגירות ישראל - וושינגטון

ז

אלו

מלך

ס ו ק ס ס כ ר פ

דף...א...מנור...דסים

סוג בסחובי...מלך

דחירות...מלך

מאריך ודח...מלך

מסי מבר...580

אל: שר האוצר, מנכ"ל האוצר, מנכ"ל, מנכ"ל, כח"מ, נביאן/אלט רוב"מ

פג'לג ויטג - אמוראי

היום מתקיימת באמ"ג פג'לג בין סגן מזכיר המדינה ויטג זקין  
 סגן שר האוצר צבי אמורי בקולא הידוע הצמיחה הכלכלית בישראל. הוא  
 ביקר את צד"ת וידידותם ולא היה להם אכזר או חמץ ע"פ רשית  
 הדין. ההדגלה הייתה של "עסקים כג'ל".  
 בינואר על פרטי השיחה עצמה אסער הנפריד.

אנבי פטורמקי

(2)

אל	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ	מ
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3







ס 1 8 5  
ד 3... 2... 3... 4... 5...

1110 בסמוך

דחיות

תאריך וזמן

מס' 1110

2/3

1110

447/579

MR. SPEAKES: No.

MR. DONALDSON: Will that affect our relationship with Jerusalem in any way?

MR. SPEAKES: The United States has had a long and close relationship with the Israeli government and I would see that continuing.

MS. MITCHELL: Have we heard from Peres? Have we gotten any explanation to the White House?

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MR. SPEAKES: I do not know whether there have been any.

MS. THOMAS: Why wouldn't it affect the relationship?

MR. SPEAKES: Well, as I indicated, we have had a long and close relationship and a rather unique relationship with the government of Israel and I would expect that to continue.

MS. THOMAS: Well, has the President sent any message to Israel at all or is he just ignoring this?

MR. SPEAKES: I would not comment on any diplomatic communications between the United States and Israel.

MS. THOMAS: Is it acceptable for Israel to spy on the US?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't have any comment to that question.

MS. MITCHELL: Is the President satisfied with the steps Israel is taking?

MR. SPEAKES: I don't think the President has passed judgment on those steps because he does not have the full details about what the Israeli government is doing.



3 7 2 0 0 8 1 0  
ד... 3... 3... 3... 3... 3... 3... 3...

טגירנות ישראל - וויסנגטון

אלו

3/3

447/579

..... נטחוני  
..... דחיות  
..... תאריך וזמן  
..... סעיף מס' פנקס

Q Back on the Israeli issue for a second, you are undoubtedly aware that there have been a number of allegations in the past several some-odd months to the effect that there is a lot of information, particularly from the Pentagon, that is winding up in

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Israeli hands due to the sharing relationship that we have, the military relationship that we have. Congressman Findley said not too long ago suggested that, in effect, -- (inaudible) -- could have anything it wants out of the Pentagon? Does this case -- can this case -- spur the President to look a little closer into that? Are you all trying to do something to clamp down on that?

MR. SPEAKES: You mean, a clampdown on an exchange of information with friendly governments?

Q Sort of a clampdown on information that friendly governments aren't supposed to have but wind up with anyhow?

MR. SPEAKES: Yeah, you know, we have been constantly reviewing the intelligence, counterintelligence and I think that will continue, but specifically on that subject, I do not whether we're zeroing in with any more emphasis on that than any other phase of it. I just

MS. MITCHELL: Can anybody explain why this guy at his level would have been spying for Israel, since we share anything that he would have access to anyway?

MR. SPEAKES: Well, I'm not sure you know what you're talking about.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד, תאריך  
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תאריך וז"ח..... כוב' 25 1630

מס' מברק.....

מצפ"א.

דע: ממנכ"ל.

לשכת השר, לשכת רה"מ, לשכת שר הבטחון.

נשק לירדן

לשלבו 279 מה-13.11

היום חתם הנשיא ריגאן על החוק בדבר דחיית המשך הטיפול בנושא עד ה-1.3.86.

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ממנכ"ל, חצפ"א, מע"ח, רמ"ח קט"ח.

Nov. 25 - Monday - תדורך דונר ממנ"ד ליום

Secondly, today the United States government announces a reward of up to \$250,000 for information leading to the apprehension and effective prosecution and punishment of Abu-el-Abbas, as well as any others not yet in custody responsible for the terrorist action which resulted in the seizure of the Achille Lauro on October 7, 1985, the taking of hostages, including 14 Americans, and the killing of one American, Leon Klinghoffer. Those with information in the United States should notify the FBI or the Diplomatic Security Service, Department of State. Those with information in any other country should notify the nearest U.S. Embassy. Information received will be handled confidentially and the identities of informants will be protected. Officers or employees of any governmental organization who furnish information while in performance of official duties are not eligible for a reward.

Questions?

Q On that one, Chuck, the maximum under the law is \$500,000, right, for a single reward?

MR. REDMAN: The maximum under the law, I believe, is \$500,000 for any one incident. Let me see if I have that. Yes, the 1984 act to combat international terrorism, Public Law 98-533, contained authority for the Secretary of State to pay rewards of up to \$500,000 for information in cases of international terrorism.

Q Can you give us any guidance on how you arrive at the figure of \$250,000, instead of something else?

MR. REDMAN: As you mentioned, \$500,000 is the maximum amount that can be paid under the law to any informant. The Secretary can, of course, set a lower limit in any particular case. Of course, in this case he has set a lower limit. You should also note that the reward money is paid out only when we are satisfied that the information provided has led to effective prosecution and punishment. The amounts announced are the maximum offered in each case. Actual payments would be based on our evaluation of the usefulness of the information recieved and any other relevant factors and could be less than the maximum in any particular instance.

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I haven't answered your question directly, Jim.

Q I was wondering what question you were answering.

FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE 202-347-1400  
NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

STATE DEPT. 11/25/85

-2-

Q Any relationship, in timing that is, to the Malta massacre?

