מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

משרד

לשכת ראש הממשלה -

ארכיב

3/1986 - 2/1986

המשך בתיק מס' 3

שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

מזהה פיזי: **א - 7 / 4382**

מזהה לוגי: 43.4/3 - 213 מס פריט: 1739228

כתובת: 02-111-01-07-10 24/08/2010

מחלקה

מס' תיק מקורי

7756
** יוצא סודי
**
**
**

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

אל: ווש , בטחון , נר: חוזם 303, מ : המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 040386, זח: 1930

סודי/מידי

אל:רוונ-רובינשטיין,

דע:לשכת שהב"ט,

בשיחה הבוקר הביע פלאטן את הערכתו לאופן בו נהגו בוחות הבטחון בכוריתו של ועפר אל-מצרי המנוח. הוא אמר שלפי הדיווחים בידיהם עמדו בוחות הבטחון בחבונה רבה במשימה קשה ביותר.

בר-און 338

תפ: שהח,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,מצפא,ורד,שטחים,מתאמשטחים

March 6, 1986

Dear Shimon:

Tom Pickering has reported to me on his recent conversation with you on ways to maintain momentum in the peace process, including your ideas on a major long range regional economic development program, funded by the U.S., the EC, Japan and the private sector. I also discussed this in my meeting with Minister Yaacobi, which was most useful.

I was struck by your vision and foresight concerning the economic development dimension of peace in the Middle East. Certainly if ways can be found to avoid economic strains that threaten Israel's neighbors and to promote growth and development in those countries, this would improve the environment for peace. I think this is especially true in the West Bank and Gaza, where, as you know, we have recently increased our economic assistance program that supports projects run by private voluntary agencies. Of course, as past experience shows, development alone is no substitute for vigorous political efforts on the peace process front.

As a practical matter, funds for the kind of regional effort you propose would not be available from the United States at this time, given our straitened budget. We have some other questions also about the regional approach you described to Tom, given the bilateral and multilateral assistance channels that already exist. It seems to me, also, that there are policy and structural barriers to development of the economies of some of your neighbors, for example Egypt, although Jordan is in better shape in these respects.

In any case, I very much welcome your proposal for a personal and private dialogue on this critically important subject and appreciate your raising this. We should talk about this during your visit, and in the meantime, I am looking into how we could exchange further thoughts before you come. I will be in touch with you through Tom.

With warm wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/

George P. Shultz

ראש הממשלה
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem March 16, 1986.

Dear George,

Thank you for your thoughtful note concerning the assassination of Mayor Zafer Al-Masri. As we admired his courage in taking office under testing circumstances, we all saw in him the long-sought authentic, talented and reasonable leader who could play a key role in mobilizing the forces of moderation on the West Bank.

His death is not only a personal blow to all who knew him, but also a serious set-back to our efforts. Yet, I am in full agreement that we should not allow this senseless act of violence to derail our intention to entrust management of daily life to the Palestinian residents of the West Bank and Gaza. Indeed, I trust that within a short period of time, as spirits calm, we may be able to reinvigorate our efforts in that regard.

I would like to take this opportunity also to thank you for your letter of March 6, 1986 concerning the concept of "Economy for Peace". I trust that by now Dick Murphy has reported to you on our conversation and the initial conceptual framework prepared in my office. When we meet, I shall be able to share with you additional information concerning the reaction of some European leaders.

I look forward to your own personal reflections, as the proposal falls so clearly within an area that is so close to your heart: the meeting-point between economics and peace-making.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

Shimon Peres

Mr. George Shultz
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.
United States of America

10

משרד החוץ – מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל: ממישראל וושינגטון

דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים

סודי

סיווג בטחוני: מדיני

דחיפות:

לשימוש מח' הקשר

תאריך וזמן רישום: 172030

מס מברק: 545

השגריר.

להלן מכתב ראש הממשלה פרס למזכיר המדינה שולץ. נודה באם חעבירו למזכיר.
המקור ישלח בדיפ' הקרוב.

(קשר - נא העבירו הרצ"ב)

לשכת בר-און - 17.3.86 - 326

שמה 2 גנ"ל 3 מ/גנ"ל 1 גבו 1 רה"ג 3

השולח: אל איינר אישור מנהל המחלקה: אלעזר בר-אור אישור לשכת המנכ"ל:

(לציין תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח)

2/2 545

ראש הממשלה
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem March 16, 1986.

Dear George,

Thank you for your thoughtful note concerning the assassination of Mayor Zafer Al-Masri. As we admired his courage in taking office under testing circumstances, we all saw in him the long-sought authentic, talented and reasonable leader who could play a key role in mobilizing the forces of moderation on the West Bank.

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With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

Shimon Peres

Mr. George Shultz
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.
United States of America

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

8186

יוצא

דף 1 מתוך

עותק 2 מתוך 6 סודי ביותר

אל: וש , אבירות , נד: חוום 402, מ : המשרד

דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 050386, דח: 1800

סודי ביותר/מידי טפל.

אל: השגריר.

מלשכת רה"מ' מבקשים לבדוק אפשרות העמדה לרשות רה"מ' ופמלייתו מטוס מיוחד מניו-יורק לוושינגטון ב- 1.4 וב- 2.4 מוושינגטון לניו-יורק.

אם הדבר ניתן מבקשים להסדיר מטוס עם תכולת 20 נוסעים. תודה.

מנהל מצפ"א.

תפ: מצפא,נבו/ממרהמ

דף 1 מתוך
עותק 1 מתוך 2 סודי ביותר

אל: המשרד, נר: 135, מ: ווש
דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 050386, רח: 2000

סודי ביותר/מידי

אל:תפוצת הר"ב

התרשמות אישית משיחת המוכיר עם השגריר ומה שסביבהנכידוע
נתקצרה השיחה מאילוצי לו"ז של המוכיר):

א. המוכיר בנראה יום את השיחה בין השאר בדי להעמיד על מכונה
את גירסתו בענין פרשת הועידה הבינ"ל -אש"ף. אינני יכול
להשתחרר מהרושם שמה שהבין או חשב המוכיר,אינו בהכרח מה שחשבו
אנשי HEA בותבי הנירות:ועל אחת כמה וכמה אין זו הבנת
חוסין .והראיה הטובה ביותר היא הדברים המפורשים שאמר חוסין
במובלט בנאומו,כי בנושא הועידה ואש"פ חל שינוי בעמדת
ארה"ב.

ב. הגירסה ששמענו היום מפי המוכיר,ומדפי חוד עליה בתדרוך
לאנשי מועדון הנשיאים ,היא כי הכוונה תמיד היתה רק למדינות
בועידה ,ובי ברור לירדן שזו משלחת ירדנית-פלסטינאית .ואם
ישאל השואל (ולא ניתן היה להיכנס לויכוח עם המוכיר באופן
מפורט בגלל הנסיבות) מה הרווח לאש"פ- ההסבר הוא שאם אש"פ
מקבל את התנאים ,הוא נכנס לדיאלוג עם ארה"ב ומבין את העובדות
החיים לגבי עמדות ישראל,הריהו במובן בבר אש"פ ''אחר''
המצטרף למשלחת ירדנית-פלסטינאית.

ג. לא שמענו גירסה זו עד היום .הואיל ואין ספק בישרו של
המוכיר,הוא בוודאי מאמין בה ואולי היה זה גם הסברו מלבתחילה
,אך לנו לא נאמר בך עד בה.

ד. המוכיר בדעה כי אשפ' שימלא את שלושת התנאים בבר לא יהיה
אשף, ומנסה להיאחז באילנות גדולים ישראליים .גם בענין זה
התמונה בידוע מורכבת הרבה יותר. תשובתנו ניתנה בדברי השגריר
ובשיחות אחרות אך במובן יש לשקול את ההמשך . יש לזכור כי
מבחינתנו מילוי התנאים אינו מהוה שינוי עורו של אשף, ויש

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 2 מתוך
עותק 1 מתוך 2 סודי ביותר

סיבות טובות לדחייתו בכל מקרה.
ה. משקולים כלליים של מדיניות ארהיב באיזור והלחץ מצד חוגים
שונים בממשל לעמדה „נבונה" כלפי המדינות ה"מתונות", שמח
שולץ שמחה רבה על העמדה הישראלית שנמסרה לו, על פי ההנחיות,
בענין סעודיה. לא היה מאושר בשהביע מי מאתנו אי נחת כללית
מהסעודים, וכל האמור גם מתישב עם תחושה שקיבלתי משיחות עם
וויסהאד וארמקוסט בבית השגריר אמש, וכן בשיחה עם היל, כי
המציר מיצר על אי הצלחת הטהלכים עם חוסין עד כה ומיצירת
קפאון על כל המשתמע, אף שאין ברגע כיוון ברור להמשך מבחינתו
הדבר במובן אינו מפתיע, ושיגור מרפי קשור בוודאי בין השאר גם
לכך.

דובינשטיין

תפ: שהח, מנכל, ממנכל

9984

נבנס

דף 1 מתוך 4

עותק 8 מתוך 30 סודי ביותר

אל: המשרד, נר: 129, מ: ווש

דת: ב, סג: מ, תא: 090386, רח: 1730

סודי ביותר/בהול לבוקר

אל: ממה"מ ושה"ח, מנב"ל, ממנב"ל.
שיחת השגריר עם מ"ביר המדינה

נבחו מצדם מרפי וווילקוקס

מצדנו הציר ומתנ".

השיחה נתקצרה ביוון שהמ"ביר נקרא לבית הלבן לדיון של
ניקרגואה.
1 תהליך השלום ודברי חוסין.

השגריר: מסר דברי ממה"מ ושה"ח על הפתעתו מדברים שנאמרו
בנאום חוסין בנוגע לאש"פ ולהומנה מצד מנ"ל או"מ לועידה
(נקרא מנד 65 סעיף 1).
המ"ביר פתח בדברים ארוכים בענין זה: אין צורך בפולמוס
בינינו. כל מה שרצה חוסין הוא להוציא את שרפאת. איש לא הצהיר
שנ"טול חלק בתהליך עם אש"פ. התהליך עם חוסין ועם רה"מ בתאום
עם רה"מ ועם שה"ח היה ארוך תרף הקשיים השתולנו לעבוד.
המטרה היתה להביא שירדן במשלחת הירדנית-פלסטינית תשב במום.
המלך נקוק להגנה ולביסוי לאותם אנשים והכל ב"יברנה
בינלאומית" שתתן החוקיות שהליגה נטלה מחוסין בהחלטת רבאט.
אם נגיע למצב של הסכם משביע רצון יהיה על ישראל לבחור אם
הדבר יהיה בהסכמת אש"פ או שלא בהסכמתו. בני שיחה של אדהיב
בישראל שנשאלו אמרו שהיו מעדיפים שהדבר יהיה בהסכמה. השאלה
היא מה התשלום שצריך לתת בדי שגם אש"פ ישלים. הרי גם שר
הבטחון אמר שאם אש"פ יביר בזכות קיום ישראל 242-338 ופסיק
הטרור, יסכים שיישבו עם ישראל הרי שזה לא יהיה אש"פ.

אמרנו לחוסין שאם תהיה ועידה רק מדינות ישתתפו וירדן תהיה

דף 2 מתוך 4
עותק 8 מתוך 30 סודי ביותר

משלחת בראשותו של חוסין וישתתפו בה פלסטינים. במידה שאש"פ יתחייב להיות לכך IMPACT לגבי מי יהיה במשלחת. המלך הסביר שאותם פלסטינים שיהיו במשלחתו לא יגדמו לבעיות מבחינת ישראל.

יש לשים לב לכל מילה בדברי חוסין. הוא אמר "שהמוכל ימציא להם הזמנה" כך שאם הכל ייעלה בשורה ובצורה מכובדת תהיה להם הזמנה.

אישית אני סבור שזה TOO BAD שאש"פ אינו מסוגל לנקוט עמדות, בהתחלה בפגישה בברמניה (שלא נתקיימה) ועתה עם המלך המל"ך בדבריו RENEWES THE FEB. AGREEMENT. היתה לנו תקופה קשה לגבי "מפגש מרפי" ויש הרבה שמבקרים אותנו כאן בוושינגטון שאיננו עושים די למען תהליך השלום. אנו סבורים שמפגש מרפי היה מצליח אך לא יכולנו למצוא האנשים המתאימים. בסופו של דבר היה יותר טוב אילו היתה ועידת פרו-פורמה, רה"מ' ושהיב מסכימים ביניהם על כך ועל המפגש הישיר.

אנו העדפנו לא להגיב על דברי חוסין בתקשורת כי אין זה משרת את הענין ומוריד מיוקרתו של חוסין. חוסין היה זהיר בדבריו. הסברת הנושא בתקשורת היתה עושה אותו גרוע יותר.

השגריר: אין הבדלי השקפות בינינו: ההתרגשות בענין הזמנת אש"פ לועידה נבעה מכך שנוצר רושם שעומדים להמין ארגון טרור שלא על דעתנו, והרוא מוסכם בין ארה"ב לישראל:

(א) אנו רוצים שלום -כן אתם.
(ב) הוסכם שכל החלטה של המשתתפים צריכה להיות מוסכמת ע"י כל הצדדים - כנאמר בהסכמים ביננו.

-איננו מעוניינים בויכוח פומבי עם ארה"ב בעיקר בשמכל המהלך לא יצא דבר.
-שנה השאלה מי ידע בישראל. נוכחתי בפגש שהיה ושגארה"ב ולא היתה כל התיתסות להזמנה זו.

המרביר: ענין ההזמנה קרה אחרי מפגש זה
השגריר: מוסכם שכל החלטה על המשתתפים צריכה להיות על דעתם ובהסכמתם של כל הצדדים.

המרביר: היו ימנים שאני נקשתי בשמדות שמישראל באו ואמרו לי אל תשמוד על כך נכנראה בענין הועידה הבינ"ל) ועוד היו לי

דף 3 מתוך 4
עותק 8 מתוך 30 סודי ביותר

**ויבוחים עם מרפי בענין זה..

**השגריר:איננו רוצים להגיע למצב שבו בל העולם יבוא לועידה
**ולינלאומית- יוסבם על הרמת אש"פ- ואנחנו נמצא במצב שנהיה
**הסרבנים היחידים כבוא.
**המרביר: גם אנו לא נשתתף -בנסיבות באלה.
**2. סעודיה

**השגריר : למען הסדר אקרא מהכתב עמדת ממשלת ישראל כלשאלת
**המרביר הדגיש השגריר :ממשלת ישראל אנקרא מנד 65 סעיף 2 בי
**בתשובה לשאלות נסיור על עמדתנו נגד מבירת נשק למדינות שבמצב
**מלחמה עמנו ואיננו פועלים מעבר לבך)

**הציר הוסיף שיש לזכור שסעודיה לא שינתה עמדתה בקשר לסבסוך
**ואת עמדתה האנטי-ישראלית והאנטישמיות ואל למשל להציג אחדת

**המרביר: אמר שהוא יוצא לנשיא בענין ניקרגואה.
**השגריר :מאחר והנך עומד לראות את הנשיא בענין ניקרגואה ומאחר
** וארה"ב אומרת בצדק שממשלת ניקרגואה משתפת פעולה עם אש"פ-
**הרי שאותו אש"פ שהוא ארגון טרור בניקרגואה הוא גם ארגון
**טרור במרית- ועל כן רצוי שמחמיד תודיע פומבית שאש"פ הוא
**ארגון טרור-לדעתה של ארה"ב-והדבר יפתור אי הבנות. ראוי היה
**שמחמיד תצא בהצהרה פומבית בענין אש"פ בארגון טרור.
**המרביר: ביקש בסוף השיחה מוילקוקס לקבל נייר עם דברי השגריר
**שר סעודיה.

**3. נושאים אחרים :

**א. השגריר העלה קצרות מסכת היחסים הדיפלומטיים עם הואשיקן
**.ובקש שהמרביר יעלה הנושא בנסיעתו .נייר על בך הוגש בבר קודם
**אלבן עיי הציר להיר .המרביר ציין שידבר בענין היחסים גם עם
**שהית התורבי ואמר שהתרשם מהם שגם הם וגם אנו ב- RIGHT
** POSTURE השגריר ביקש גם התערבות המרביר להעלאת דרג היצוג
**בשיהיה ביוון .