MR. REDMAN: No, it did not. This announcement had been prepared, this reward had been prepared for announcement before that incident occurred.

Q Chuck, we have had consistent reports that Abbas is in Baghdad at a PLD meeting there, and yet the Iraqi government says that the United States has not approached them for information on it, not that it would matter if they did, but why not?

MR. REDMAN: We don't have any information as to the location of Abu-el-Abbas, other than the press reports to which you have made reference saying that he was going to be attending this PLD executive committee meeting in Baghdad.

Q You were saying that the reward can go up to \$500,000 for each incident. Do you have any information about how much is the total? How much of the total amount for different, or for the whole budget allocating for such a reward?

MR. REDMAN: I'll look into that. I believe the initial allocation was for \$1 million. (To colleague) Mike?

STAFF: \$2 million.

MR. REDMAN: There is \$2 million appropriated right now.

Q Do you list for which this reward money has been offered?

MR. REDMAN: We can provide that.



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FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE 202-347-1400  
NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA



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MR. REDMAN: My answer still answers your question.

Q Are you now protecting (?) some information leading you to believe that certainly he is responsible for the Achille Lauro hijacking?

MR. REDMAN: As you aware, we sought to extradite him from Italy. We're continuing to seek his extradition. The key factor, nonetheless, is whether or not this reward will have some chance of helping to apprehend him. And now was judged to be the time to do it.

Q What is the current US position and thinking on the aftermath of what occurred in Malta?

MR. REDMAN: Our thinking is reflected in the statement which the Department released yesterday in the aftermath of that incident. And that statement stands.

Q And the US is still fully in support of the Egyptian actions, despite the fact that 57 people died?

MR. REDMAN: Yes, we are. As stated last night, the United States fully supports the difficult decision of the governments of Malta and Egypt to end the brutal terrorist hijacking of Egypt Air flight 648. Rescue operations like the one undertaken at Lucca are risky affairs, undertaken only in extreme circumstances. We are, as we said, saddened by the tragic loss of innocent life, and extend our deepest sympathy to the victims of this ordeal and to their families.

Q Chuck, do you have any information now that there is a Libyan link to the terrorists?

MR. REDMAN: We can't confirm the affiliation or the exact identifications of the hijackers at this time. I could only note that Libya has been implicated in terrorist incidents against Egypt, which have been reported in the press in recent weeks. But beyond

FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE 202-347-1400  
NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA



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STATE DEPT. 11/25/85

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that I have nothing that would help you, because we can't confirm, as I said, the affiliation or the exact identification of the hijackers.

Q Is one hijacker still alive?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything for you on that.

Q Any comment on the Athens Airport and the calls by other governments, I believe, to boycott the airport?

MR. REDMAN: I think we should start by saying that we do not yet know how or where the weapons were placed aboard the Egypt Air flight. Following the TWA 847 hijacking in June, and the State Department travel advisory, the government of Greece has taken a number of actions to improve security at Athens Airport. The airport underwent subsequent inspections conducted by DOT -- Department of Transportation -- and the FAA, and the IATA, and found that airport security procedures had reached a satisfactory level, that of the ICAL (?) standards. And consequently, the US travel advisory was lifted. There have been regular follow-up inspections, with no finding that overall security standards had declined.

We know the Greek government is conducting an investigation into Saturday's hijacking, and based on that information, will be examining whether there are additional procedures that need to be adopted at the airport. We are offering to provide assistance to the Greek government for its investigation, and are also offering to provide further advice and assistance regarding any appropriate follow-up action.

Q When was the last regular follow-up inspection?

MR. REDMAN: I believe that an FAA team has been there within the past two weeks.

Q Some security analysts charged that the large Greek lobby in the United States might have forced a favorable recommendation. Did it have any influence in it?



Q What is the US assessment of the Cairo Airport? Can you



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MR. REDMAN: I don't have any assessment to offer you.

Q Can you take that question?

MR. REDMAN: I can look into that. Yes?

Q Yeah, were the Egyptians' escorts (?) ordered any assistance by any US forces in the area, logistic or otherwise?

MR. REDMAN: As Secretary Shultz said yesterday, we were in regular continuing contact with the Maltese and the Egyptian governments, as well as some other interested governments. But beyond that general statement of the fact that we were in close contact, I have nothing else to offer you concerning our particular exchanges or information regarding the kinds of questions you've posed.

Q Different countries were among the victims aboard the aircraft, and I'm wondering whether the governments to which those citizens owed allegiance are involved in the investigation directly, along with the Egyptians and, I presume, the Greeks and the Maltese.

MR. REDMAN: I think you'll have to refer that question to those governments. I can only speak for the US government.

Q Well, is the United States directly involved in the investigation, or is it leaving it up to those three governments -- Egypt, Greece and Malta -- to investigate?

MR. REDMAN: I believe I've answered that in a number of ways by saying that in response to a number of questions, and particularly in response to the question about the Athens airport, that we have

STATE DEPT. 11/25/85

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offered assistance and will be working with them to the extent that we can to try to

Q That's not the same as offering assistance and being directly involved. Are we involved, or are we not involved?

MR. REDMAN: I've given you the answer to that question.

Q Any comment on the spy scandals?



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אל:

Q Did the US (inaudible) knowledge of the Egyptian attempt?

MR. REDMAN: As I said earlier, I have no specific information concerning our contacts with any of the governments in this case.

Q In the wake of the TWA hijacking, there were news stories that a number of Palestinians who had left Beirut in '82 with Arafat had found employment at the Athens Airport. Were you ever able to confirm that? Was that ever investigated?

MR. REDMAN: I don't know whether or not it was investigated. I can only stand by our more general statements concerning the nature of security at Athens.

Q Without going to the (inaudible) on the hijackers, do we know anything about nationality?

MR. REDMAN: No.

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המשך

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פרשת הרגול

להלן התייחסות דובר מחמ"ד להודעתנו מאתמול. (היום 25.11)

עתונות

Q Is there any reaction to the Israeli government's investigation of the Pollard (?) case?

MR. REDMAN: (Refers to guidance book.) A very short reaction. We note that the government of Israel is making a thorough investigation of any Israeli involvement in this serious matter. We welcome this, and hope this investigation will be completed expeditiously.

Q (Inaudible), Chuck, information or memorandums or agreements governing the intelligence community of the United States and Israel can be made available for us to look at, because there's been a difference to the '81 agreements or understandings, or '52 or '53. What exactly governs the spy, or the intelligence community's relations, between these two countries?

MR. REDMAN: I don't believe I can furnish any such documentation for you. All I can do is refer you, in the case of the Israeli government, to their statement that it was their policy not to conduct espionage against the United States. And in fact, we've always understood that that was in fact Israel's policy.

Q But wasn't that policy actually through a contact with the United States? I mean, there were apparently some short discussions between the leaders of both countries that Israel will not conduct such activities in the United States. What are they violating?

MR. REDMAN: I can't help you any further on diplomatic intelligence private exchanges.

Q There have now been, I think, four spies arrested in the United States in the last five days. Is the State Department concerned about this situation?

MR. REDMAN: Let me refer you to what Larry Speakes just said this morning, where he addressed that question in considerable detail on behalf of the administration. Anything else?

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אל:הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לשי' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח  
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NEWS SUMMARY - MONDAY - NOVEMBER 25, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

Israel Cites 'Shock' At Spy Case

\*\*\*WASH. POST-Getler & Claihorne- The Israeli govt. expressed its "shock and consternation" tonight over reports linking Israel to a civilian US Navy intelligence analyst arrested and charged with providing secret US documents to a foreign country. The statement, the first formal Israeli reaction to the arrest of Jonathan J. Pollard, indicated that the govt. would take action against any Israelis involved if the reports prove to be correct. Today's statement for the first time obliquely raised the possibility that there may have been Israeli involvement in the incident, despite Israel's stated policy of not conducting any intelligence activity in the US. In an official statement tonight, Israel's Foreign Ministry said that the alleged espionage would be in "total contradiction" of Israeli govt. policy. (Article cabled in full today.)

57 Die As Egyptian Commando Storm Jet

WASH. POST-Jenkins-An Egyptian military commando unit tonight stormed a hijacked Egyptian jetliner with more than 80 persons on board, triggering a grenade and gun battle that set the aircraft on fire and killed 57 passengers and hijackers. The bloody rescue attempt came after the hijackers had begun selecting women passengers for execution to press their demand that the plane be refueled and allowed to fly on. Prime Minister Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici decided to "give permission to Egyptian troops to storm the plane because the situation was out of hand," Paul Mifsud, the Maltese govt. spokesman said tonight. Maltese police officials at the scene, said a total of 57 persons including eight children, had died on the plane.

Rescue Attempt Thought To Be Costliest Ever

THE SUN-(Reuters) It was so late passengers, crew members and hijackers in a devastated airliner that Egyptian troops stormed in Malta yesterday mark a new and bloody escalation in aircraft seizures. Maltese civil aviation officials said it was believed to be the highest number of casualties ever to have resulted from an attempt to overpower hijackers.

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WASH. POST-Dickey-Egypt put its military on alert today, closing major highways from Cairo to the Libyan border and reportedly mobilizing troops amid suspicions that Libya was implicated in the hijacking of an Egyptian airliner. Western diplomats interpreted Egypt's mobilization more as a warning to Libya than as a possible preparation for war in an increasingly tense confrontation with Qaddafi that has been building for months.

WASH. POST-Ottawa- The US moved quickly yesterday to support Egypt in its storming of the hijacked Egyptian airliner, assuring Mubarak in advance that it would act to stop Libya from interfering in any Egyptian military action and offering "all appropriate assistance," a US official disclosed yesterday. "We offered assurances to the Egyptians that we would not permit the Libyans to take any military actions," the official said. "If the Egyptians took any actions vis-a-vis the hijackers, we would not permit the Libyans to interfere."

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)-Qaddafi has reacted with rage to US press allegations that the Reagan administration had directed the CIA to support Libyan exiles seeking to overthrow his regime. Intelligence sources report that Qaddafi directed one of his agencies for the export of terrorism, the so called World Center for the Combat of Imperialism, Zionism, Reaction and Fascism, to proclaim a "counter-offensive against American interests throughout the world, stemming from.., the principle of self-defense," According to its statement, the Libyan agency hopes to activate militant "blacks, American Indians and oppressed minorities in the US so as to transfer the battle into the filthy American arena in order to undermine the regime there from within."

WASH. TIMES--(Wires)--A senior Iraqi official said yesterday the US had not sought extradition of Abbas. The official would not confirm that Abbas, was in Iraq. "It does not make any difference to us," he said. "He is welcome to stay if he is here, and welcome to come if he isn't." Palestinian sources said Abbas was in Iraq and expected to explain the hijacking to the PLO. Western diplomats said the US wanted to play down Abbas' presence in Iraq so as not to damage relations.

WASH. TIMES-(Wire)-Waite, in Athens after a high speed car ride yesterday through combat in Beirut, said he was "optimistic" about his attempts to negotiate the release of US hostages in Lebanon. He was due to leave for New York early today to meet US officials on his efforts to free the hostages.



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# Khomeini's Successor In Selected

WASH. TIMES-(Wires)- An "Assembly of Experts" has chosen a successor to Iran's spiritual leader, Khomeini, but lack of an official announcement has left a number of unanswered questions. News that Ayatollah Hossein Ali had been chosen as successor was broken yesterday by Kayhan newspaper. A 63-year old clergyman with a reputation as a pragmatist, the Ayatollah Montazeri is the most junior of Iran's handful of Shiite Moslem Grand Ayatollahs.