**ב. הציר תדרך בקצרה על ההחלטה שאנו שומעים עליה בענין
** PREPOSITIONING
**והודה למרביר על "אבהותו" בבל הנושא.
**ג. בסיום אמר המרביר שהוא מצטער מאד אם שהית UPSET מפרשת

דף 4 מתוך 4
עותק 8 מתוך 30 סודי ביותר

הועידה הבינלאומית/אש"פ, ואולי היתה אי הבנה אך
הוא,המכיר,תיאר את התהליך כולו.

הערות:

א. בענין תהליך השלום היו דברי המכיר מונולוג ארוך שבו רצה להבהיר את העמדה. בשיחה קצרה לפני כן עם הציר,בתשובה להערה על אכזבתנו מהעמדה בעניין ועידה בינלאומית/אש"פ, אמר כי הבל נובע מאי הבנה ומפרספציה בלתי נכונה. בשיחה עם השגריר ציין כי העתונות לא הבינה- אפילו לא גבריצמן ב- NYT שהוא כתב ויתק -את עמדת ארה"ב בענין אש"פ.

ב. השיחה נתקצרה ביוון שהמכיר נקרא לבית הלבן. היא התנהלה באוירה נינוחה מאד.

מתני.

תפ: שהת,רהט,שהבט,מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרבו,רס,אמן,מצפא,סייבל

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

9984

דף 1 מתוך
עותק 1 מתוך 2 סודי ביותר

אל: המשרד, נר: 129, מ: ווש
דח: ב, סג: מ, תא: 050386, לח: 1730

סודי ביותר/בהול לבוקר

אל:ממרה'מ' ושה'ח, מנכ'ל,ממנב'ל.
שיחת השגריר עם מזכיר המדינה

נכחו מצדם מרפי וווילקוקס

מצדנו הציר ומתוי.

השיחה נתקצרה ביוון שהמזכיר נקרא לבית הלבן לדיון על
ניקרגואה.
1.תהליך השלום ודברי חוסין .

השגריר:מסר דברי ממרה'מ' ושה'ח על הפתעתו מדברים שנאמרו
בנאום חוסין בנוגע לאש'פ' ולהומנה מצד מנב'ל או'מ' לועידה
נקרא מנד 65 סעיף 1).
המזכיר פתח בדברים ארוכים בענין זה: אין צורך בפולמוס
בינינו.בל מה שרצה חוסין הוא להוציא את ערפאת.איש לא הצהיר
שניטול חלק בתהליך עם אש'ף. התהליך עם חוסין ועם רה'מ' בתאום
עם רה'מ' ועם שה'ח היה ארוך תרף הקשיים השתדלנו לעבוד.
המטרה היתה להביא שירדן במשלחת הירדנית-פלסטינית תשב במום.
המלך נקוק להגנה ולביטוי לאותם אנשים והבל ב'יברבה
בינלאומית'' שתתן החוקיות שהליגה נטלה מחוסין בהחלטת רבאט.
אם נגיע למצב של הסכם משביע רצון יהיה של ישראל לבחור אם
הדבר יהיה בהסכמת אש'פ' או שלא בהסכמתו. בני שיחה של ארה'ב
בישראל שנשאלו אמרו שהיו מעדיפים שהדבר יהיה בהסכמה. השאלה
היא מה התשלום שצריך לתת בדי שגם אש'פ' ישלים . הרי גם שר
הבטחון אמר שאם אש'פ' יכיר בזכות קיום ישראל ב-242, 338 יפסיק
הטרור ,יסכים שייושבו עם ישראל הרי שזה לא יהיה אש'ף.

אמרנו לחוסין שאם תהיה ועידה רק מדינות ישתתפו וירדן תהיה
משלחת בראשותו של חוסין ויישתתפו בה פלסטינים .במידה שאש'פ'

יתחייב יהיה לכך IMPACT לגבי מי יהיה במשלחת .המלך הסבים
שאותם פלסטינים שיהיו במשלחתו לא יגרמו לבעיות מבחינת ישראל.

יש לשים לב לכל מילה בדברי חוסין .הוא אמר שהמלך ימציא להם
הומנה'' כך שאם הכל ייכל בשורה ובצורה מבוגדת תהיה להם
הומנה.
אישית אני סבור שזה TOO BAD שאשיפ' איננו מסוגל לוקום
עמדות. בהתחלה בפגישה בבריטניה (שלא נתקיימה) ועתה עם המלך
.המל ך בדבריו RENEWES THE FEB. AGREEMENT . היתה לנו תקופה
קשה לגבי ''מפגש מרפי'' ויש הרבה שמבקרים אותנו באן
בוושינגטון שאיננו עושים די למען תהליך השלום .אנו סבורים
שמפגש מרפי היה מצלית אך לא יכולנו למצוא האנשים המתאימים .
בסופו של דבר היה יותר טוב אילו היתה ועידת פרו-פורמה ,רהי'מ'
ושה'ב מסכימים ביניהם על בך ועל המפגש הישיר.
אנו העדפנו לא להגיב על דברי חוסין בתקשורת כי אין זה משרת
את הענין ומוריד מיוקרתו של חוסין . חוסין היה זהיר
בדבריו.הסברת הנושא בתקשורת היתה עושה אותו גדוע יותר.

השגריר: אין הבדלי השקפות בינינו :ההתרגשות בענין הומנת
אשיפ' לועידה נבעה מבך שנוצר רושם שעומדים להומין ארגון מרוד
שלא על דעתנו, והלוא מוסכם בין ארה'ב לישראל:

א) אנו רוצים שלום -בן אתם .
ב) הוסכם שבל החלטה על המשתתפים צריבה להיות מוסכמת ע'י בל
הצדדים - בנאמר בהסכמים ביננו .

-איננו מעוניינים בויבוח פומבי עם ארה'ב בעיקר בשמבל המהלך לא
יצא דבר.
-ישנה השאלה מי ידע בישראל .נובחתי במפגש שה'ח ושגארה'ב ולא
היתה בל התיחסות להומנה זו.

המכיר: ענין ההומנה קרה אחרי מפגש זה.
השגריר: מוסכם שבל החלטה על המשתתפים צריבה להיות על דעתם
ובהסכמתם של בל הצדדים .

המכיר:היו זמנים שאני נקטתי בעמדות שמישראל באו ואמרו לי
אל תעמוד על בך (בנראה בענין הועידה הבינ'ל) ועוד היו לי
ויבוחים עם מרפי בענין זה..

** דף 3 מתוך
** עותק 1 מתוך 2 סודי ביותר

**השגריר:איננו רוצים להגיע למצב שבו כל העולם יבוא לועידה
**בינלאומית- יוסבם על הרמנת אש"פ- ואנחנו נמצא במצב שנהיה
**הסרבנים היחידים לבוא.
**המכיר: גם אנו לא נשתתף -בנסיבות באלה.
**2. סעודיה
**השגריר : למען הסדר אקרא מהכתב עמדת ממשלת ישראל בלשאלת
**המכיר הדגיש השגריר :ממשלת ישראל)נקרא מנר 65 סעיף 2 בי
**בתשובה לשאלות נמסור על עמדתנו נגד מכירת נשק למדינות שבמצב
**מלחמה עמנו ואיננו פועלים מעבר לכך)
**הציר הוסיף שיש לזכור שסעודיה לא שינתה עמדתה בקשר לסכסוך
**זאת עמדתה האנטי-ישראלית והאנטישמיות ואל לממשל להציג אחרת.
**המכיר: אמר שהוא יוצא לנשיא בענין ניקרגואה.
**השגריר :מאחר והנך עומד לראות את הנשיא בענין ניקרגואה ומאחר
** וארה"ב אומרת בצדק שממשלת ניקרגואה משתפת פעולה עם אש"פ-
**הרי שאותו אש"פ' שהוא ארגון טרור בניקרגואה הוא גם ארגון
**טרור במרית- ועל כן רצוי שמחמ"ד תודיע פומבית שאש"פ' הוא
**ארגון טרור-לדעתה של ארה"ב-והדבר יפתור אי הבנות. ראוי היה
**שמחמ"ד תצא בהצהרה פומבית בענין אש"פ' כארגון טרור.
**המכיר: ביקש בסוף השיחה מווילקוקס לקבל נייר עם דברי השגריר
**של סעודיה.
**3. נושאים אחרים :
**א. השגריר העלה קצרות מסכת היחסים הדיפלומטיים עם הואטיקן
**.ובקש שהמכיר יעלה הנושא בנסיעתו .נייר על כך הוגש כבר קודם
**לכן ע"י הציר להיל .המכיר ציין שידבר בענין היחסים גם עם
**שה"ח התורכי ואמר שהתרשם מהם שגם הם וגם אנו ב- RIGHT
** POSTURE השגריר ביקש גם התערבות המכיר להשלאת דרג היצוג
**כשיהיה ביוון .
**ב. הציר תדרך בקצרה על ההחלטה שאנו שומעים עליה בענין
** PREPOSITIONING
**והודה למכיר על "אבהותו" בכל הנושא.
**ג. בסיום אמר המכיר שהוא מצטער מאד אם שה"ח UPSET מפרשת
**הועידה הבינלאומית/אש"פ' ואולי היתה אי הבנה אך

דף 4 מתוך
עותק 1 מתוך 2 סודי ביותר

הוא,המכיר,תיאר את התהליך בולו.

העדות:

א. בענין תהליך השלום היו דברי המכיר מונולוג ארוך שבו רצה להבהיר את העמדה .בשיחה קצרה לפני כן עם הציד,בתשובה להערה על אכזבתנו מהעמדה בעניין ועידה בינלאומית/אש"פ' אמר כי הכל נובע מאי הבנה ומפרספציה בלתי נכונה .בשיחה עם השגריר ציין כי העתונות לא הבינה- אפילו לא גבריצמן ב- ZYA שהוא כתב ויתק -את עמדת ארה"ב בענין אש"פ'.

ב. השיחה נתקצרה ביוון שהמכיר נקרא לבית הלבן . היא התנהלה באווירה נינוחה מאד.

מתני.

תפ: שהה,רהט,שהבט,מנבל,ממנבל,ר/מרבו,דם,אמן,מצפא,סיבל

דחיפות:	מחלקת המשפטים ניו-יורק	דף: 1
סדר עדיפות:	מיפס מברק	מתוך: 3
הי"ח. 051530	אל: לש'סמנכ"ל; מע"ת; סמנכ"ל אמית"ק; הסברה; מצפ'א; סמ"ד; יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת; יועץ שהב"ס לתקשורת; לע"מ; דו"צ.	
נר 0122 11ל 19	דע: וושינגטון	
	מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק	

News Summary March 5, 1986

Editorials

*** NYT "The Miseries of Mr. Mubarak" The riots in Egypt, whether formented by Moslem fundamentalists or wholly spontaneous, spell trouble for the regime of Mubarak, and for Washington as well. Much of the trouble is not Mubarak's making. But world markets are not to blame for Mubarak's weak leadership. He has been too pragmatic for Arab radicals, who view any recognition of Israel as a betrayal, and he has affronted Moslem fundamentalists with his cautious moves to secular freedoms. Meantime, the promise of Camp David has until now withered in petty disputes with Israel. How should the US respond? Aid to Egypt already runs about $2 billion/year. But Egypt must also continue to subsidize its population, if not, the regime could come down. Americans can help at the margins, but Egypt's political redemption begins at home.

Columns

*** NYP-Evans & Novak "New Tilt by State Dept. in the Mideast" Professional diplomats in the State Dept's Near East Bureau were startled last week when they learned of the latest remarks by Abe Sofaer--the man behind the scenes who is driving US policy in the Mideast. In an interview with Ha'aretz, Sofaer defended the "principle" of Israel's "launching war into Lebanon, not on Lebanon" in 1982. By issuing opinions explaining away Israel's actions, he drives US policy even closer to Israel. That is the direction Reagan and Shultz are going anyway. Shultz did not utter a word about the interview but lower-level officials said it would make diplomacy much harder.

Press Reports

Waldheim's Past

NYT-special-Jewish organizations expressed outrage over reports that Waldheim had served under the Nazi military command responsible for the deportation of Greek Jews, and they called on all international organizations to make efforts to exclude former Nazis from positions of power in the future. UN officials uniformly refused comment.

עמוד:	שם השולח:	תאריך: 5.3.86

ב' ו' בכסלו פרק תרומה שלמים נשלח שלמים

DN-Wire-(photo of Waldheim with German officers of the SS) Former UN Sec. Gen.Waldheim dismissed as "nonsense" a charge by the respected World Jewish Congress that he covered up a Nazi past with links to war criminals and war crimes. Edgar Bronfman said Waldheim engaged "in one of the most elaborate decentions of our time." Waldheim's denial picked up a measure of support from renowned Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal, head of Vienna's Jewish documentation Center. Weisenthal said to his knowledge there was nothing to incriminate Waldheim. Others reacted cautiously. "If it's true, it's shocking," said Barukh Binah. But he said Israeli officials were "still checking." (see NYP-p.1 photo-Cook; ND-photo-AP)

Israel Spy Suspect Said To Be Cooperating

NYT-Reuters-Pollard has been cooperating with US authorities in an attempt to strike a plea bargain and avoid trial, Reagan Administration officials said. The Israeli Gov't, which has apologized for its involvement in the affair, has not placed any pressure on Pollard to plead guilty in the case, the sources said. Pollard's wife was released on bond last week after a closed court hearing.

Comment of US Aide Upsets Israeli Embassy

*** NYT-Reuters-Gordon Brown, director of Arabian peninsula affairs at the State Dept. has angered Israeli Embassy officials by saying in an interview with Arab reporters that some bombings by Israel of Beirut could be called terrorism and that some Palestinian actions could be called legitimate resistance against Israel. Yossi Gal said that the Embassy demanded a formal explaination and was told that the comments did not represent the US Gov't.

Jordan Challenge to PLO Falters

*** NYT-Kifner (Amman) Hussein's challenge to Arafat's leadership of the PLO appears to have met a cold reception from Palestinians, according to Western diplomats and Jordanian and Palestinian sources. "There is no mood on the West Bank to accomodate the King on this," said one Western diplomat. "It must be shattering for him. There hasn't been a single credible response from the West Bank." The assassination of Hasri sharply set back Hussein. After the slaying, several moderate Palestinians scheduled to become mayors of towns and villages under a program by Peres abandoned their plans. One, fled to Jordan. Mourners at Hasri's funeral chanted slogans against Hussein, Israel and Syria. The King is using ruse techniques to make it appear that Palestinians are behind him when in fact it is said that the Jordanian security services are ordering Palestinians to appear as though they back the King. Arafat appears to have been strengthened.

Cairo Links Strife to Foes of Regime

NYT-Rogg-The Egyptian Gov't said that Moslem fundamentalists and political opposition groups might have been behind the rebellion last week in an attempt to overthrow Mubarak. Western diplomats said the

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Gov't might be casting about for a scapegoat.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Reuters-Iran reported 12 civilians killed and 72 wounded in Iraqi air attacks on the Iranian town of Shadaan. Iraq denied its planes had attacked civilian areas. The Gulf Cooperation Council, which has backed Iraq, called on Iran to withdraw from the Fao Peninsula. (see ND-Wire)

ND-Photo of Militant Iranian women carrying Soviet rifles during a Woman's Day rally. Khomeini recommended that women undergo military training in case they have to defend the Islamic Republic.

Lebanon

NYT-AP-Christian and Moslem militias resumed shelling, and the police said 6 people died and 29 were wounded. The rival militias ignored calls by a four party security committee to halt the shelling.

ND-3/3-Wire-Hezbollah announced it had killed nine men and two women it said admitted involvement in 32 bombings purportedly plotted by US, Israeli and Lebanese intelligence. The 68-page account of the alleged confessions were distributed to news agencies.

Israel OK's Nude Musical

DN-Producer Norman Kean landed back in NY from Tel Aviv, joyful that Israel's censorship board had reversed its position and granted him a license to stage his nude show "Oh! Calcutta!" Kean agreed to make minor changes. The actors will carry on their roles in English while in Israel. Only the name of the show will be changed to "Ov! Calcutta!."

Cartoons

NYP-Rigby-A Nazi flag is flying among the flags of other nations at the UN.

ITONUT
NYC

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דחיפות: סודי	**מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק**	רף:
סווג בטחוני: בהול	**טופס מברק**	מתוך:
תז"ח: 021530		
	סביר - לש' רה"מ	אל:
נר: 0116	ממנכ"ל. מצפ'א. מע"ח. וושינגטון	דע:
	עתונות, ניו יורק	מאת:

בהול

ביקור רה"מ - תקשורת

לבקשתך בשיחתנו מאתמול.