# Jordan's Prime Minister Gains Greater Influence Second Time Around

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON.-Curtius-Zaid Samir Rifai has emerged as the second most powerful man in the kingdom. That is the assessment of Jordanians and Western diplomats who have watched Mr. Rifai, revitalize the office of prime minister and consolidate his position as the adviser closest to Hussein. Rifai is the chief architect of Jordan's efforts to repair relations with Syria. He is also intimately involved with shaping what has emerged as Hussein's most determined bid to reach a peace table with Israel. The question US officials are asking now is whether Rifai's efforts to draw closer to Syria will encourage the Middle East peace process or end it. Much depends on the Syrian willingness to participate in an international conference that will include Israel. An ominous sign, from the Jordanian perspective, is the lack of any overt Syrian response as yet to the King's apology. "If Rifai misstepped and the Syrians don't come through, it could be the end of his tenure," says one diplomat. "But then again, what could save him is that the King really has no alternative to Zaid Rifai."

# TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner. The spy incident with Israel was mentioned with Israel's govt. response being repeated on the ABC news.

Note- All major stories dealing with the spy incident have been cabled this morning in full. (i.e. - articles from the Wash. Post, Wash. Times, N.Y. Times, Christian Sci. Mon., Phil. Inquirer, The Sun, etc.)

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**המשרד**

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## פרשת הרגול

להלן כתבות בנושא מהעיתונות המרכזית, מהיום 25.11.85.

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# ISRAEL, From AI

The sources said that the Israeli official knew Pollard and told him that he would try to help him if he could elude the FBI agents watching him.

One source in Washington described the sequence of events this way: "When the FBI confronted him, he said [he] would cooperate so they started to roll him .... Then all of a sudden he made contact with an Israeli intelligence agent or an embassy official and said, 'The FBI is on to me.' " The response from the Israeli official was something to the effect, "If you shake your surveillance, we'll see what we can do," the source said.

Both sources declined to disclose how investigators knew Pollard had made the contact. Other knowledgeable U.S. officials told Pichirallo that court-authorized telephone wiretaps are common in espionage cases, and these officials speculated that the FBI may have monitored Pollard's telephone conversations last week.

One non-Israeli here, who spoke on the condition that he and his nationality not be identified, called the affair a "huge, self-inflicted wound" and likened it in its potential public relations damage to the Israeli attack on the USS Liberty, an American intelligence ship, at the outset of the 1967 war.

In an official statement tonight, Israel's Foreign Ministry said that

the alleged espionage would be in "total contradiction" of Israeli government policy.

Because of the "close and special relationship" between Israel and the United States, the statement said, it has been Israel's policy to refrain from "any intelligence activity related to the United States."

It added: "A thorough examination is being undertaken to determine whether there has been a deviation of any kind from this policy. Should such a deviation be found to have occurred, then necessary conclusions shall be drawn."

In the Israeli political lexicon, "drawing necessary conclusions" usually means the dismissal of public officials, and senior Israeli officials said that any official engaged

WASH. POST

in unauthorized intelligence operations would be disciplined.

Senior Israeli sources said both Prime Minister Shimon Peres and the Foreign Ministry are deeply worried over the damage to Israel's image with the U.S. public and Congress if the allegations are proved correct.

Pollard, who was an employee of the Naval Intelligence Service, reportedly had boasted of an association with Israeli intelligence in the past, according to friends.

Several non-Israeli sources here, who insisted that their nationality not be identified, emphasized the apparent inconsistency of the idea of Israel engaging Pollard to pass it intelligence information because of the already extensive and long-

standing cooperation between U.S. and Israeli intelligence organizations, formalized by the 1981 Strategic Cooperation Agreement between the two countries.

Informed sources here said that while the United States supplies large quantities of intelligence to Israel, it does not give Israel everything. But they say that Pollard's access to information did not appear, at least as far as is now known, to cover those areas in which Israel is lacking information.

One official said that if, as reported, Pollard worked with Navy counterterrorism intelligence, "it's a joke to think that Israel would not be getting what it wanted. That's one area where they are getting all they need."

In areas where the United States holds back some "raw intelligence" from Israel—presumably involving satellite photo intelligence on Arab countries friendly to Washington—

sources say it still provides Israel with its "best judgment" on those intelligence matters.

News reports that Pollard passed to Israel secret codes of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean that would give it access to information gleaned from U.S. spy and communications satellites have not been confirmed here.

Sources here said that both the U.S. and Israeli governments were trying to deal with what is clearly an embarrassing situation for Israel in a way that leaves a minimum of long-term "scars," as one official put it.

Thus far, these sources say, they believe the situation is being handled well by Israel but that the true extent and political explosiveness in the United States of Pollard's activities will only be known when the FBI and other agencies in both countries are able to verify in what activities he was engaged.



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# Israel to probe alleged spying on

By Bill Kritzberg  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE

TEL AVIV, Israel — The Israeli Cabinet expressed "shock and astonishment" last night concerning allegations that an American citizen, Jonathan J. Pollard, was employed by Israel to spy against the United States.

In a statement read by Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Parnes, the Israeli government declared that "this type of activity is completely contrary to Israeli policy. Israeli policy is to avoid any intelligence activity with respect to the United States because of the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries."

The statement drafted by Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said that the Israeli government "was carefully examining the facts to find out if there was any deviation" from the stated Israeli policy. The Israeli government promised that it would take appropriate measures if the allegations proved true.

The official statement said nothing about the veracity of the charges. The silence of the government, according to Israeli sources, suggested it did not want to be caught in a lie.

Officials at the Israeli foreign ministry said yesterday that they were stunned by the charges. One official said that "heads would roll" and speculated that at a minimum the head of the Mossad, Israel's counterpart to the CIA, would be re-

moved if the charges proved true.