בשלב זה קשה עדיין לגבש באופן מושכל הצעות מפורטות בטרם קיבלנו לו"ז מדויק ובו כל ה- time-slots האפשריים לתקשורת.

בהנחה שלרשותנו עומדים יומיים בניו יורק מציע ארועי התקשרות הבאים:

1. אם לא תהיה מסע"ח כללית בוושינגטון מציע לקיימה בנ"י ב-2.4 בשעות אחה"צ המוקדמות.
2. אם לא תתקיים מסע"ח בנ"י אפשר לכנס בכירי תקשורת לארוחת בוקר ב-3.4, בסגנון המפגשים שקיימנו בעבר, אולם במתכונת מצומצמת בהרבה. מציע להזמין בעיקרון איש אחד בלבד מכל כלי תקשורת שיוזמן להשתתף בארוע. מן הרשתות מציע להזמין גם את ה- anchormen.
3. לידיעתך, הניו יורק טיימס (Arthur Gelb) כבר הביעו רצון לארח רה"מ לא"צ. מזכירך כי בביקור הקודם כבר נפגש רה"מ עם הנ"י טיימס ועם הוול סטריט ג'ורנל באופן אקסקלוסיבי. מציע על כן להתמקד הפעם באחד השבועונים Time או Newsweek
4. טלביזיה: בתעדר לו"ז מגובש עד כה מציע להמתין לבקשות שתגענה לאחר שנפיץ דבר בוקור רה"מ. אשר לתכניות בוקר, מציע להתרכז באחת מהן בשל הלו"ז הצפוף. אנא עדכן אותי מיידית לגבי כל מחויבות שעשויה להיות לך מן הארץ.
5. יש לדאוג לזמן עבור כתבים ישראלים, הן אלו שבניו יורק והן אלו שיבואו מוושינגטון.
6. אנא עדכן אותי לגבי כתבים נילווים - אם יהיו כאלה.

בינה

מיכל

תאריך: 4.3.86	שם השולח: ב.בינה	212	אישור:

שרה רחל גלגל גלבוי סביר שגולן גם
2 3 1 1 1

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

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קיבלתי
דף...1...מתוך...2...דפים
פוזג בטחוני...סודי...
דחיפות...מיידי
תאריך וז"ח 051900 מרץ 86
מספר מברק.....

מצפ"א - מאד. תכלה מדומלמת

(1)

מאי"צ עם אפריל גילספ'(מחמ"יד/ NEA)

1. מרפי יגיע לאזור במטוסו של סגן הנשיא בוש היוצא לפורטגל ולתוניסיה (לוח בקורו טרם הושלם). מגמת פניו של מרפי היא קהיר וגם ירושלים, כפי שהתבטא בישיבת צוות שערך אתמול בנוגע לנסיעתו למזה"ת "אי אפשר לבקר באחת מבלי לכלול השניה".

2. מרפי מתכוון לדון בקהיר בשתי סוגיות: טאבה, העילה לנסיעה, ותהליך השלום. הבקור שניזום על ידו, על אף ההסוסים לקיימו בנסיבות הנוכחיות, זכה להסכמת המזכיר המעוניין להראות שהתהליך המדיני לא מת על אף הארועים האחרונים - נאום חוסיין והפגנות האהדה לאש"פ בהלווית Sakir אלמצרי בשכם. מצרים נראית כחוליה מקשרת חשובה בין חסין וערפאת בשל חלקה הפעיל בדחיפת הצדדים הנ"ל להתקדם בתהליך. מרפי ירצה לשמוע דעתו של מובראק מה ניתן לעשות בנתונים הקיימים לטובת תהליך השלום. הדגישה שאין בכוונת מרפי להוועד עם פלס'.

באשר לטאבה, נראה מהצד האמריקאי שהצדדים ישראל ומצרים זקוקים ל"עדוד" אמריקאי מסוג זה. לשאלתי מחד בדבר המצב במצרים ומאידך הפרושים שיתנו ע"י "צדדים שונים" קרי אש"פ, לבקור כזה, השיבה שהארועים בקהיר ודאי יעלו בדיונים אך לא השפיעו על החלטת מרפי לקיים המסע, אבל הודתה שההיסוסים לקים הבקור נבעו בראש ובראשונה למסרים בלתי רצויים העלולים להתלוות לבקורו, דהיינו שמשהו התחדש בתהליך המדיני מאז נאום חוסין.

3. דווחי השגרירות מקהיר היא שהמשטר השתלט כליל על המצב ואין מקום לדאגה מיידית. התרשמו במיוחד מ- CRISIS MANAGEMENT שגילה מובראק, מתגובתו המהירה ומאופן טפולו היעיל במשבר. עם זאת אין מפחיתים מחמרת הארוע שכן מדובר במגזר המופקד על בטחון המשטר, אך בעיקר מכך שלא הניחו נשקם גם משיחידות הצבא המצרי הופעלו נגדם. לפיכך אין מתייחסים למרד כ"ארוע היסטורי" אלא כפוטנציאל מצטבר לעתיד. כאמור תחושת הסכנה בפניה הועמד מובראק, שרווחה כאן בפרוץ המרד התחלפה באנחת הקלה אם כי לא רווחה. השאלה, לגביה טרם נתנה תשובה, היא האם זהו ארוע בודד או מצטבר.

4. אינה מבינה השקולים של חוסיין בנאומו, "הארוך והמיגע" כלשונה, בפרק הדן בש"פ

4 3+1+1 4 1 1 1 3 1 3 2

שהיה הכנה שהמלך נשא נאום בכבוד ולאחרי נלחם רק אחרי
קיבלה בעדים סיבה

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

13h 2/2

סיפס	שגרי
דף	2 מתוך 2 דפים
סווג בטחוני	
דחיפות	
תאריך וז"ח	
שיחה מס'	

עם אש"פ. זאת על רקע הפגנת האהדה לאש"פ בהלוית אלמצרי. (אגב, ציינה שהתנהגות ישראל והאפוק שנקט צה"ל זכו כאן לשבח). ההפגנה לדעתה, "הפכה את הקערה על פיה" מבחינתו והתמיכה לה ציפה הוחלפה במקרה הטוב ב"עמדה נייטרלית" כלפיו. סיפרה שמורי דרייפר עמו שוחחה בבוקר ה - 5.3 עמד על "הרושם העז" שהותירה ההפגנה ושארוע כזה HAPPENING לא זכור בגדמ"ע זה זמן רב. הוסיף שמחכה לראות השפעתם על מגעיו עם פלסי בגדמ"ע. חושש ל - POSTER של חוסין שם בתקופה הקרובה. באשר למגעי הפיוס בין פלגי אש"פ הפנתה תשומת ליבי לפגישה במוסקבה בין קדאומי וגורמי הסרוב. בהקשר זה מעריכה שהמצע המשותף הנמוך עליו ניתן יהיה לנסות ולאחות את הקרע הוא "מסמך עדן" כמינימום שידרשו חבש וחוואתמה בהסכמת סוריה וברה"מ.

אלי אבידן

אא

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

ס ר ט ס ס נ ר ק

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני.שמור.....

דחיפות.....בהול לבקר

תאריך וז"ח. 1990. 5. במרס 5

מס' מברק.....

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שה"ח. דע : ממנכ"ל.

חוב קופת חולים ל"הדסה".

1. נשיאת הדסה רות פופקין וקודמתה מרידה לואיס באו היום לשגרירות להזעיק עזרתנו בנושא הנ"ל המקבל ממדים של משבר רציני ביותר.

2. מדובר בחוב של 12 מיליון דולר עבור שירותים ש"הדסה" העניקה בארץ לחולים הנשלחים לטיפול בבתי-החולים שלה ע"י קופת-חולים.

3. החוב אינו חוזר אינו מעוגן בכיסוי כלשהו והנהלת "הדסה" רואה צורך מיידי להשיג ערבות או משכנתא הצמודות לרכוש ונכסים של קופות חולים למיניהן

4. ההנהלה תובעת יום החלטה מטעם הועדות המתאימות של הכנסת(בריאות וכספים) להחזרת החוב וגם ניכוי במקור מכספי הממשלה המשולמים לקופת-חולים עבור השירותים לחוליהם ב"הדסה", כך שלא יצטבר חוב נוסף מעל הקיים.

5. ההנהלה כאן מעיינת בצעדי-ייאוש כגון הגשת תביעה משפטית נגד קופת-חולים או אף הפסקת רוב השירותים בבתי-החולים של "הדסה".

6. מבינות היטב הנזק החברתי והפוליטי החמור בצעדים כאלה, ואף הדגשתי זאת באזניהן.

7. הבטחתי להמליץ בתוקף על שימת-לב מיידית לבעייה בקרב הגורמים המכריעים תוך מאמץ למצוא פתרון שניתן לחיות אתו בטרם ניתקל במצב שייצור השלכות שליליות ניכרות כאן ובארץ בנוסף. על כל פנים בקשתי - והמשתתפות נענו - שלא להגיש בשלב זה שום תביעות משפטיות.

מ. רוזן

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

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סיווג	סדר
דף	מחוק 3 דפים
סווג בטחוני	סודי
דחיפות	מיידי
תאריך וז"ח	051700 מרץ 86
מס' מברק	

מצפ"א

פגישת השר יעקבי עם מזכיר המדינה

נכחו מצדם ואליס, מרפי, הרב שטיין, האוזר
ומצידנו: השגריר, הציר, הציר הכלכלי ומתני.

השר יעקבי: ציין בפתיחה את פגישותיו כאן עם מנהיגות צעירה לקדום מבצע העצמאות. כמו כן התבקש ע"י רה"מ המגיע לבקור ב - 1.4 לשאול אם ניתן לקבוע מפגש משותף בענין מבצע העצמאות. השר גם הביע צער על רצח זאפר אלמצרי ואמר שזה setback בתהליך השלום.

המזכיר: זה רעיון טוב ווייטהד המטפל בכך יעשה זאת. לוייטהד היו בשבוע שעבר מפגשים עם אנשים הקשורים למבצע העצמאות כשהכוונה לעבור מהכללות ולרדת לפרטי הנושאים.

השר: אכן שמעתי על כך מווייטהד אתמול (באחרונה) ערב בבית השגריר. כן שמעתי שחלק ניכר היו חיוביים ולחלק היתה הביקורת על הבירוקרטיה.

עם ייצוב המשק מתחילים לדון על גידול ולכך מעונינים לגייס הון לפתוח שלא יהיה ממשלתי אלא מהסקטור הפרטי בארץ ובחו"ל ובנוסף לכך צריכה להיות גם רפורמה במסים. הכוונה היא למפעלים שיעסקו ביצוא או בתחליף לייבוא וזאת כמובן ללא השקעה תקציבית.

יש לזכור שייצוב הכלכלה גרם לבעיות סוציו-אקונומיות כמו אבטלה שמתמקדת בעיקר בצעירים בערי פתוח ויש גם סכנה של בריחת מוחות ביחוד לרגל קצוצים במו"פ כולל בטחון.

הרב שטיין: ברשות המזכיר ציין שתי נקודות: שחרור משאבים צריך להיות הכלל של PRIVATE MOTIVATION והנקודה השנייה זרימת המידע מישראל למשקיע היא דלה ביותר ואין מכך עדוד לשוק ההון הפרטי.

השר: מתכננים ONE STOP STATION כשעוסקים עם משקיעים ופותרים בעיות ביורקרטיה ומידע. אנו עוסקים עתה עם בעיה מרירה יותר והיא שקום מפעלים בסקטור החקלאות, הבניה וכיו"ב.

המזכיר: לעשות דבר רע כדי למנוע דבר גרוע ~~ממנו לא מקובל על המזכיר~~.

השר: אכן כן הדבר וזו הסיבה שהשר ואחרים התנגדו לשקם את אתא.

שהיה רחב נשל אלנשל נבכו · אלבה
2 3 1 3 1 3

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

128 ר

קיבוץ גלויות

דף 2 מתוך 3 דפים

סווג בשחוני.....

דחיפות.....

תאריך וז"ח.....

מספר מברק.....

המזכיר: המבחן להצלחה הוא אם מגיעים משקיעים פרטיים. בסוף השיחה כשעמדו להפרד ציין השר שוב את ענין הטכסטיל והמזכיר אמר שידבר עם וייטהד ויתכן שיימצא מוצא).

השר: אם יהיה צורך כדי לעודד תעשיות עתירות מדע בשלבי מו"פ חוכל ממארה"ב לסייע ביוזמה.

הציר הכלכלי: פרט דברי השר והדגיש בעיות הפתיחה באשר הכוונה לסדר גודל של 50 עד 70 מיליון דולר לשנה במשך שלוש שנים.

המזכיר: יש כאן CONTRADICTION OF TERMS גם ממון ממשלתי וגם חוסר התערבות ממשלתית...

הציר הכלכלי: בעיה של מהירות גיוס ההון.

השר: אני מבקש שיירשם ענין פגישת רה"מ עם שגארה"ב לגבי חוכנית פתוח כלכלי למדינות מתונות במז"ת. רה"מ מצפה שתהיה נכונות לענין באורח כללי ובלתי רשמי ומחקר מוקדם של הרעיון.

המזכיר: קבלתי על רך מברק משגארה"ב ונהיה מוכנים לשאת ולתת.

הציר הכלכלי: זה יפצה המדינות המתונות על הפסד אפשרי מכניסה לתהליך השלום.

המזכיר: למדינות אלה היה גם מקור הכנסה עקיף מהנפט (פועלים וכיו"ב) ועתה מקור זה מצטמק. למצרים למשל היתה הכנסה עקיפה של ב - 2 מיליארד דולר.

בסיום ציין המזכיר בספוק שיש בידו צלום מ"ק עם סכום הכסף שהוחזר ע"י ישראל וכי יציג הציק בפגישתו עם הנשיא עוד היום. עוד אמר שהמצב בהשואה לשנה שעברה הוא שנעשה באמת ועתה הדגש משתנה לכוון אחר: ההתפתחות. GREAT JOB

משיחת השר עם מרפי

בהמשך לשיחה עם המזכיר נפגש השר עם מרפי. בשיחה זו עלה בעיקר נושא הבעלות הממשלתית על נכסי כלכלה, בעלות צבורית ובעלות פרטית. השר פרט נסיונות הממשלה למכור חברות בבעלות ממשלתית וציין שגם בהסתדרות יש מחשבות כאלה (למשל סולל בונה שעומדת למכור 14 מתוך כ - 40 חברות הבת שלה.

הציר הכלכלי ציין שחברות צבוריות מחפשות גם יזמים פרטיים והשר הביא כדוגמה את תדיראן והקבוצים.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

ס י ו ם	ס ג ר ה
דף	מתוך 3 דפים
סווג בטחוני	
דחיפות	
תאריך וז"ח	
מס' מברק	

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השר ביקש להביא דבר נוסף לידיעת הכלכלנים והוא שהפקוח המנהלי על מחירים ירד על 27% אחרי שהיה על 55% מהמוצרים. אחרי בדיקה הסתבר שאפשר ללא-ידע-ידע להפסיד הפקוח וזה סימן מעודד.

אשר להליך השלום במז"ת אמר השר למרפי שמבחינת ישראל העדיפות היא בראש וראשונה: שלום מלא והעדיפות השנייה הסכמי ביניים, כולל אוטונומיה לפי ק"ד. אם שני הנ"ל לא ניתנים הרי שהאפשרות השלישית היא פתרון חד-צדדי וכאן יש שתי אלטרנטיבות:

- צעד דרמטי חד ומהיר אחרי חכנון שגם הוא לא ניתן להעשות מסיבות שונות.
- בשלבים. רצח זאפר אלמצרי הוא [illegible] והרבה מאיתנו מצטערים עליו. נוצר מצב חדש שלא בטוח אם הוא לטובת ישראל.

מתני

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

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סוג מסמך

דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים

סווג בטחוני....גלוי..
מיידי

דחיפות.....

תאריך ודשם..051700.מרץ 88

מס' מברק.....

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, ממ"ד

להלן נוסח דבריו של רייגן בפגישתו עם המנהיגים היהודיים.

בגלל הפורום וההתייחסויות הנרחבות לאש"פ ולישראל אנו מעבירים הטקסט במלואו.