High-ranking Israeli officials told The Washington Times in Jerusalem that none of Israel's ministers, nor the head of the Mossad had authorized any activity aimed at learning U.S. secrets. But they did leave open the possibility that some low-level official had done so on his own initiative, and indicated that their investigation was aimed at finding out if this had happened.

The Washington Times also learned that Mr. Pollard visited Israel on a number of occasions, first

activities did not make sense because it was extremely unlikely that Israeli intelligence services would use an American citizen to conduct activities of the type alleged and that they would never use a Jewish-American citizen to gather intelligence, as a matter of policy. Moreover they did indicate that any intelligence gathered could not be worth the possible price of exposure in terms of damage to Israeli-American relations.

Some Israeli observers speculated that the activities might have

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*Government-run Israeli television said that the first indications were that "there may be some truth" to the allegations.*

coming here as a volunteer in 1974 following the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

The Israeli prime minister is directly responsible for all intelligence activities conducted by Israel. There were reports in the Israeli media last night that an official report would be filed within one or two days concerning the charges. Government-run Israeli television said that the first indications were that "there may be some truth" to the allegations.

It also said that the prime minister, other Cabinet officers and the head of the Mossad were not aware of Mr. Pollard's activities in the United States.

Israeli officials noted that such

been conducted with the intent of exposure to embarrass the current Labor Party prime minister. Others declared in disbelief that the entire episode might "have been hatched to embarrass Israel and damage U.S.-Israel relations," as one commentator put it.

Foreign ministry officials were hoping that the damage could be controlled, saying that the case could have serious negative repercussions on American-Israeli relations.

Most observers here were saying that the case would have the greatest domestic political ramifications in Israel.

The arrest of Mr. Pollard, a civil-

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ian employee of the U.S. Navy, for allegedly selling secret Navy codes to Israel which would allow Israel better access to American monitoring of Arab countries, occurred late last week.

Israeli and American officials have been publicly silent about the arrest, and the failure of Israel to deny the charges has increased speculation that the charges might be true.

Mr. Pollard is reported to have attempted seeking asylum in Israel as suspicion increased concerning his activities. He was arrested outside the Israeli Embassy in Washington on Thursday. The State Department protested the incident Saturday, summoning an Israeli representative, Eli Rubenstein, to hear an official American complaint.

Mr. Pollard's arrest has brought to mind here the infamous "Lavon affair" which poisoned Israeli political life for nearly a decade and forced a reorganization of Israeli intelligence gathering activity.

The Lavon affair occurred when Israeli agents were arrested in Egypt in 1954 for attempting to blow up American targets in the hope that the blame would be put on Egypt.

Former Israeli Prime Minister David Ben Gurion denied any knowledge of the affair and blamed then Israeli Defense Minister Pinchas Lavon for giving the order. The prime minister was eventually forced to resign as the result of the recriminations spawned by the affair.

Andrew Meisels contributed to this report from Jerusalem.

WASH. Times



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## 'Shocked' Israelis Investigate Charges by U.S. of Espionage

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, Nov. 24 — Israeli officials said today that the Government was investigating whether its intelligence agents had spied on the United States, but they said the country's top political leaders had no prior knowledge of such operations.

The statement followed the arrest Thursday of Jonathan Jay Pollard, 31 years old, a civilian employee of the Naval Intelligence Service in Suitland, Md., who has been accused of selling classified code information to Israel over the past 18 months. He was taken into custody near the Israeli Embassy in Washington.

In its first detailed statement since the arrest, the Foreign Ministry today did not rule out the possibility that an Israeli intelligence agency might have been involved in spying on the United States.

Israeli Government officials, who declined to allow themselves be identified because of the sensitivity of the case, said first indications were that someone in the Israeli intelligence community, acting on his own initiative,

might have undertaken a spying operation in contravention of Government policy and never informed the country's political leaders.

Israeli Cabinet ministers were described by their aides today as "shocked" and "dazed" by the allegations of spying and the potential repercussions for American-Israeli relations.

"It is something very, very unpleasant," one Israeli official said of the affair. "We have to find out who goofed. On Friday the politicians were taking it lightly. They could not believe such a thing. On Saturday they began to digest

Continued on Page D12, Column 1

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N.Y. Times

CONT... →

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Continued From Page 1

what had happened and the possible implications for relations with the United States. Today, I would not be lying if I said some people are close to panic."

The Pollard case, said a political commentator, Ze'ev Chafetz, "could turn out to be a real political hot potato. Everyone already wants to know who gave the orders. How much did Peres know? How much did Shamir know? This could bring down the Government."

After three days of saying that it had no knowledge of Mr. Pollard and was looking into the matter, the Foreign Ministry said today:

"Israel's political leadership received with shock and consternation the reports from Washington according to which an employee of the U.S. Navy was accused of espionage for Israel."

"Actions of this kind in the United States stand in total contradiction to

the policy of the Israeli Government. It is Israel's policy to refrain from any intelligence activity related to the United States, in view of the close and special relations of friendship prevailing between the two countries."

"A thorough examination is being undertaken to determine whether there has been a deviation of any kind from this policy. Should such a deviation be found to have occurred then necessary conclusions will be drawn."

The statement was released after meetings this morning between Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

No Details on Investigation

Officials here declined to say how the investigation was being carried out, who was leading it or when it might be completed.

Some American Jewish groups represented in Israel said tonight that they were uncomfortable with the time it has taken the Israeli Government to produce a clear response to the case.

"Israel should deal with this matter

directly, without further delay and at the highest level," said Harry Wall, the Israel representative of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. "If it is true, it is an act of incomprehensible stupidity," he said.

The foreign arm of Israeli intelligence, the Mossad, is equivalent to the Central Intelligence Agency in the United States. It has several agents based in the Washington embassy, who are primarily responsible for liaison with American intelligence services.

Mossad Chief and Prime Minister

The chief of the Mossad is not known to the Israeli public. Newspapers are not permitted to print either his name or picture. The current Mossad chief, called simply "No. 1," came into office in September 1982 when his predecessor, Yitzhak Hoffer, stepped down.