עתונות

ש"ה 3 ו ו ו ו ו
ש"ה רחב שהיה גשל ו/ו/ל בלבו שאוכן לאמ
הטבה סיפל ו/ו/ו/ל ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו
ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו ו

REMARKS BY PRESIDENT REAGAN
ON AID TO THE NICARAGUAN CONTRAS
BEFORE LEADERS OF AMERICAN JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

450 OLD EOB

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1986
2:00 P.M. EST

PRESIDENT REAGAN: Thank you very much, and good afternoon. And welcome to the White House complex. That's what we call these buildings -- the White House complex. It's also what you get when you've been around here working here too long. (Laughter.)

I'm glad to have this chance to meet with you today. As a group of leaders deeply committed to the defense of freedom, I know you understand the truth of what Edmund Burke said over two centuries ago: "When bad men combine, the good must associate else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle." Well, that statement has become even more urgently true today.

There's a vote coming up in Congress of utmost importance. And I have to tell you, I need your understanding and support. I'm talking about our request for $100 million in aid to the democratic resistance forces in Nicaragua. Nicaragua may seem a small country, far away. And why, some wonder, should we care what's happening there. Why should we spend $100 million on someone else's fight? Well, I want to talk about why we must care and why the United States has not only a moral but a strategic interest in supporting freedom in Central America.

There are many things at stake in this vote. The hopes of the Nicaraguan people to live in freedom and democracy; the hopes of the people of Central and South America to live in peace, free from communist subversion. But there's another issue that overrides all others: the national security of the United States. Let there be no mistake. If we fail to provide timely assistance now, if we abandon our allies in freedom and allow the communists to establish a permanent beachhead in the American mainland, we will be living with the consequences for decades to come.

There's been a lot of misinformation floating around about the true character of the Sandinista regime. Perhaps it would be more accurate to call it "disinformation." I sometimes wonder why people don't just listen to what these communists themselves say, because when they're not up here in Washington lobbying Congress, they're quite open about their true intentions.

For instance, take their ties to terrorist groups in the Middle East. Those ties go back more than a decade and a half. Thomas Borge, Nicaragua's minister of interior, was one of many Sandinista communists to train in PLO camps in Lebanon and Libya. To quote Borge's own words, "We say to our brother Arafat that Nicaragua is his land and the PLO cause is the cause of the Sandinistas."

Yasser Arafat returned the compliment, saying, "The triumph of the Nicaraguans is the PLO's triumph." Or listen to what the Sandinista communists say about Qaddafi, whom they call -- quote -- "our great friend." Borge again: "Our friendship with Libya is eternal. Libya is a people which, in accordance with our experience, has developed solidarity without frontiers." Remember that one: "solidarity without frontiers."

Qaddafi, meanwhile, has been openly sending them millions of dollars of arms because he says the Nicaraguan communists fight with Libya. "They fight America," he put it, "on its own ground." The Sandinistas have also drawn close to the Iranians. Just last year, the Iranian prime minister, who is thought to control Iran's terrorist apparatus, said to Daniel Ortega, and I quote again, "We consider your revolutionary country as our own home."

The Sandinista communists have matched their words with actions, joining the PLO in terrorist assaults in the Middle East, including the attempted overthrow of the Hussein government and the hijacking of an El Al airliner. The Sandinista terrorist killed in that El Al hijacking, Patrick Arguello Ryan (?), is revered as a hero by the Nicaraguan government. They even named a large power dam after him.

The Nicaraguan communists claim that they're not anti-Semitic; they're just anti-Zionist. Well, as anti-Zionists, they've desecrated Managua's synagague and drove the small Jewish community into exile. Isaac Stavinsky (?), who was there, tells us of the anti-Jewish Sandinista graffiti: "Death to the Jewish Pigs," with red and black FSLN initials next to it, and "Beware Sandinista Justice."

Well, what is the official Sandinista position on this persecution of the Jewish community? The Jews, they say, have a -- quote -- "bourgeois mentality that prevented them from adjusting to communism." I'll buy that kind of a bourgeois mentality anytime. (Applause.)

Managua has also rolled out the welcome mat for terrorists from around the world -- not just Cubans, Bulgarians, Libyans, PLO and Iranians -- but members of the Beider-Meinhoff (?) gang, the Basque ETA (?) and the Italian Red Brigade. These criminals and lunatics now camp out in the doorstep of the United States. Let's not kid ourselves. The Sandinistas are avowed, dedicated communists, and communists since the days of Lenin have advocated terrorism as a legitimate means to attain political ends. Incidentally, Mr. Lenin's picture is quite prominent on new issues of stamps, postage stamps, in Nicaragua.

If the Sandinistas are allowed to consolidate their hold on Nicaragua, we'll have a permanent staging ground for terrorism; a home away from home for Qaddafi, Arafat and the ayatollah, just three hours by air from the US border.

The recent terrorist attack on the Palace of Justice in Colombia in which the Sandinista communists were implicated is just the beginning, the first rumblings of a communist earthquake that could overrun Latin America. The prime ministers of nine of the Caribbean island nations, when I was in Grenada just a week or two ago, told me that Nicaragua represented the greatest threat to their freedom and democracy, and they brought up the subject to me. They begged us to continue aiding the freedom fighters.

Some still insist that the Sandinistas are only nationalists. The Sandinistas themselves laugh at the idea. They are true international communists who talk of a revolution without borders, and who have eagerly put their country at the disposal of Fidel Castro and the Soviet Union.

Everyone who's thinking about this aid package should ask themselves one question: If the Sandinistas succeed in throwing the whole of Central America into turmoil, if the United States must contend with a growing number of hostile, aggressive communist states close to its borders, how willing or able will we be able to meet our commitments to other allies?

Our supply lines to Israel and our NATO allies run through the Caribbean. The Soviets are already banking on this fact. Even some in Congress would rather ignore it. Today Nicaragua is the focus of Soviet efforts at destabilization in the Western hemisphere. If we show ourselves willing to abandon our friends so close to home, how soon before the Soviets turn their full attention to Israel, that lonely outpost of democracy in the Middle East?

Freedom is indivisible. The moral foundation of our support for Israel is our support for freedom and democracy. And that support must always remain rock solid wherever freedom and democracy are endangered. (Applause.)

I want to assure you that I would not consider any measure, including arms sales to moderate Arab nations, if I thought it might endanger the security of Israel, a small, far-away (?) country, some say; but all people that struggle for freedom are close to America's heart.

Recently there's been an intensive effort to discredit the democratic opposition in Nicaragua. Well, let me say a few words about disinformation. Some of us have been around long enough to know that disinformation has a long history. I remember the reports of Walter Durante (?) from Stalin's Russia, who denied the existence of the forced famine, even though he had witnessed first-hand Stalin's genocide. I remember Lincoln Steffins' famous remark when he returned from that land of slaughter and declared: "I have been over into the future, and it works." I remember Herbert Matthews' reports on Castro before he came to power, calling him a Democrat and the hope of Cuba. And to some of you who are really too young to remember this, even people around our country were calling him the George Washington of Cuba. George rolled over in his grave.

Those reports helped shape the climate in Washington in which we cut off aid to Battista and facilitated Castro's march into Havana. And then you remember, once in power Castro declared voluntarily, "Yes, I'm a communist. I've always been a communist." He didn't say that until after he was there and in power.

Likewise, we were told that Ho Chi Minh and Pol Pot were nationalists. This was before the mass exodus of boat people and the murder of a third of the population of Cambodia. History moves on. The smokescreen of lies and disinformation vanishes, and the brutal reality of communism is laid bare. Then it's too late.

So today we see an orchestrated campaign to slander the freedom fighters. But who shall we believe, dedicated communists who call American supporters "useful fools," or Democrats like Adolfo Calero, Arturo Cruz and Alfonso Robelo, who opposed the Somoza dictatorship as they fight the communist tyranny today? Shall we believe communists, whose definition of morality is what furthers their political ends, who have systematically attacked religious denominations, extinguished civil liberties and waged an inhumane war against Miskito Indians, or believe the people putting their lives on the line for the values that we hold sacred -- democracy, freedom and human rights?

On national television the other night, Jim Wright said that time the revolutionaries in Latin America -- men such as Bolivar and San Martin (?) -- emulated our democratic revolution. Well, some still do. The freedom fighters in Nicaragua fight for democracy, too. They, too, are the moral descendants of men at Morristown and Valley Forge, though the tyranny they fight against is more brutal than anything our forefathers could have imagined.

Soon Congress will be making the historic decision whether or not to help these brave men and women. The ranks of the freedom fighters continue to swell. If we give them the aid they need, the Nicaraguan people can win this battle for freedom on their own. American troops have not been asked for and are not needed. We must make sure they never are needed. We send money and material now so we'll never have to send our own American boys. But if the members of Congress hide their heads in the sand and pretend the strategic threat in Nicaragua will go away, they are courting disaster, and history will hold them accountable.

If we don't want to see the map of Central America covered in a sea of red, eventually lapping at our own borders, we must act now. With your help and the help of other freedom loving Americans, we can succeed in turning the tide to democracy in Nicaragua. We must succeed. Nothing less than the security of the United States is at stake. Thank you all, and God bless you for loving your country. Thank you. (Applause.)

MR. : Mr. President, you have in this room representatives of the entire organized American Jewish community.

We asked for this meeting, and for the opportunity to meet with you, because we wanted to come here and express to you our admiration and our appreciation to you for being what it is you are. We have so many things to express our thanks to you for; most recently as the leader of this country in so skillfully managing the transition in the government of the Philippines. We think that we, as all Americans, join with you and the leadership of this country in managing to maintain a friend and preserve freedom and democracy, and we want to express that to you as openly and as strongly as we can. (Applause.)

I have a list which I hope you don't think is too long, Mr. President. But we like you an awful lot, so I'm going to say one or two things. I want to say that we know that the freedom of Anatoloy Shcharansky, which you advocated for years and which you urged with Mr. Gorbachev, is due primarily, if not exclusively, to the continued efforts of the United States in support of Avital (?) Shcharansky and her movement and the movement of all freedom loving people. Anatoly Shcharansky is free; we thank you for that. (Applause.)

We want to assure you, however, that we are not summer soldiers, and we know that you're not a summer soldier. The fight for human rights, for freedom in the Soviet Union -- indeed, for freedom the world over -- will go on. We'll be there, and we know that you will be there leading us and helping us.

I do want to say that we admire your defense of freedom and your condemnation of terrorism. Your eloquent plea for the Contras to support freedom and democracy in Central America, to preserve the ability to maintain a decent and balanced society, to keep Central

America in freedom's camp, has touched many of us and will find residence in our community.

As the chairman of the Conference of Presidents, I would lose my job if I ~~said that the~~ whole Conference of Presidents speaks as one in supporting you. But I do know from my own experience and my own expression that while there may not be unanimity -- there never is in a democracy, and I assure you we're a democracy -- I believe that the overwhelming sympathy and support of the American Jewish community rides with freedom, rides with the defense of those who wish to fight for their freedom, and would support you in your interested and objective and principled effort in that area. (Applause.)

We appreciate and support your strong condemnation of terrorism; and your support for the right to react to terrorist outrage is appreciated by all of us, as is your principled and moral and sentimental (?) support for the state of Israel. We know that the fight to repel terror, to defend Israel and to promote peace leads to concern. And you know that we have a concern about further arming Arab countries, even those who call themselves moderate, who do not support the peace process.

We recognize it's a complicated issue. We do urge that if arms are to be sold, they should be sold only under circumstances where

you have reasonable assurances and are fairly confident that the recipients of those arms will move in the direction of peace. The time has come for the abandonment of the rejection of Israel; that is, the Arab countries, including the moderates, stand on a rejectionist platform. We hope that with your effort, and with the pressure and enticement that arms may involve, Mr. President, that you can get them to move toward abandoning their rejection of Israel's right to exist and move toward negotiation. (Applause.)

The principal barrier to peace is that rejection. The threat of assassination and terrorism is something we can't stand. Respectfully, we urge that the time has come in the Middle East for emphasis on economic development and on positive measures to live together. If Egypt and Jordan and Israel can develop a joint economic plan, that may bring peace faster than the sale of arms.

Mr. President, I want you to know that you have here in the entire Jewish community the admiration, to a man and a woman, extensively in every aspect of your quest for freedom. You have our love, our appreciation and our support for all that you do, and we're grateful. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT REAGAN: Thank you. Thank you very much for those very generous words. And thank all of you for this warm welcome. And let me just say that with regard to your one point there with regard to arms and to Arabs, that in that regard, always in our minds, that is predicated upon our belief that it can further the cause of peace which we're trying to bring about in the Middle East, and that we are pledged to the fact that we will never allow Israel to lose its qualitative or quantitative edge by anything we do in that regard. (Applause.)

You've all been so nice. I can't leave without telling you one little goodie. I happen to have a hobby of collecting stories that I understand are told in the communist countries, among themselves, which reveals the cynicism of their own people. And George Shultz brought me back one from the Soviet Union the other day. It seems they went in to the General Secretary and told him there was an elderly lady there in the Kremlin who wouldn't leave without seeing him. And he said, "Well, bring her in." And they did. And he said, "Old mother, what is it? What can I do?" She says, "I have one question." She said, "Was communism invented by a politician or a scientist?" And he said, "Well, a politician." And she said, "That explains it. A scientist would have tried it on mice first." (Applause.)

END

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המפרד

119

סוג	מבר
דף	מהון	דפים
סווג בטחוני	סבור
דחיפות	מיידי
תאריך וז"ה	86
מס' מברק	

המשרד דע: לפי רוה"מ

בנצו, סביר

בקור רוה"מ - תקשורת

בגלל חוסר הבהירות לגבי שעת ההגעה ואלוצי לוח הזמנים המצומצם אנו מציעים בשלב זה לשיקולכם את ארועי התקשורת דלהלן:

1. Nightline לא זנח את חלומו להפגיש את רוה"מ פרס ואת המלך חוסיין בתכניה משותפת. כזכור לא עלה הדבר בידי ברינקלי בהופעתו האחרונה של רוה"מ בתכניתו. בשלב זה נתנו ל - ABC התראה כללית לגבי הבקור.
2. מסיבת עתונאים כללית או לחליפין מפגש עם כמה מבכירי הכתבים הדיפלומטיים.
3. אם הזמן ירשה - מפגש עם כמה בעלי טורים ופרשנים.
4. תכנית בוקר באחת הרשתות CBS או NBC.
5. מפגש עם הכתבים הישראליים.
6. ראיונות לטלביזיה הישראלית, לרדיו ולגלי צה"ל.

יוסי גל

יוסי

שרה רוה"מ נשיא גלגל בנצו סביר

2 3 3 1 1 1

29

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

מ ס ר ד

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

קודם בשחרור.....גליון

דחיפות.....רגיל

תאריך ודשם...MAR 5 15

מספר מברק.....

1/2

בסחור

65

118

מתנב"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ת.

WASH.-MARCH 5- תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

Q Do you agree with what was reported in his interview at the Hog(?), and can you verify that he said, in principle Israeli invasion into Beirut is understandable and justified?

MR. KALB: What I understand is that the reports you're referring to do not accurately reflect Judge Sofia's views, and to the extent that he was quoted accurately, he has been quoted out of context.

Q --Will he attempt to put his statements straight and correct them in any way?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything for you on that. What I do have is what I just said.

Q Bernie, in order to correct this matter, because on the 20th of February, on Monday, I asked a questions and yesterday you repeated the answer about what he said to Ararit(?). Will the Press Office help us in gettig Judge Sofia to an on the record briefing to discuss his views, which were reportedly made to (?) newspaper? And before that can we get a full text of the interview which was made available to the State Department?

MR. KALB: The answer to the first question -- I hear you, but I can't offer you any answer on that. And the answer to the second -- I will take a look and see what's possible -- keeping in mind, of course, is that when an interview is given, the interview is usually the basis of reports that a reporter writes, and I have no idea at this particular point whether the reporter has exhausted whatever he plans to do with his interview. Having said that, let me take a look and see what is possible --

Q This morning --

1 1 1 1 3 1 3 2

שיש רק שמטל לעל בלעל בלבבו שאוכן לעל הסמה ס"בל
בלמכל לא ב רק אלן

MR. KALB: Just a moment -- without, if I may add, without giving you any assurances about what the outcome will be. I just wanted to add that caveat, as the former Secretary of State used to say.

Q Whatever happened to the Pollard case?

MR. KALB: Don't have anything for you.

Q Can you look into it, please?

MR. KALB: Nope. If something comes up or I get some guidance on it, I can help you. I have nothing to add beyond what has been said already.

Q Since yesterday --

MR. KALB: Since yesterday.

Q -- there was no briefing, there was this --

MR. KALB: How did that day go without a briefing?

Q Very frustrating. What about Gordon --

MR. KALB: You recommend it? What did you say? Never mind?

Q -- Gordon Brown gave an interview with some Arab (inaudible) through satellite through USIA, and he was quoted that the Palestinian problem is (inaudible) against Israel. Can you also clarify this?

MR. KALB: I can only refer you to what Gordon Brown said and what Mike Ostrian (?) said. They have dealt with that question and I have nothing to add.

Q Wait a minute. Was the U.S. government aware of Waldheim's background when it enthusiastically supported him for the post of Secretary General of the U.N. and would you have changed your mind if you had known more about him at the time?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything for you on that, Barry.

Q Have you got anything on the disclosures?

MR. KALB: Nope, I do not.

10

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

116

דף	מחון	דפים
סווג בטחוני	סודי
דחיפות	מיידי
תאריך וז"ח	מרץ 5 1530
מס' ברק	

אל: מנהל מצפ"א

ביקור רה"מ: לשלכם ח/178

לידיעתכם, הקונגרס יהיה בפגרה לרגל הג הפסחא מה-29.3 ועד ה-7.4 כולל.
לא ההיה נפש חיה על הגבעה בימים אלה, ולכן לצערנו לא נוכל להפגיש רה"מ עם סנטורים ומורשים בעת הביקור בוושינגטון.

לנדמן
למדן

שיחה רה"מ עם אלדוק ב3 בבו
2 3 3 1

שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

27 59 108

1/3

אל:הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח
דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - WED. MARCH 5, 1986

COLUMNS

***WASH. POST - Evans & Novak - "The Sofaer Interview" In an interview with Ha'aretz, Sofaer (legal adviser) defended the principle of Israel's "launching war into Lebanon, not on Lebanon" in 1982. That went far toward not only exonerating Israel's invasion of Lebanon but laid down premises establishing its right of future belligerency, including long-range bombing raids, on grounds of "self-defense." By issuing opinions explaining away Israeli actions, he drives US policy even closer to Israel. That is the direction that Reagan and Shultz are going anyway. Sofaer told us SHultz had not mentioned his Ha'aretz interview, much less criticized him for it. The criticism came from lower-level officials.Sofaer's views may be a little ahead of Shultz, but only a step or two. Whatever the outcry against the Ha'aretz interview, Sofaer will not soon be getting off the fast track. (This article was cabled in full today.)

THE PRESS REPORTS

Pollard Said Cooperating With U.S. In Bid To Avoid Trial As Spy

WASH. TIMES - (Reuters) - Navy intelligence analyst Pollard has been cooperating with U.S. authorities in an attempt to strike a plea bargain and avoid a trial, administration sources said yesterday. The Israeli govt. has not placed any pressure on him to plead guilty, the sources said, although the case has implications for U.S.-Israeli relations. The Justice Dept. yesterday had no comment on the case, which remains pending before a grand jury in Wash.

State Dept. Disavows Aide's Remark On PLO

WASH. POST - (Wires) - A State Department official's comment in a television interview that some Palestinian attacks against Israel could be described as "legitimate acts of resistance" has triggered an Israeli complaint and a departmental denial that the statement represents U.S. policy. Gordon S. Brown, director of the Arabian Peninsula affairs, made the remark Monday in a teleconference interview with Arab reporters from the Persian Gulf region. The interview was conducted over the U.S. Information Agency's WORLDNET satellite system.The remarks prompted the Israeli

Embassy to seek an explanation from the State Dept. "We were told this was not the view of the U.S. government," embassy spokesman Yossi Gal siad. "While we would have been happier if the situation had not arisen, that answers our concerns."

Suicide Squads Urged By Libya To Hit U.S., Israel

WASH. POST - (AP) - Libya's legislature has called for the formation of suicide squads to attack US and Israeli interests, the official JANA news agency reported. The Libyan news agency said the General People's Congress ended its annual meeting last night in Benghazi with the call for "working for forming suicide squads to wreck U.S.-Zionist interests everywhere."

Waldheim Denies Nazi Past, Decries Smear Campaign

WASH. POST - (Reuter)- Waldheim tonight denied reports by the World Jewish Congress and the New York Times that he had belonged to two Nazi groups and served a general who was later hanged for war crimes. Waldheim said he was the victim of a political smear campaign. He told Austrian T.V. that "I was never a member of these organizations."

Book Tells Of 78' Carter-Sadat Pact

WASH. POST - Kempster - Seven months before the 1978 CAmp David Middle East peace conference, President Carter reached a secret pact with Sadat on a strategy intended to force concessions from Begin, according to a book published today by a member of the U.S. staff.William Quandt wrote that in Feb. 1978 Carter and Sadat agreed that, after Egypt and Israel reached the anticipated deadlock, Carter would suggest a U.S. compromise that Sadat would immediately accept, putting pressure on Begin to agree or torpedo the talks.

Many West Bank Candidates Quit After Slaying Of Mayor

WASH. POST - Claiborne - An effort by Israel to enhance self-rule among Palestinians in the West Bank by appointing moderate Arab mayors appeared near collapse today as nominees withdrew their candidacies following the assassination Sunday of Masri. Rabin said it appeared that "all the possible mayoral candidates" had withdrawn, but that Isarel would have "no difficulty running the Arab towns by means of our own military officers."

Riots Well-Planned Egyptian Official Says

WASH. TIMES - Borowiec - An explosive mixtue of Islamic fundamentalists and frustrated young officers, aided by Libyan agents, is said to have been responsible for last week's rioting

by some 17,000 Egyptian police conscripts. Full details of what appears to be an organized plot to mutiny are to be established by a special investigative panel. Officials are inclined to believe that Libyan agents were responsible for enticing civilian crowds to attack hotels and nightclubs.

Garments Of Arabia: The Saudis' Gala

WASH. POST - Sarah Booth Conroy & Hyde - Money was spread like the sands of Arabia and glitter gushed like an oil well when His Royal Highness Prince Bandar Bin Sultan, the Saudi Arabian ambassador, entertained last night. Last night 375 guests in the Departmental Auditorium were transported into a Rudolph Valentino movie.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on Kurt Waldheim and his Nazi connections, an update on the Phillipines and South Africa.

Nightline: The show concentrated on the real estate holdings of Marcos in the U.S. and what the U.S. should do about it. (i.e. send the money invested back go the Phillipines.)

28.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

סוג סבר
דף...1...מתוך...3...דפים
סווג בטחוני...גלוי
דחיפות...רגיל
תאריך וז"ח...מרץ 5 1030
מספר מס' מברק.....

095

אל: מצפ"א.
דע: ממ"ד. הסברה.

נשק לסעודיה

לידיעתכם רצ"ב נייר הסברה שמפיץ איפא"ק, המכוון נגד הכללת טילי הסטינגר בעיסקה הנשק עם סעודיה.

יום למדן
למדן

שים לב שהם מדגישים שהטיל הנשלח לסעודיה הוא
שונה מאד מהסטינגר הלא אמריקאי

THE AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTE

AIPAC MEMORANDUM

500 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, N.W. • SUITE 300 • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001 • (202) 638-22

95 2/3

March 4, 1986

NO SAUDI STINGERS

According to press reports, the Administration intends to sell Saudi Arabia massive quantities of additional arms, including 200 launchers and missiles for the Stinger hand-held anti-aircraft missile and 600 reloads. The supply of these weapons to Saudi Arabia is not in the national interest of the United States. This view was clearly expressed by Congress in 1984 when the Administration withdrew its proposal to sell thousands of Stingers to Jordan and Saudi Arabia because of solid Congressional opposition to the sale.

Stinger No Defense Against Iran

Stinger missiles will not substantially enhance Saudi Arabia's defensive capabilities against Iran. The real threat that Iran poses for Saudi Arabia is terrorism and subversion. Stinger missiles will do nothing to protect the Saudi regime from this danger. The only conventional military threat comes from large-scale infantry assaults. The Iranian air force is reported to have fewer than 100 combat aircraft. The Saudis have already demonstrated that they have the resources to deal with this minimal threat.

Nor will Stinger missiles protect Saudi Arabia from the danger posed by Iranian-supported terrorism and subversion. Stingers cannot stop terrorists. Nor can they keep disgruntled Shiite fundamentalists from rebelling against the Saudi regime.

Stinger as a Terrorist Weapon

In fact, rather than a defense against terrorism, the Stinger is an ideal terrorist weapon. It can be easily carried by one man, and has a warhead sufficiently powerful to destroy civilian aircraft. It is also far more effective than the old SA-7 missiles now used by PLO terrorists. Civilian aircraft from most countries have no defenses at all against anti-aircraft missiles. Israeli commercial aircraft do have countermeasures against the less sophisticated Soviet SA-7, but existing equipment may well be ineffective against the top-of-the- line Stinger. Because of strong Saudi support for the PLO and because the Saudis allow Palestinians to work with their military, many sympathetic to the PLO, it is all too likely that Stingers could be stolen and used as a terrorist weapon. No safeguards can guarantee that the Stingers will stay out of the hands of terrorists.

3/3

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Stinger as a Threat to Israel

Supply of the Stinger to Saudi Arabia will have an adverse effect on the Arab-Israeli military balance. Supplying advanced weapons to Arab countries hostile to Israel adds to the burden of Israel's defense. Although Israel may learn how to counter the Stinger, new equipment will have to be developed for this purpose. The new countermeasures devices then will have to be built and installed. This costly process will increase Israel's defense burden at a time when military budget is being reduced for economic reasons. And until the new countermeasures are fielded (a process that could take some time), Israeli aircraft will remain vulnerable to the Stinger.

The sad reality is that although U.S. weapons are supposedly provided to Arab states for self-defense, they more often than not end up being used against Israel. The Saudis have sent forces to fight Israel in three wars, and they remain the main source of funds for arms bought by Israel's enemies.

Description

The Stinger is a man-portable, fire-and-forget anti-aircraft missile system with a range of 5000 meters able to engage targets at altitudes of up to 3000 meters. It has been operational with the U.S. military for less than five years. It is a replacement for the Redeye, a less capable weapon currently used by Israel, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia. The Stinger has not yet been fully deployed to U.S. forces. It is top-of-the-line technology, although a follow-on, the Stinger-POST, is now being developed.

According to the U.S. Army, "Stinger overcomes many of Redeye's shortcomings with improved range and maneuverability, the ability to attack much faster targets, and, most importantly, the ability to attack aircraft from any angle." Unlike the Redeye, the Stinger cannot easily be deceived by countermeasures, since it tracks the engine exhaust plume of its target, not the heat of the engine itself. Countermeasures used to confuse or decoy missiles like the Redeye or the Soviet SA-7 are ineffective against the Stinger.

רחיפות:	מחלקת המשפטים ניו-יורק	דף: 1
טרום בטחוני:	טופס מברק	מתוך: 3
תיק: 041400	אל: לש'סנכ"ל, מע"ת; סנכ"ל אסיה"ק; המברה; מנפ"א; מנ"ד; יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת; יועץ שבי"ם לתקשורת; לע"מ; דו"צ.	
מר: 0070	ד ע: וושינגטון	
10-611	מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק	

News Summary March 4, 1986

Editorials

ND "The Idea Must Not Die" The assassination of Masri shows that moderation is often a dangerous position to take in the Mideast. Those who strive for rationality need a lot of courage. Masri was at the forefront of a movement to restore Palestinian leadership to several of the principle West Bank communities under Israeli military occupation. This potentially far-reaching program was initiated by PM Peres with the quiet consent of Hussein. Hussein and the PLO also gave tactic approval to Masri's appointment. But two radical PLO splinter factions based in Syria found so much sanity and pragmatism impossible to bear. Terrorists shouldn't be allowed to have the last word in the search for peace or in the furtherance of Peres' plan to give Palestinians a larger measure of control over their own lives. Since a formal Israeli-Jordanian peace treaty is likely to prove elusive for years to come, limited self-rule seems the best course available for the immediate future. It's better than unending military occupation and the unending guerrilla warfare the extremists would like to promote.

DN "The Politics of Violence in Sweden..." If the murderer of Palme wasn't a homicidal maniac, he was a member of a common breed. There's a direct link from the ideological crazies, like the Baader-Meinhof gang, to the Red Brigades, to the PLO to the IRA. They all believe in politics by murder. Every gov't is threatened, they must cooperate in fighting terrorism.

DN "...On the West Bank" Nothing is simple in the Mideast. But in Masri's murder, one thing is indisputable: He died a martyr of reason, a victim of the politics of violence. Masri was no Zionist. He was committed to Palestinian nationalism. But he was also committed to legitimate political means.

Columns

NYT-Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg "For A Soviet Role in Mideast Diplomacy" What we need now in the Mideast is not a period of reflection but a decisive push by the superpowers. No Israeli Gov't can concede enough to the Palestinians to make a settlement possible. The very least the Palestinians could accept, without being assassinated, is a Palestinian

state on all the West Bank and perhaps some complicated fudging on the status of East Jerusalem. But moderate Palestinians would still have to pronounce--in order to save face--that it was merely a de facto solution. In the long run, they are no more ready to give up their dream of a united Palestine than the Likud could surrender its claim to the "undivided land of Israel." It should be clear by now that even Hussein isn't ready to take the plunge. He can't be seen as an Israeli partner. There is no time to play around--the Americans are wrong. The conflict is a very few years away from turning nuclear. Fissionable material is well known to be available on the black market. There are rumors that the US possesses the technology to package an atom bomb in a suitcase. The Soviet Union belongs in on this issue. Peres knows it. The supernowers, perhaps aided by the Security Council of the UN, must make a decisive effort to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

Press Reports

Masri's Funeral Turns Into PLO Rally

ND-combined-(photo of mourners in Nablus) A massive funeral procession for Masri turned into the largest Arab nationalist rally ever held in the West Bank, which Israel has occupied since 1967. Mourners defiantly waved banned Palestinian flags and chanted slogans supporting the outlawed PLO. Masri's body was shrouded in a Palestinian flag. In a seperate demonstration, a Palestinian youth was shot dead by security forces in the nearby Balata Refugee Camp after youths protesting Masri's death stoned an army patrol.

Files Show Kurt Waldheim Served Under War Criminal

NYT-p.1-Tagliabue-Waldheim, the former Sec. General of the UN, was attached to a German Army command in WW II that fought brutal campaigns against Yugoslav partisans and engaged in mass deportations of Jews from Greece, according to official documents made available in Vienna. The documents also show that, as a young man, he was enrolled in two Nazi Party organizations. In authorized biographies, Waldheim does not discuss his activities during the years 1942-43. Waldheim is running for the presidency of Austria. He said he had served in the units in question. But he said he played a minor role and knew of no war crimes or atrocities acribed to the units. He also said that he joined the Nazi groups to shield him and his family, who were known as opponents to the Nazis. Waldheim has always denied any involvement in Nazi activities, until this time. (Cabled)

Anti-Semitism in US

NYT-Robbins-Efforts by extremist groups to exploit farm problems with anti-Semitic propoganda, a trend widely noticed in recent months, has been generally rejected in the rural Middle West, according to a poll by Harris & Associates. About one in four of the 606 respondents in rural Iowa and Nebraska revealed anti-Semitic sentiments. But that was lower than levels that have been found in eralier surveys of the general public.

NYT-Johnson-Not until the early 1960's did Yale University end an informal policy that restricted Jewish enrollment to about 10%, according to a new book published by Yale University Press. Today Jewish enrollment accounts for 30% of Yale's enrollment. Jews account for about 2.5% of the US population. The author of the book, "Joining the Club" is Dan Oren, the son of Israeli immigrants. He now attends Yale Medical School.

NYP-No-Sally Frishberg is a Holocaust survivor that teaches high school in Brooklyn. She teaches about the Holocaust each day to about 80 students, none of whom are Jewish.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-AP-Iran asserted that its forces captured strategic heights in northeast Iraq and killed more than 500 Iraqi soldiers on the Fao Peninsula. Iraq reported that its warplanes bombed oil installations on Khara Island. There was no independent confirmation available. (see ND-comb.)