Israeli officials suggested that a key question in any investigation would be the extent, if any, of Mossad's connection with the case: If the intelligence service was involved, was it on the initiative of the Mossad chief or lower-level agents?

The chief of the Mossad is part of the Prime Minister's office and reports only to him.

Isser Harel, who was chief of the Mossad until he resigned in 1983, was asked by the newspaper Haaretz whether it would be possible for espionage activity to have taken place out of the Washington embassy without high-level directives from Jerusalem.

"Theoretically this is possible, even though as a rule activity such as this is not carried out without directives from above," Mr. Harel said.

Mr. Pollard worked for two years in a special Navy intelligence unit dealing with antiterrorism, according to United States Navy officials. After his arrest he told the authorities that he had been paid about \$50,000 for turning over confidential documents, Federal officials said.

The day after Mr. Pollard's arrest, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested his wife, Anne L. Henderson-Pollard, and charged her with unauthorized possession of classified documents.

N.Y. Times



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# Arrest of American accused of selling secrets to Israel rocks Israeli government

By Mary Curtis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem

The arrest of an American accused of selling military secrets to Israel is a growing political scandal here that could threaten the stability of the government and relations between Israel and the United States.

Israel Radio reported Sunday night that Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir had sent a letter to Secretary of State George Shultz. The Foreign Ministry refused to confirm the report and issued a statement saying that spying in the US would stand "in total contradiction to the policy of the Israeli government."

The statement went on to say that Israel is conducting an investigation of the incident to determine "whether a deviation of any kind from this policy has occurred." If such a "deviation" is found, according to the statement, "the necessary conclusions will be drawn."

The crisis was precipitated by the arrest Thursday of Jonathan Jay Pollard, a civilian working for the US Navy.

The Israelis have not specifically de-

nied that Mr. Pollard sold military secrets to Israel. In fact, Foreign Ministry statement's wording implies that there is some truth to the accusations against Pollard and that those found to be responsible will be punished. Pollard, who was arrested by the US Federal Bureau of Investigation outside the Israeli Embassy in Washington, is accused of selling military codes and other secrets in the last 18 months, reportedly for payments of about \$45,000.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres ordered an investigation of the affair and discussed it with Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shamir Sunday before the weekly Cabinet meeting.

"We are looking into the matter with extreme gravity," said one Israeli official.

At the request of Yossi Sarid, a leftist member of the Israeli parliament, the matter was scheduled for discussion before that body today.

In short, Israel is clearly concerned about the implications for US-Israeli relations should the charges against Pollard prove to be true.

Knowledgeable sources said that if Pollard, who is Jewish, indeed was oper-

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ating as an Israeli agent, the decision to hire him was made by Israeli intelligence without the knowledge of political leaders.

It is not clear that such an explanation will be accepted by the US. Secretary of State Shultz reportedly told Cabinet Minister Moshe Arens, who is visiting Washington, that he was shocked by the incident and felt insulted.

"It was not only not necessary to spy on the Americans, it was stupid," said one military source, citing the close strategic cooperation between the two countries and the willingness of the US to share intelligence information.

A source close to the Israeli intelligence community predicted that the government would dismiss the head of Israeli intelligence if the charges against Pollard proved true.

"Somebody — either the head of Mossad [Israeli intelligence] or the head of military intelligence — will have to go," the source said.

The US is Israel's closest ally and this year granted Israel \$4.6 billion in military and economic aid. The two nations reportedly agreed in the 1950s that neither

would initiate covert operations against the other. Former Israeli intelligence officials insisted Sunday that Israel had scrupulously observed that agreement.

Former members of Israeli intelligence said they are mystified by the case. They said it is difficult to believe that Pollard could have provided information important enough for Israel to risk endangering relations with the US to obtain it.

Officials said the Israeli investigation of the affair could take another day. If it is discovered that responsibility reaches beyond Mossad, the spy case could cause more problems for the already fragile government of national unity.

If it is true that Pollard had been working for Israel for at least 18 months, it would mean he was hired while Mr. Shamir, head of the Likud half of the government, was still prime minister.

The FBI said that Pollard was arrested after it intercepted a phone call he made to someone in the Israeli Embassy. Pollard reportedly said he was in danger of being arrested and sought help. The embassy is under the supervision of the Foreign Ministry, headed by Shamir.

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## No real damage seen in latest spy cases

By Warren Richey  
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The Soviet Union isn't the only nation willing to hire American spies to steal US secrets.

Israel, Pakistan, and China have apparently also been more than willing to pay Americans for classified reports and information.

The recently uncovered alleged espionage activities of Jonathan J. Pollard as an accused Israeli and Pakistani spy and Larry Wu-Tai Chin as an accused spy for China, point up yet another major challenge for American counterintelligence agents. At a time when United States intelligence is scrambling to keep up with an array of KGB-inspired spying operations in the

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## SPY from front page

West, America is apparently being targeted by others as well, including one of its closest allies.

Spy allegations concerning Israel — if accurate — could strain US-Israeli ties. Israel is a major recipient of US military and economic aid.

Experts say it is not unusual for even close allies to use their intelligence services to remain accurately informed about developments in allied nations to prevent being embarrassed by sudden policy changes. But the accepted rules of conduct, experts say, usually preclude the use of recruited nationals and spies to steal highly sensitive documents and data.

In addition to close US-Israeli diplomatic relations, the US regularly shares intelligence data with Israeli officials. The Israelis are also able to use, to full advantage, their close relations to the US to, if necessary, personally discuss developments in the US with officials throughout the American government.

"The idea that in addition to that, they would try to acquire highly sensitive information is disturbing," says William B. Quandt, a Middle East expert at the Brookings Institution. "We need to make it clear to the Israelis that we consider [spying] to be an unacceptable practice in relations between the two countries," he added.