US Delegates Attend Morocco Celebrations

NYT-special-An American delegation led by William Casey, the Dir. of the CIA, attended the 25th anniversary celebration of Hassan's rule. American officials say that the pact Morocco signed with Libya had proven insignificant. Also in the delegation were Vernon Walters, Charles Wick, William Clark and David Rockeferrler.

Italian Synagogue May Be Oldest in Europe

NYT-Suro-Archeologists in the remote costal area of southern Italy have discovered the ruins of a synagogue built at the time of the Roman Empire. The ruins, which could prove to be the oldest remains of a synagogue ever found in Europe, are expected to produce abundant new information on poorly documented aspects of Jewish diaspora.

New Chancellor at Jewish Theological Seminary

NYT-Berger-Dr. Ismar Schorsch, a refugee from Nazi Germany who is a scholar of European Jewish history, yesterday was named chancellor of the JTS, the central institution of America's 1.2 million Conservative Jews.

Letters

NYT-Rabbi Zalman Schachter, Prof. of Religion, Temple U., believes that the Carmelite Nuns that want to establish a house at Auschwitz are correct in doing so. As a matter of fact, Jews should be inspired by them and invest in building a veshiva there.

NYP-Brooklyn resident writes that the POST was wrong in stating that Shcharansky "told the Post" anything different than he told anyone else. The edior replies that at the airport Shcharansky was taken aside by Arik Sharon and introduced to Uri Dan, who spoke to him for several minutes.

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NYC

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

080

סיווג	סדר
דחוף	מחוץ	דפים
סווג בשחוני	שמור
דחיפות	מיידי
תאריך וזמן	06 מרץ 1000
מספר מברק	80

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

גורדון בראון - התבטאות, לשלנו מאתמול.

התקשר וילקוקס למסור כי בעקבות פרסום הדברים ב- AP (ששאבה מ- Waldnet) התקשר בראון לסוכנות ידיעות זו ואמר כי שגה וכי טיפל בשאלה שלא כהלכה. לשאלתי אמר שהדברים מתיחסים לכל החלקים הקונטרוברסאליים. הוא מקוה שבכך ישכך הנושא.

רובינשטיין

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

עניין מברק

דף.....מתוך.....דפים
גלוי
סווג בטחוני.....רגיל
דחיפות.....
תאריך וז"ח.....מרץ 4 1430
מספר מברק.....

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072

מצפ"א.

בית הנבחרים: מזכיר המדינה בועדת ההקצבות

1. שולץ הופיע היום (4) בפני תת הועדה לפעולות זרות. הגיש עדות כתובה אך לא קרא ממנה. מועברת במלואה בדיפי. נקודות בולטות מההתייחסות למז"ת:

המז"ת: מעשי ארה"ב הודרכו ע"י התפיסה שהסכם צודק ובר קיימא יושג רק ע"י מו"מ ישיר המבוסס על 242. החלטה זו חלה גם על הגולן ולסוריה מקום ליד שולחן המו"מ. מצרים ייחודית ביכולתה להיות בקשר עם כל הצדדים לסכסוך. שיבח כוחות לשמירת שלום לרבות יוניפי"ל המסייע לייצב אד"ל. היענות לדרישות צרכי ההגנה הלגיטימיים של ידידותנו האור היא קריטית.

כלכלת ישראל: שיבח הצעדים שננקטו עד כה ותוצאותיהם. בכ"ז תוכנית הייצוב הכלכלית עודנה שברירית. האתגר הגדול יהיה בתחום הנצאות הממשלה. עליות השכר הצפויות עלולות לגרום לאינפלציה ואבטלה. יש לקשור עליות שכר בעתיד לגידול בתוצרת. יהיה צורך ברפורמות בתחומים שונים (הצמדה, שוק העבודה, מדיניות המיסוי וההשקעות).

כלכלת מצרים: תוכנית 13 הנקודות לרפורמה כלכלית היא צעד בדרך הנכונה אך אין בכך די. לאור הנזק שירידת מחירי הנפט גרמה לכלכלת מצרים, יש להתקדם בהקדם בתחומים הטעונים שיפור.

המפרץ: ארה"ב וידידותיה הערביות מסכימות שמדינות ערב צריכות להיות בקו החזית הראשון במפרץ. לכך, תפקידה של ארה"ב הוא לחזק את יכולת ההגנה והבטחון של סעודיה וידידות אחרות.

2. בפרק השאלות והתשובות שאל המורשה מקהיו את השאלה היחידה בנושא מז"ת, והוא מוברקת בנפרד.

3. עם סיום דברי המזכיר ואח"כ במהלך הישיבה, התבטא היו"ר אובי כשעיקר דבריו: לאור הקיצוץ בתוכניות פנים (חזר והזכיר את חקר הסרטן) לא ייתכן לאשר בקשת הנשיא להגדיל את תקציב סיוע החוץ בשני בליון דולר. מורשים רבים אמרו לו שלאור הקיצוצים הנ"ל לא יצביעו בעד סיוע חוץ. אם הנשיא אמנם מעוניין שבקשותיו יאושרו לא יהיה מנוס מפשרה רבתי שתכלול גיוס משאבים נוספים. אם לא תושג פשרה יהיה די כסף רק בשביל מדינות קמפ-דיויד (אי-קיצוץ בסיוע לישראל ולמצרים היה בהנחת יסוד כל הדוברים שהתייחסו לנושא). מורשים אחרים, ובהם רפובליקנים התבטאו ברוח דומה.

שהם רחת נשל גלמשל בלבו רלאיכ לגב הקאל
2 3 1 1 4 ולוגיל

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

סיווג סניף

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני.....

דחיפות.....

תאריך וז"מ.....

מס' מברק.....

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4. הסיוע לקונטרס בניקרגואה היה במוקד השאלות. רבים נדרשו לדמיון או השוני ביחס למצב בפיליפינים. להמן שאל על היענות הידידות בשתיפ נגד טרור. המזכיר השיב שבנסיונות לבודד את לוב היתה הצלחה כלשהי, רה"מ איטליה התבטא בחריפות אך אירופה ממשיכה לרכוש נפט לובי רב. מרזק התעניין בהגדלת הסיוע לפקיסטן לאור שיפור היחסים עם הודו והאם תהיה התחייבות פקיסטנית בנושא פיתוח גרעיני. המזכיר: כבר יש התחייבות כזו. פורטר שאל על מצב זכויות האדם ברומניה והשעיית מעמד המדינה המועדפת באופן זמני כלפי לשפרן. המזכיר השיב שאמנם יש חילוקי דעות אך מצב ההגירה סביר. פורטר שאל על חבילה לסין לשיפור האף-8 המטרידה את טייוואן. המזכיר השיב בהדרשו לדאגות סין נוכח מעשי בריה"מ באפגניסטן, ויאטנם וכו'. קמפ התעניין בריבוי הסיוע לאפריקה, לדוגמא במוזמביק. המזכיר: הסיוע שם מכוון לסקטור הפרטי.

במהלך תשובותיו ציין המזכיר מספר פעמים שבסה"כ גדל מספרם של המשטרים הדמוקרטיים והנבחרים בעולם.

טובה הרצל

טובה הרצל

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

059

סוג	סדר
דף	מתוך דפים
סווג בשחוני	שמור
דחיפות	רגיל
תאריך וז"ח	מרץ 4 1230
מס' מברק	

אל: מצפ"א

בית הנבחרים: נשק לסעודיה

לפי דו"ח העתונות שלשום (2.3) בעתון הארץ התפרסמה ידיעה מאת צבי בראל בוושינגטון לפיה "100 חברי קונגרס פנו במכתב לממשל ובו הם דורשים הסבר פומבי לבקשת הממשל למכור נשק לסעודיה".

2. הידיעה איננה נכונה. כמדווח בשלנו 345 מה-14.1, הפיץ מל לויין יחד עם שלושה מורשים אחרים מכתב חוזר שביקש שושבינות להצעת החלטה של אי-הסכמה בעיסקת הנשק המוצעת אז (כאשר דובר על חבילה בשווי של כ-2 בליון דולר). כ-100 חברי קונגרס הצטרפו לשושבינות, אך כמובן מאחר ובקשה לעיסקה זו לא הוגשה, הצעת ההחלטה לא קודמה (אם כי יש להניח שבממשל לקחו את 100 החתימות בחשבון, בין השאר, כאשר החליטו לפצל ולדלל את החבילה (שוויה כיום כ-350 מליון דולר).

3. ב-28.2 הפיצו לויין, יחד עם אותם החברים (לארי סמית, מרק סילג'נדר וכריס סמית) הצעת החלטה של אי-הסכמה בחבילה "המדוללת" הנ"ל (ראו-נא שלנו 035) ואד כה הצטרפו כ-40 חברי קונגרס. כמובן, הצעת ההחלטה הזו תוגש רק במהלך תקופת ה-NOTIFICATION הרשמי, שמתחילה 20 יום לאחר הנוטיפיקציה הבלתי רשמית ונמשכת, כידוע לכם, 30 יום.

יוסי לנגן

למדן

[illegible]

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

1/5

המשרד	בטחון	ניו יורק
058	26	16

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

EXCERPTS OF TESTIMONY
BY SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE P. SHULTZ
BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN OPERATIONS

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1986
9:30 A.M. EST

- Mr McHugh: I would like if I have another minute or two to ask a question about the Middle East. We have seen what appears to be a breakdown, an important and significant breakdown in King Hussein's efforts to proceed, make progress with the peace initiative he started--an initiative which the administration, I think, has encouraged. And the King, as you know, has recently given a speech to his people indicating that his discussions with Mr. Arafat have broken down. There seems to be a break there. There is hope in Israel I'm sure that King Hussein will now negotiate directly with the Israelis, perhaps involving some Palestinians on the West Bank unaffiliated with the PLO.

מקור ארוך

I wonder if you can tell us at this point what your judgment is about the prospects for any type of negotiations involving the key parties in that region where we do have vital interests again. And, in the course of that, I wonder if you could also address what concessions we were prepared to make which King Hussein referred to in his talk to the country, to Jordan, by way of dealing with the Palestinians as part of the peace process. I realize that this second questions may be somewhat sensitive and perhaps even academic at this point, but nonetheless, King Hussein made expressed reference to it and I think we would like to know to what extent the United States would have been and might again be prepared to involve Palestinians in a peace process?

SECRETARY SHULTZ: We are always prepared to involve Palestinians in a peace process. In fact, I think it is essential because much of what you're talking about has to do with the conditions of life for Palestinians. So they have to be involved and I don't think anyone questions it. Not on the Israeli side, no on our side, and certainly not on the Arab side. The question always is, what Palestinians? And naturally the main thing we want in anyone who sits down at a peace table is that they're ready to make peace. And that, therefore, they renounce violence. And that, therefore, they accept the fact that Israel is there and is there to ~~stay. To exist.~~ It is going to continue to exist. I almost hate to put it that way because that, that is not a way of fully recognizing the vitality and democracy of Israel, which ought to be present in these statement. And of course, recognize the validity of UN resolutions 242 and 338 as a way to proceed.

Now we have struggled with King Hussein and with the government of Israel. Everything we've done we've worked together very closely. We have struggled to find a Palestinian representation that would have the kind of legitimacy and support of the Palestinian community so that they would be seen as real representatives. And the view of leaders of the PLO have relevance there. We have at the same time fully recognized that those people have to be people that

Israel will be ready to sit down with and talk with. So the past activities and the terrorist activities of the PLO and of individual in the PLO are quite relevant there.

So, there's been a struggle along that line. And there's also been a struggle since, as you know, the Arab League declared the PLO to be the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, so that gives King Hussein the need really to deal with the PLO, but a parallel need which he felt of having some sort of international conference

or umbrella, or auspices under which his efforts would go forward.

From our standpoint, our objective has always been very simple and clearcut. We wanted to see emerge from whatever process a direct negotiation between Israel and, in this case, Jordan with legitimate and acceptable Palestinian representation. That has been the objective that has guided everything that we have done.

So, in one way or another, as we have talked with King Hussein, we've talked about possible forms of an international conference. We've always it tightly linked in our discussions with what the outcome would be. And we said at one point, because we felt it would quite helpful to the King in dealing with the PLO -- I want to phrase this carefully -- that if there were an invitation to the PLO to a conference, we would not interpose an objection to that invitation.

Now let me say that that explicitly describes what we were ready to do, but not beyond that. That doesn't imply activities beyond the receipt by somebody of an invitation.

Now I think the thing to notice here is, as you pointed out, that we've seen a long and arduous and creative effort by King Hussein to get the leaders of the PLO, and Arafat in particular, to accept 242 and 338, to accept Israel and be ready to negotiate with Israel, and to renounce violence -- the arms struggle -- as you go to the bargaining table.

And there were times when the King was quite optimistic that that might be done. And a major effort was made to, in a sense, test the PLO. The British put forward a test. They said they would meet with representatives of the PLO if the PLO before the meeting would make those statements. And it seemed that the meeting was going to take place and then, at the last minute, they wouldn't do it. And the King has had the same experience.

So I think what we see -- I almost said achieved -- I don't know that achievement is quite the right word -- but we see that the leaders of the PLO were given every opportunity, people bent over backwards to see how this process could be moved forward and, in the end, the PLO leadership would not move.

Now I think it's a great mistake and a tragedy on their part. It is true as I think Defense Minister Rabin said at one time -- he was asked about what his attitude would be if the PLO did all those things that I said. He said, well, it wouldn't be the PLO anymore. It would be different. And that's true. But that's what has to happen in some of these cases. People have to be different in the sense of the side that

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17-1

SHULTZ/HOUSE-3/4/86

Israel is there, and the armed struggle has gotten them nowhere, and they have to take a different course. And if they will make that decision, then something fruitful might come forward. But the tragic fact is that they haven't been willing to make it. Furthermore, we see the great tragedy of the murder of Mr. Masri, the mayor of Nablus, here a couple of days ago as a moderate Palestinian who was trying to play a constructive role.

So as always here, we have the forces of peace and moderation, the constructive forces, and there are always people who are ranged (?) against them. But I believe that even though the difficulties are great and the probabilities are never in your favor, we should never stop trying to work for peace in the Middle East. It is of tremendous importance to us and to the region, and we just have to keep struggling and working at it, thinking of new ways to go about it.

CHAIRMAN DREY: Mr. Edwards.

NOTE:

SHULTZ

* addition to the news summary): The major networks have also had stories the past few nights on the assassination of Masri, the demonstrations, procession, etc. in Nablus showing continued support of the PLO. (Bob Zelnick reported on ABC w/ these reports).

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

15 25 055

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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

דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - TUESDAY - MARCH 4, 1986

COLUMNS

***WASH. POST - Robert G. Neumann - "Hope And Death On The West Bank" Ten days before his violent death, I had a long conversation with Zafir Masri.Masri explained that there had been a good deal of opposition to his appointment. Many fellow Palestinians had called him a traitor, but he felt he had gained wide acceptance since then.He stated that is was, of course, the aim of all West Bank Palestinians to get rid of the Israelis.He and all other West Bank notables with whom I spoke agreed that no other Palestinian could be certain of wide popular support and legitimacy. The Israeli sponsored attempt to create a new Palestinian leadership as an alternative to the PLO was doomed to failure even before Masri's death. The Israeli govt. led by Peres, or at least its Labor component, has come to recognize that peace can't be negotiated without representative Palestinians. If it could bring itself to accept that there is no way around the PLO, and that the PLO's nature can be modified by the election of pragmatic West Bank Palestinians, Masri will not have died in vain. (This article was cabled in full today.)

THE PRESS REPORTS

Wife Of Suspected Spy For Israel Free On Bond

***WASH. POST - Pichirallo - Anne Henderson-Pollard, whose husband Jonathan Jay Pollard is charged with spying for Israel was released from jail last week after a federal judge set bond for her at a closed hearing. Henderson-Pollard had been held at D.C. Jail without bond since her Nov. 22 arrest on a charge of possessing classified govt. documents. Her release came as govt.and defense attorneys continued negotiations aimed at avoiding a trial in the couple's sensitive and highly publicized case. Sources said that Henderson-Pollard's release was a sign that the govt. and lawyers for the couple have not reached an impasse in their negotiations.Henderson-Pollard is required to live with a brother of her husband's in the Wash. area, to seek employment and to remain here except for visits to her husband, if he is not held in the metropolitan area. (This article was cabled in full today.)

Palestinians Demonstrate At Funeral

WASH. POST - Claiborne -A massive funeral procession for assassinated Nablus Mayor Zafir Masri turned into the largest Arab nationalist demonstration ever held in the West Bank, which Israel has occupied since 1967. Mourners defiantly waved banned Palestinian flags and chanted slogans in support of the outlawed PLO. Masri's body, shrouded in a Palestinian flag, was borne for more than two hours om a circuitois, noisy parade through virtually every major street of Nablus being buried in a martyr's place of honor in front of the city's principal mosque.

Vienna Document Links Waldheim To Nazi Groups

WASH. POST - (Manchester Guardian) - A document released from the state archives in Vienna states that Kurt Waldheim, the opposition Austrian People's Party candidate for the Presidential election in May, once belonged to two Nazi organizations, which the former UN secretary general has denied in the past.Earlier this year, Chancellor Fred Sinowatz ordered that all records concerning Waldheim and his main opponent, Kurt Steyren, be made public. Among the papers found last week was Waldheim's Army registration, which states that he was a member of both the storm troopers and the National Socialist Students Union. Waldheim said that somebody who assumed that he had been a member must have filled this in by mistake.

Hussein's Effort To Discredit Arafat Suffers Setback

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - Curtius - The assassination of Masri has punched a hole in Hussein's effort to discredit the PLO's leadership. If the Jordanian monarch were seeking to convince West Bank Palestinians that they should step around the PLO and join him in negotiations with Israel, diplomats say, the slaying of Masri served as a brutal reminder of the risks involved. "It will take more than one assassination to intimidate the King," a Western diplomat siad, "but Masri's death will certainly give him food for thought." Privately, Jordanian officials insisted that Masri's slaying will not deter the King. They spoke harshly of the PLO's leadership and said Jordan would continue its effort to present the facts of what Jordan believes to be the PLO's failure to the Arab world and the West Bank.What is not clear is how far the King is willing to go if he fails to receive support, either from the ARab states or the West Bank. Analysts admit they are still betting that he will not go alone to talks with Israel.

Arab Mayors To Be Fear Murder To Go

WASH. TIMES - Meisels - Two Arabs chosen by Israel to become mayors of West Bank cities hastily withdrew yesterday as thousands of Palestinians buried a colleague whose appointment became his death warrant. Nadim Zaro, who was to have been named mayor of Ramalla, left the country for Jordan, leaving behind a note in which he said that he had "never presented his candidacy." Amd Wallid Hamad, a leading contender to become mayor of El Bireh, announced that he was withdrawing from the race "for the good of the Palestinian cause."

Umd. Jewish Students Exhorted To Speak Out

WASH. TIMES - McCraw - The leader of a Jewish militant group 1st night criticized Jewish students at the Univ. of Maryland for not strongly condemning a controversial visit last month by black activist Kwame Toure. Mordechai Levy, president of the Jewish Defense Organization, siad wounds inflicted by a conflict between Jewish and black students on the College Park campus that began over Mr. Toure's denunciation of Zionism "will never be healed until there is real dialogue."

Cairo Riot Curfew To End

WASH. TIMES - (Wires) - A night curfew imposed after last week's bloody police riots will be lifted and troops withdrawn from the Egyptian capital by the end of this week, Prime Minister Ali Lotfi said last night.

Libya Replaces Foreign Minister

WASH. TIMES - (Wires) -Ali Abdussalam Treiki, who served as Libya's foreign minister for 10 years, has been replaced. JANA said his successor is Kamel Hassan Maghur and is considered pragmatic by foreign diplomats.

Hezbollah Cites Killings

WASH. POST - (Wires) - The Shiite Moslem fundamentalist faction Hezbollah said it has killed 11 members of a ring allegedly involved in bombings and assassination attempts in Moslem areas of Beirut. Hezbollah said the nine men and two women were killed for taking part in attacks carried out on orders of the US CIA, the Lebanese Army's intelligence service and the Christian militias.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

4/4 15 25 N' 055

ס ר ס ס ב ר ק

דף A מתוך 4 דפים

סווג בטחוני.....

דחיפות.....

תאריך וז"ח.....

מס' מברק.....

IAEA: Iraq Not Making The A-Bomb

WASH. TIMES - (AP) - The head of the International Atomic Energy Agency said yesterday there is still no evidence Iraq was trying to make an atomic bomb at the time Israel bombed an Iraqi reactor site five years ago, but he said safeguards to stop the spread of nuclear weapons have improved since then. Hans Blix, director general of the watchdog agency, told reporters the credibility of nuclear proliferation safeguards suffered "a lot of damage," because of questions raised by the raid. "In the analysis that we made of this affair, we had found nothing before the Israeli attack on Osirak indicating that there was any diversion of fissionable material or that anything fishy was going on, nor have we afterwards found any such thing," Mr. Blix said.

Iraq Appears To Be Paying High Price In War With Iran

WASH. POST - Jenkins - Despite Iraq's daily claims of success in its war with Iran, evidence is mounting that the Iraqi Army has been severely bloodied in recent weeks in trying to retake the Faw Peninsula at the head of the Persian Gulf.At the same time, Iraq also has to deal with an Iranian breakthrough on the border in the Kurdistan region in the north and a new Iranian offensive in the Howeizeh marshes northeast of Basra.

TELEVISION:NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the Space Shuttle Challenger, the presidential push for aid to the Contras, an organized crime task force report suggesting that all industries should have drug screening, etc. before hiring their employees and that the govt. is a good place to begin, a reader on the Phillipines and the death of Palme.

עתונות

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

נצ 14

053

סוג מברק

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני..סודי.....

דחיפות.....מידי...

תאריך וזמן...04.12.15 מרץ

מס' מברק.....

אורי ברנר, הסברה

דע: יגר, ענבר - ניו יורק

ברכת רוה"מ לסאסו

בבירור שערכתי התברר כי אין בשלב זה כל חקירה נגד סאסו, וגם החקירה נגד פרסר נסגרה. הסנטורים מויניהאן ודי'אמטו הם יושבי- ראש כבוד של הארוע וגם יופיעו בו. לדברי אילנה ארטמן הנשיא רייגן משגר מברק ברכה. על כן אין, לדעתי, כל סיבה לא לשגר את מכתבו של רוה"מ.

להבא אני מציע כי בשמו של ראש הממשלה ישוגרו מברקי ברכה לארועים הקשורים בלייבור רק כשהמכובד הוא נשיא של ארגון ארצי גדול.

דני בלוך

שרה מדע נשל בלנשל שגרים הסברה בדבר

2 3 3 1 1 1 1

9531 **משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר**
** שמור
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אל: המשרד, נר: 82, מ : 111
דח: מ, סג: ש, תא: 040386, רח: 2000

שמור/מידי

אל: מצפא, מצרים, שגקהיר (הועבר)
א. במחמד פגשתי באקראי בשגריר המצרי לשעבר אשרף גודבאל הנמצא
באן, בפי שדוות, בביקור עם לשכת המסחר. הגדיר מטרת ביקורו
להשיג לנו ולכם מה שיותר סיוע, בלומר, פעולה נגד מגמות
הקיצוץ.
ב. לשאלתי אמר שהמהומות במצרים הדאיגו אך מקווים ששבבו. בכל
הנראה עד בה הרקע הוא ספונטני, קרי התמרמרות אנשי בוחות
הבטחון על מצבם הכלכלי הקשה מאד. עם זאת חזקרים המצרים אם אין
המתה פונדמנטליסטית ברקע.

ג. על יתסי ישראל מצרים (בחיוב): ראיתם את הראיון של רהמי
ב'אחר סאעה'. אתם חייבים לנו אחד עבשיו'.

ד. הבינותי שדגש הביקור בצד הכלכלי.
רובינשטיין

תפ: שהת, רהמ, שהבט, מנכל, ממנכל, ר/מרבץ, רם, אמן, ממד, קידר,
מצרים, מצפא

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**  7151                                                          **
**   **    יוצא                                                   **
**                                   מתוך 2   דף 1                **
**                                   מתוך 16  עותק 4              **
**  **                                סודי ביותר                   **
** **                                                              **
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**                                                                **
**                                                                **
**אל: וש , ני , נד: חוום 178, מ : המשרד                          **
**דח: מ, סג: מ, תא: 030386, חח: 1530                              **
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**סודי ביותר/מיידי                                                **
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**שגריר, ציר, יגד, ענבד.                                          **
**                                                                **
**ביקור רוהמ'.                                                    **
**                                                                **
**בישיבה אצל מנב"ל רוהמ' סוכם על לו"ו ותוכנית בלהלן :            **
**א. יום ג' 1.4                                                   **
**                                                                **
**1. ב-0700 - המראה מישראל הישר לוושינגטון, נחיתה ב-1200.        **
**2. הנכם מתבקשים להסדיר הפגישות עם ס/הנשיא, מוביל המדינה,      **
**ווינברגר וכן  פגישות עם חברי ועדת החוץ של הסנט ובית           **
**הנבחרים או הרכב ומתכונת בפי שיומלץ על ידכם. נודה על בדיקת     **
**אפשרות א"ע מטעם ס/הנשיא לכבוד רוהמ'. לתוכנית הנ"ל יתווסף     **
**עוד אירעי תקשורת עם אפשרות להופעה ב- NIGHTLINE  ומסיבת       **
**עתונאים.                                                        **
**                                                                **
**3. יתכן ורוהמ' ימריא בו בלילה לניו יורק.                        **
**יום ד' 2.4                                                      **
**                                                                **
**1. הגעה מוושינגטון.                                             **
**                                                                **
**1130-1230 - המגבית.                                             **
**                                                                **
**1300-1500 - אצ' עם כח המשימה.                                   **
**                                                                **
**1530-1630 - אירוע מטעם האוניברסיטה העברית.                     **
**אתהצ' - פגישה עם מועדון הנשיאים.                                **
**                                                                **
**                                                                **
**1830-2200 - א"ע מטעם הקונגרס היהודי העולמי.                     **
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** דף 2     מתוך 2                                                  **
** עותק 4    מתוך 16       סודי ביותר                              **
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**2. אם ייקבע ביקור באירופה ימריא רוהמ' בלילה. אם לאו ישאר          **
**בניו יורק גם למחרת יום ה' ה-3.4. אם תתמשש האפשרות השנייה         **
**יתכן ורצוי לקבוע אחד האירועים שנקבעו ליום ד' ליום ה'             **
**בבוקר. לתובנית בניו יורק יתווספו גם אירועי תקשורת. רוהמ'         **
**שוקל גם בקשה להיפגש עם המנהיגות הצעירה של הבונדס.               **
**                                                                  **
**נודה על טיפולכם והערותיכם.                                        **
**                                                                  **
**בנצור.                                                            **
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**תפ: שהח,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,מצפא                                       **
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6944

יוצא

דף 1 מתוך 3
עותק 4 מתוך 30 סודי ביותר

אל: וש, נד: 94, מ: המשרד
דח: ד, סג: מ, תא: 030386, זח: 1400

סודי ביותר / דגיל

דוון - רובינשטיין

דלהלן מהאג לידיעתכם:

1''. הויטצינג הדגיש שחוסיין ביקש בפניה להולנדים לא לקיים מגע עם ערפאת ולא לשוחח עם אשפ'. חוסיין טען בדברים שהושבדו להולנדים לקראת הדיונים ב-25.2 שאשפ' הוא הגורם לכשלון המהלכים האחרונים ויש לתת לערפאת ''להתבשל במרץ של עצמו''. קיום שיחות עם אשפ' פרושו העלאת קרנו של ערפאת וצעד COUNTERPRODUCTIVE. חוסיין מסר להולנדים שהוא מחכה עתה לערפאת שיחווה אליו WITH HIS HANDS UP.

על רקע דריסה זו של חוסיין אינם רואים ביצד אפשר לקיים המגע עם הצדדים. מכל מקום אין להערכת מנהל מוה''ח לצפות לשיחה בין וון דן ברוק לערפאת.

2. המצרים לעומת זאת טוענים שיש לקיים מגע גם עם אשפ' באשר התעלמות ממנו במהלך אירופי יגרום להקצנה בארגון, להתפוררות נוספת בארגון כלומר פרישת קיצוניים מהנהגת ערפאת ולהגברת הטרור הבינ''ל.''

עד כאן.

ברור שאין להשתמש במידע הנ''ל בשם אומרם. ידיעות אלה תואמות גם את נוסח ראיונו האחרון של חוסין ל''אל-סיאסה'' הכוויתי שבו הוא אמר בין השאר:

"אנו עומדים בפני שני פתרונות: או שנמשיך בדרך הקודמת, או שנעשה הערכה חדשה מלאה של המצב. הפלסטינים נתונים תחת כיבוש ועומדים בפני טרור והפחדה. אפשרויותינו שלנו מוגבלות ובמסגרתן אנו פועלים על מנת להקל את עול הכיבוש. הדבר נתון עתה בידי הפלסטינים במולדת הערבית ובכל מקום ועליהם לבחור בפתרון הנראה להן, שהוא אחד משני פתרונות: או עיון מחדש ומקיף, או המשך המצב הישן על כל הסבנות הטמונות בו."

עמדה זו של חוסיין מקבילה לא מעט לעמדתה של ישראל שבומאה ע"י רוהמ' כדלקמן: "או שלום בלי אשפ' או אשפ' בלי שלומ'". עד כמה זה מוצא ביטוי מראגי מודגם ברצח של ראש עירית שכם המאפיין את החשש הקיים בקרב אשפ' על פלגיו הקיצוניים מהענות אף איטית והסנית של תושבי השטחים לאתגר של מומ' לשלום עם ישראל ביחד עם ירדן.

לתוך הקלחת הזאת הכניס אסאד בנאומו האחרון את נימותיו הקיצוניות ביותר נימות ועמדות המוביליות לקיטוב, הקצנה ואף פעולות טרור בפי שהיינו להם עדים רק בימים האחרונים, לא רק ברצח בשכם אלא גם בנסיונות פעולות הטרור לאורך גבול הצפון ובהתבטאות ההולכת וגוברת של אשפ' על פלגיו בצידון.

המסקנות המדיניות הנובעות מנסיון זה היו חייבות להביא גם את אגף מו"מ במחמ"ד לחשוב מחדש על המשך דרכו הנובחית, דהיינו של חפוש ועדוד סדקים בקרב אשפ' בדי להורידו מהבמה במבשול למומ' והסדר.

דברים אלה אמורים גם לגבי האירופאים אך גם לגבי המצרים, בי נראה שהחפוש אחרי התמתנות של אשפ' למעשה מדרבן הסלמה בשטח עצמו על כל אשר משתמע מבאן. אסור גם לשכוח שהסלמה עלולה לדחוף את הסובייטים להגדרות אחרי נטיות אלה ומתן גיבוי דווקא לקיצוניות הן הסורית והן האש"פית במיוחד אם ובאשר הסובייטים ימשיכו בנסיונותיהם להביא כ"אחדות השורה" בקרב פלגי אשפ' ובין אלה לבין סוריה.

בר און. (2)331.

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**                                                  **
**   **                          מתוך 3     3 דף **
**  **                  סודי ביותר     מתוך 30  4 עותק **
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דחיפות:	**מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק**	דף: ___
סווג כמחוני: שמור	**טופס מברק**	מתוך: ___
תז"ח: 031600	אל: מנהל הסברה	
נר: 031	רע:	
	מאת: הרצל ענבר, ניו יורק	

ברכת רוה"מ לסאסר

שלך 1025

1. הגגענו ידיעות ממקורות שונים כי סאסר הינו בעל מוניטין מפוקפק ביותר ו"אנשים הגונים" מתרחקים ממנו.
2. נדקתי גם עם דני בלוך והוא נדעה כי אין להעביר ברכת רוה"מ לאירוע.
3. הודיעונא למשרד רוה"מ.