Mr. Quandt says he doubts the controversy over al-

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# Israel vows to probe spy Charges

Associated Press

**JERUSALEM** — The Israeli government pledged a thorough investigation and possible dismissals yesterday over a spy scandal that threatened to damage its relations with the United States, its closest ally.

In a Foreign Ministry statement, Israel for the first time conceded that it might be linked in some way to the case involving Jonathan J. Pollard, High-ranking officials, however, said that the government was not involved.

Government officials earlier had denied any knowledge of or involvement with Pollard, a civilian U.S. Navy analyst who was arrested Friday and accused of selling classified military documents to Israel and Pakistan for \$50,000 in the last two years.

Pollard, 31, was arraigned Saturday on espionage charges. His wife, Anne L. Henderson-Pollard, 25, was ordered held without bail on charges of possessing unauthorized classified documents.

High-ranking officials yesterday stressed that if Israel was involved, the government knew nothing about it.

"The orders didn't come from Jerusalem," said one official, speaking on the condition of anonymity. "We are checking whether it was a local initiative ... We are checking how something like that could have happened without our knowledge."

Said a second senior official: "What is clear today is that the political echelons knew nothing about this incident."

The ministry statement said Isra-

el's policy "is to refrain from any intelligence activity in the United States" because of the traditionally close ties between the two countries.

"A thorough examination is being undertaken to determine whether there has been a deviation of any kind from this policy. Should such a deviation be found to have occurred, the necessary conclusions will be drawn," said the statement, indicating severe punishment.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres received a preliminary report on the investigation earlier yesterday and consulted with his top cabinet ministers.

"Actions of this kind against the United States stand in total contradiction to the policy of the Israeli government," said the statement, which was coordinated by Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

An Israeli official, who insisted upon anonymity, said he expected "heads to roll" if an unauthorized intelligence operation was conducted in the United States.

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz said in a meeting Friday with visiting Israeli cabinet minister Moshe Arens that he was shocked by the case, which violates a gentlemen's agreement between Israel and the United States not to spy on each other, Israeli officials said.

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# Navy analyst says he got \$50,000 for US secrets

Associated Press

WASHINGTON - A six-year veteran of Navy intelligence and counterterrorist commands has admitted receiving nearly \$50,000 for supplying US military secrets to Israel and Pakistan, US officials said yesterday.

The Israelis insisted they knew nothing about the Navy-civilian employee, Jonathan J. Pollard, 31, who was arrested outside their embassy here Thursday and charged with espionage. And they maintained it was against their policy to spy on an ally like the United States, which supplies most of Israel's foreign economic and military aid.

But several US officials said Israeli embassy officers had been summoned to the State Department Thursday and presented with a blunt message agreed upon by State and Justice departments officials.

"We told them we expected their full cooperation across the board in this and the return of any secret documents they may have obtained," said one official.

Three federal sources, all requesting anonymity because of the sensitivity of the case, said Pollard's confession, which was described briefly in federal court papers, included the assertion that he had been paid nearly \$50,000 for secrets.

One source said there was more evidence to support Pollard's admission of working for the Israelis than his claim to have given secrets to the Pakistanis, so agents were still checking the latter claim "to be sure it's not just big talk."

Another source said Pollard claimed to have gotten at least \$2,000 a month "for a year and a half or two years."

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BOSTON GLOBE

[The FBI said it had arrested Pollard's wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard, 25, last night for unauthorized possession of national security documents, United Press International reported.]

[According to the Washington Post, Pollard received his degree in 1976 from Stanford University in California, where he studied international relations and arms control. He attended graduate school at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University in Medford, Mass., from 1977 to 1979. His resume indicates that he worked from September 1978 to September 1979 at the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis in Cambridge, Mass., a nonpartisan think tank. But institute president Robert Psaltzgraff, a professor at Fletcher who said he knew Pollard slightly as a student there, said there is no record of such employment in the institute's personnel files.]

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אל :- ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, לשכה שה"ח לשכת מנכ"ל  
(העבירו ללשכת השר ארנס)

שיחת השר ארנס עם מזכיר המדינה

1. נכחו מצדס סודארת ומצדנו מתני וגל.

2. המזכיר פתח על הפסגה. אמר : גורבאצ'וב באמת שולט בעניינים. אינו ווטש מקבלת החלטות, חזק ו- WELL INFORMED. לנשיא היתה עמו סירה אינטנסיבית על זכויות האדם. בנשיא העדיף לעשותה ביחידות. האסטרטגים היא להסביר עמדתנו ולא לעשות כרגע פרטנויות. בהודעה משותפת הזכירו "מקרים הומניטאריים" שפרשו אירוד משפחות. ניתן לפרש זאת באורח צר או רחב. נאמר לי שזו בפעם הראשונה שמוכנס מושג כזה בהודעה משותפת. הנתוח האישי שלי שבמצב דומה, בזמן ניכסון, היתה גישה שונה. גרומיקו היה מאזין ולבסוף אומר "לא". היום מאזינים ואומרים שיש מקרים לדון בהם ויש להם גישה אגרסיבית : "איך אתם מתיחסים אצלכם לנשים וכושים". לדעתי, זה טוב שמדברים על מצבנו כי נוכל למשוך אותם לשיחה הדדית על מצבם.

היתה פגישה פרטית על כך ובפגישה זו, שלא כמו בפגישה האחרת, לא יצאו מתייכים.

3. לשאלת השר, ענה המזכיר שלא היה לו זמן לקרוא מקרוב על הפגישה, אם כללה נושא יהודי ברח"מ. מכל מקום המזכיר אמר שטוב שמדברים וטוב שמגלים רגישות. השר תודה לנשיא ולו בשם ישראל והביע הערכה רבה על העלאת הנושא. המזכיר אמר : אנו מזכירים זאת שוב ושוב ואנו עובדים בעזרת הקונגרס. אין כאן הרגשה טובה אלא נדע זאת על פי התוצאות. הנשיא מאד חושש שלא יצטוו אותו או שיזכירו שדברנו עמם כדי שלא יוצר הרושם שכאילו טובבנו ידם.

המז"ת לא הועלה במליאה. דברתי עם שוורנצדזה. הם דברו על ועידה ואנו על מו"מ ישיר. לא נגענו בנושא ארוכות, הוא לא היה MAJOR ISSUE ואני לא הייתי להוט להעלות הנושא.

4. לשאלת השר אמר שהיתה להם שיחה ארוכה וכנה על פרוק נשק ו- SPI. אמר יש לנו הצעות על השולחן, יש הרגשה של דחיפות-מה משני הצדדים. ניסינו לאמוד ההשגים שהושגו. זו נועט וואסרמנה שחשובייהם מוכנים לדבר על כך. יש לי הרגשה שגורבאצ'וב היה מודאג מה- SPI שזו הגנה נגד טילים באוויר.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including a table of numbers and some illegible text.



קטגוריה

גם נושא הכלכלה חוזר. השיחה היתה מענינת ואין זה נכון שרק הם המרויחים. הסכם החיטה למשל מועיל לנו כי הם כקנין גדול ומרכז מידע יכלו לתמרן השוק. בעקבות ההסכם יכולנו לדעת מראש הכמויות הקבועות והיוספות שירצו לרכוש.

5. השר השיב לשאלת המוכיר על הנעשה בישראל. בכלכלה יש קיצוצים כולל בתקציב הבטחון (כפי שרובין אמר לך), יש קיצוץ משכורות וזה הוריד ומוריד האינפלציה אך אנו מקוים, וזו השאלה, להפזיק מעמד בחזית השכר.

כנושא לבגנון יצאנו יותר טוב מאשר ציפינו. מעט רקטות נפלו אך לא גרמו לנו כל נפגעים, וישנה נוכחות גמוכה ביותר של ישראל בדרום לבנון. הגבול הצפוני שקט כפי שלא היה 15 שנה.

6. תהליך השלוח. שב השר והסביר מהו תמסלת הליכוד הלאומי שבה, לאג' כ' (א' א' ונ' לא, ניתן להחזקם רק אם שני הצדדים מסכימים.

בענין ועידת בינלאומית אמר סדברי רה"מ נאמרו מחוץ לקבינט ואי אפשר היה ללכת לוועידה כזו כל עוד לא נחקבלה המלטה.

7. המזכיר אמר : אני חושב שהכוונה הייחודה היא ל- INTERNATIONAL AUSPICES כטרקלין למו"מ ישר. זוהי דרך שיש לעבור דרכה רק אם נהיה בטוחים שאכן נגיע למו"מ ישר. השר השיב ; אני חושב שכאן אנו גולסים. בתחילה דבר רח"מ על תמיכה בינלאומית ואח"כ על לינוי בינלאומי ולבסוף על ועידה ( CONFERENCE, ACCOMPANIMENT, SUPPORT ) וזה לדעת השר סועל בכוון הפוך.

המזכיר העיר אינני יודע מה לקחת ברצינות במז"ח והשר המשיך : הרגשתי היא שחוסין לא ידבר אלא אם מישהו יחזיק בידו.

המזכיר השיב : זו בעיה, כי חוסין במצב שונה מאד מטאדאט הוא מדבר על אזור אחר ואם אין לו תמיכה פלסטינית בכל מו"מ הוא לא יוכל להגיע למצב שיטפק הויתורים.

8. הסר העיר על כך : המצב הוא דומה אצל הלבנונים וסוריה.

המזכיר אמר : ההסכם חלבנוני שלא נמרח היה רעוב לישראל. ישראל אמרה אז שאין לה שאיפות טריטוריאליות בלבנון וזה שינה את התצב ראן לגבי ישראל וגם אצל האירופאים.

9. המזכיר אמר . זו נקודה חשובה להשומתי לב. צמדי ארח"ב, מדיניות החוץ שלה היא :

בטחון ישראל הוא אכן יסוד חשובה גם אשר השלוח עם הצרים, גם זה שהמצרים לא חזרו  
בהם מהשלוש הוא חשוב, אנו רוצים להזכיר לראות שלום יוצר טוב.

מנקודה זו חשוב פיהיה תהליך שלוח חיש בו רוח חיינו, תהליך זה שונה מהשלום עם מצרים



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ועוזר למצרים. עלינו לעבוד בכל הכיוונים ולראות היכן המוקשים ולתת לעניינים לזרם  
אנו לא סברנו שפגישת מרסי עם משלחת (ירדנית - פלסטינית) חשנה הכרחנו באש"ף אך  
אם יהיו פגישות סיבילו לשיחות ישירות זה ענין אחר.  
המזכיר הוסיף אינני יודע על יחסי ירדן וסוריה. בחור ממירון אינם בטוחים ודואגים  
לבטחונם ובנין זה נאווו שלמאן קשה לעזור לחוסין הופך המצב לקשה יותר.  
10. השר השיב על כך : אם חוסין יזדקק לעזרה היא תבוא לו ממקור אחר. תהליך השלום  
לכל הצדדים ואם לא תהיה התקדמות הדבר יכול להיות חרב- פיטיות וחוצאות חמורות. מובא  
אמר שקד. מת כך שאנו מחילים בכוון הישר ויכולים למצוא עצמנו בכוון ההפוך.

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מחכי

המסמך מוגש למשרד הביטחון והוא ייבדק ויאושר על ידי המפקח הכללי של המבחן. המסמך ייבדק ויאושר על ידי המפקח הכללי של המבחן.



אל: המסרד  
בטחן  
417 557

דע: לשכת שה"ח. לשמנכ"ל. לשרה"מ. לשכת שר האוצר. לשטחבי"ט. לשכת השר ארגס.

לשלו 530.

טובה חרצל

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 3 1 1 1 1 3 3 2