ענבר

שם רמ נשל גלגנל שגריר הסברה
ב ב ב ב

תאריך: 3.3.86	שם השולח: ה. ענבר	אישור:

50

רחיפות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף 1
סווג בסחובי:	טופס מברק	עמוד: 2
מ.י.ח. 031230	אל: לש'מנכ"ל; מע"ח; מנכ"ל אמיתי"ק; הסברה; מצפ"א; מט"ד; יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת; יועץ שהב"ם לתקשורת; לע"מ; דו"צ.	
נר: 015 2-111	מ: וושינגטון	
	מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק	

News Summary March 3, 1986

Press Reports

West Bank Mayor Killed By Gunmen

- NYT-p.1-Kamm (photo p.1 of Israeli soldiers guarding youths detained for questioning) The Israeli-appointed Mayor of Nablus, who represented to many West Bank Arabs an alternative to the politics of many Palestinian radicals, was shot dead as he was walking from his home to City Hall. Mayor el-Masri was said to be shot 3 times from behind by a lone assailant. The central area of the city of about 100,000 people was placed under curfew, and access to Nablus was blocked by the IDF. Masri took office reportedly with the tactic approval of Hussein and Arafat. His killing was viewed by Palestinian and Israeli experts as the most dramatic consequence of a power struggle among Palestinians that followed Hussein's breaking of negotiations with Arafat. In Damascus, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the killing. It called the killing a "death sentence" that it passed for Masri for taking part in the "Zionist-Jordanian plan aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause." In Beirut, a caller said Abu Nidal's group claimed responsibility. The PLO's press agency in Tunis denounced the assassination as an Israeli plot. Masri had wide popular support among West Bank Arabs. Peres expressed his condolences at a Cabinet meeting and called the murder a "blow to the residents of the territories." But the head of the organization of Jewish settlers in the West Bank said the killing was a consequence of Peres's efforts to further local Arab leadership in the region. On Wed., Masri told the NYT that he approved of the approch toward a peace settlement favored by Hussein. (cabled) (see all NY papers)

- NYT-Miller (Nablus) Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip say they have been stunned, dismayed and frightened by the rupture in the efforts of Hussein and Arafat to devise a joint position on Mideast peace talks. Many prominent West Bankers urge a reconciliation between the two. The majority of young Palestinians support the PLO and suspect Hussein. Students of Palestinian affairs say that only a small percentage of West Bankers are loyal to Hussein, but a growing number have come to view Jordan as the only hope of ending Israeli occupation. Even those who are tactically pro-Jordanian, however, have been reluctant to speak openly in favor of the King's decision. Few West Bankers are concerned about the rotation. To them, Peres and Shamir are two sides of

תאריך: 3.3.86	שם השולח: מלכה לם	

ב' ולבקר פרק שלום לשלם שלום ירושלים

the same coin. Most Palestinians and Israelis agreed that while the initial reaction to Hussein's speech was one of dismay, some time would have to pass before true sentiments emerged. "But for now," Hanna Seniora said, "we're backing Arafat to the bitter end. And the end may be very bitter." (cabled) (NYP Headline "Syria Hit Men Slay Arab Mayor")

Demjanjuk Says He Was Never at Treblinka

NYT-special (photo of Demjanjuk being escorted to police headquarters) Demjanjuk denied in court that he had ever been at the Treblinka death camp or collaborated with the Nazis. (see NYP-AP; Meisels-DN; ND-photo)

Egypt

WSJ-Rosewicz & Seib-A semblence of calm has replaced the biggest civil unrest in Egypt since 1981. While Mubarak is getting high marks for smoothly restoring calm, Egyptians see the unrest as a sign that 1986 will be a tense year, chiefly because of ongoing economic problems. The frustration of low pay is a problem for lots of workers in Egypt. The question still remains as what to do with the rebellious elements of the police force. (see NYT-Rosa)

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Reuters-Heavy ground fighting was reported in the war and Iranian TV showed Iranian soldiers in sight of a mountain settlement nine miles inside northern Iraq. (see NYP)

Exhibition Depicts Life of Extinct Jewish Community in China

NYT 3/2-Holden-The Jewish Museum will open an exhibition of "The Jews of Kaifeng." This tiny community of 2000 flourished for almost 1000 years, until the first part of the 19th century. Its Jews observed the Sabbath and the holy days, refused to eat pork, practiced circumcision and studied the Torah. Today the community no longer exists. The Jews totally assimmilated and became totally Chinese. The exhibition was assembled at Beth Hatefustosch in Tel Aviv.

Egyptian in Sweden Falls From Grace

NYT-Lohr-Refaat el-Sayed is an Egyptian who came to Sweden in the 1960's, struggled as a consultant and then bought some troubled penicillin-making companies in 1981 that he used as the foundation of what became Sweden's hottest bio-tech company, Fermenta A.B. Last year, Sayed was named Sweden's Man of the Year. But he was recently forced to concede that he had faked his academic credentials. He claimed to have doctorate degrees in microbiology. The disclosure has become a national scandal. But most Swedes support him and his company.

Israel Horovitz

NYT-3/2-Forsberg-Playwright Israel Horovitz has written a trilogy based on his childhood entitled "A Rose By Any Other Name."

ITC'HT
NYC

25

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

040

מיון סגיר

דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים

סווג בטחוני...שמור.....

דחיפות.....מיידי לבוקר

תאריך וז"ח 3.3.1980 מס' 86

מס' מברק.....

אל :- מצפ"א, מע"ת

דברי גורדון בראון מנהל מחלקת חצי האי ערב במחמ"ד ב- Worldnet/USIA

1. גל הפנה אתה"צ תשומת לבי לדברי בראון (של עתונות בר 23) "פעולות אש"פ [illegible] אשו .. עשויות ליפול בתוך הגדרת ארה"ב של פעולות מרי לגיטימיות בתוך שטחים כבושים; אחרות לא יהיו (כך), כמו טבח מינכן.-נגד אזרחים חפים מפשע במדינות שלישיות".

2. התקשרתי מייד למרפי ואמרתי כי קשה להעלות על הדעת שאיש מחמ"ד יתן "הכשר" לפעולות אש"פ בתוך האיזורים כשהאיסור הוא "כביכול" מחוצה להם, וכי הדבר נוגד את מדיניות ארה"ב ואת כל מה שידוע לנו על הנושא. ביקשתי בדיקה מיידית.

3. חזר לאחר קריאת הטכסט כעבור שעה ואמר כי כדברינו אכן כך, וכי כבר מסרו לסופר "הארץ" שהצהרה זו אינה מייצגת את מדיניות ממשלת ארה"ב. לא היה על האיש לאמר דבר מעבר למה שאומרים כללית על אלימות וכו'. שאלתי אם העירו לאיש. אמר שהוער לו והאיש מבין כי שגה. לא היה זה מעניינו לאמר כך". הצעתי "חינוך" יתר של עובדי האגף בנושא זה.

4. אחר הדברים האלה ראיתי את הטכסט כולו. יש גם קטע בלתי קביל נוסף (הקטע הקודם לכך בדבריו, ואני מבין ששאלות עיתונאים למחמ"ד התיחסו לכך)

רובינשטיין

2 3 1 3 1 1 1

שהיה הדבר שהכל נעשה בלעשה בלבדו שאוכל בעת הסברה

הלבדכם לעבר הם אומן יריב סיוכם

1 4 3+1 4 1

25

מ: שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד 035

מספר מברק
דף 1 מתוך 3 דפים
סווג בשחוני גלוי
דחיפות רגיל
תאריך וזמן 3.1.1830 מרץ 86
מספר מברק

אל :- מצפ"א

בית הנבחרים : נשק לסעודים

לידיעתכם, רצ"ב מכתב מאת המורשה מל לוויין ליוייר וועדת המשנה למזה"ת ובו בקשה לקיום HEARINGS בנדון, וכן מכתב חוזר בדבר החלטה של אי-הסכמה (ביוזמת לויין, מרק סילגינדר, כרים מחיה, ולארי סמיה).

מ.מ. לעמ

למ ד ן

שים הדא שחמל בשל בלאנק בדפו הרגיסטר לעמ רק אלה
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MEL LEVINE
27TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR
SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL

MAJORITY REGIONAL WHIP
CO-CHAIRMAN, MILITARY REFORM CAUCUS

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

WASHINGTON OFFICE
132 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
TELEPHONE 202-225-8451

DISTRICT OFFICE
5250 WEST CENTURY BOULEVARD
SUITE 447
LOS ANGELES, CA 90045
TELEPHONE 213-215-3935
213-393-4136 (SANTA MONICA)

35 2/3

February 28, 1986

Hon. Lee Hamilton
Chairman
Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East
B-359 Rayburn Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Lee:

As you know, it has been reported that the Administration has decided to break into smaller portions the $1 billion Saudi arms package. The first portion is reported to include Sidewinder, Stinger and Harpoon missiles worth more than $300 million.

It is my understanding that the Administration has yet to send a formal request to Congress. I am writing to ask the Subcommittee to hold hearings on this arms package, if and when an Administration request is received.

As you know, I have a longstanding interest in the Middle East and in pursuing a course that is in the best interests of the United States. I am concerned that this sale would further fuel the regional arms race - something which would clearly not be in our own interests. In addition, there are a number of questions to which I would like answers, including whether Saudi Arabia really needs these missiles.

Our Committee colleagues Chris Smith, Larry Smith and Mark Siljander have joined me in preparing a resolution of disapproval of this arms propsal. In addition, we are sending out a Dear Colleague letter seeking cosponsors of our resolution.

Thank you for your attention to my concerns. I look forward to hearing from you.

Warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Mel

Mel Levine
Member of Congress

ML:ds

cc: Mike Van Dusen

MEL LEVINE
27TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEES
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WHIP
CO-CHAIRMAN, MILITARY REFORM CAUCUS

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

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213-393-4126 (SANTA MONICA)

35 3/3

February 28, 1986

MEMBER'S IMMEDIATE ATTENTION MEMBER'S IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

Dear Colleague:

In January we sent around a Dear Colleague letter asking for cosponsors of a resolution to prohibit the sale of a $1 billion arms package to Saudi Arabia. Some 100 Members are cosponsors of this resolution.

The Administration has reportedly decided to break the $1 billion arms package into smaller portions, the first of which is a package of missiles worth more than $300 million. This includes nearly 1700 Sidewinders, 800 Stinger hand-held anti-aircraft missiles and 200 launchers, and 100 Harpoon anti-ship missiles.

The arguments against selling arms to Saudi Arabia remain the same, whether for an arms package of $1 billion or $300 million.

In the past, arms sales to Saudi Arabia have been justified on the grounds that they would induce it to further the peace process. In 1981 Congress expressed its deep concern over the Administration's intention to sell AWACS aircraft and F-15 enhancement items to Saudi Arabia. In response to these concerns, President Reagan sent a letter to then-Majority Leader Howard Baker outlining a set of terms and conditions that would be met before transfer of the AWACS. These included the receipt in writing by Congress of a Presidential certification containing agreements with Saudi Arabia that certain conditions have been met. One of these conditions stated in your letter is:

> That the sale contributes directly to the stability and security of the area, enhances the atmosphere and prospects for progress toward peace, and that initiatives toward the peaceful resolution of disputes in the region have either been successfully completed or that significant progress toward that goal has been accomplished with the substantial assistance of Saudi Arabia.

None of these already existing conditions have been met. There is no evidence that the Saudis have in fact fostered the peace process - perhaps the most important condition on which Congress approved the 1981 arms sales package. Saudi Arabia is still in a state of war with Israel, refuses to recognize Israel's right to exist, and continues to support the Arab boycott of Israel. In addition, sale of these sophisticated weapons will only further fuel the regional arms race. It is difficult to see how arms sales to Saudi Arabia at this time will promote US objectives and interests in the Middle East.

For all these reasons, Congress should reject the Administration's Saudi arms package.

If you would like to cosponsor this resolution, please have your staff contact either Jennifer Lee or Diane Stamm, in Congressman Levine's office, at x56451.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

OK

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון

023

דף 1 מתוך 3 דפים

שווג בטחוני גלוי

דחיפות רגיל

תאריך ודשת 86MAR3 1500

שם שר/מס' מברק

ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח.

MONDAY - March 3 תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

WORLDNET - US INFORMATION AGENCY
TELEVISION AND FILM SERVICE - WASH. DC 20547

GUESTS: GORDON S. BROWN, Director, Arabian Peninsula Affairs, Department of State

HOST: ROD MACLEISH
TOPIC: FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITES STATES
INTERACTIVE CITY: DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
ORIGINATION CITY: WASH. DC

DATE: MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1986
TIME: 8:00 - 9:00 a.m., EST

Q I want to go back to the political behavior that you have mentioned before. On what criteria is this political behavior should be described as terrorist or non-terrorist and how can you explain your government's attitude toward terrorism at the same time that you give support to Savimbi against Angola, for example, which is a sovereign state or the contras against also Nicaragua which is a sovereign state and how can you explain your support to the Israeli expansionists against also sovereign states or people? And at the same time, how do you explain that the JDL, the Jewish Defense League is working freely in the United States, that it reached one of the most prominent Arab-Americans there, Mr. Alex Olby (?) and murdered him? So on what criteria or what are the standards that these are terrorism or terrorist acts

CONT. . . →

שים רמז שרבע בעמ' בלבד שאותך לא מסרתם ס"ב

and the government of America, of the US is support to such, like Savimbi or the Contras or the GPL in America are not, or the expression of Israel, are not terrorist acts.

MR. BROWN: The definition of terrorism, I think, is one of the most difficult definitions we have to make in government these days. But, I would submit, without trying to define terrorism as such, that you would recognize, Dr. Sakhini, a considerable diffence between the behavior of people like the Abu Nidal group who assassinate civilians on the street corners of third countries, or who hijack civilian aircraft or ships or what-have-you on the open seas or in the air, and kill or otherwise harm the interests of innocent civilians and distinguish that from the kind of para-governmental or para-official actions taken by organizations which are afterall what you would call freedom fighters such as Mr. Savimbi, who afterall is head of one the major tribal forces in that country. Or the Contras who are, who represent citizens of a country fighting against the government of that country within the country's own borders. They are not conducting act of what we would call international terrorism, which are acts which are directed against innocent civilians in third countries outside of the battle zone.

Now, I do want to answer specifically your point about the attack on the anti-Arab/American, I'm sorry, anti-discrimination league. I think you said that the Jewish Anti-defamation League, or the Jewish Defense League, or whatever it's called-- (?) group was responsible for that. I can't support your statement there. We do not know who was responsible for it. I do know, however that the FBI is directing a very major and very significant effort at finding the perpetrators of that event. The fire-bombing, perhaps, of the Washington headquarters is in the same category. And, we have no intent of letting the perpetrators of terrorist acts, and I believe that those both probably were terrorists acts in the United States, to get away free. We are trying to find those people. If we find them we will prosecute them under our system of justice. And I expect that if we have evidence against them and a jury finds them guilty, that they will be punished under out law.

We are not supporting that, and that I think is an unfair rap that you are trying to put on us.

Q Mr. Brown, this is Roger White again. I don't think it is clear at all, actually, some of the distinctions you make on terrorism. I don't think many people would accept that when the Israeli air force drops bombs on Beirut killing probably hundreds or thousands of people, that isn't terrorism. Would you accept that as terrorism?

MR. BROWN: It's terrorism to the same degree I suppose as Katushka(?) rockets across the border are. The fact is in the Arab-Israeli dispute there is a state of continuous war between the parties and that does make the situation somewhat different. It's

the extension of that form of hostilities through random politically inspired terrorist acts in third countries which are particularly disturbing to us, rather than between the continued state of hostilities in the Middle East themselves. In those situations, regrettable as the bombing of Beirut or regrettable as the shelling of Kyriad Shimona (?) and other places in Northern Israel may be, they are part and parcel of a continuing state of hostilities which has existed for forty years and for which this government, I think, deserves some credit for trying to end.

Q Mr. Brown, Roger White again. You say that the bombing is part and parcel of the Arab-Israeli conflict. By the same token, so are PLO actions. Certain part of PLO actions are also part and pacel of that conflict, and yet you distinguish between one and the other, saying one is closed and one is not.

MR. BROWN: Again, as I say, I don't want to get into a long discussion as to exactly what the meaning of terrorism is because I am not an expert on that. Some PLO actions I would suspect would fall within our definition of legitimate actions of resistance within occupied territories. Others clearly, and I'm not saying necessarily the PLO here, but other Palestinian actions clearly would not, such as the Munich Massacre or others. Again, taken against innocent people in third countries.

שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

אל:

המסרד: 022 בטחון 17

86MOF31500

מסנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח.

Mon. March 3 תדרוך דובר מתמ"ד ליום

STATE-3/3/86 -1-

MR. REDMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon. Several announcements: the Secretary will be testifying in open session at 9:30 AM tomorrow, March 4th, before the subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the House Appropriations Committee. The subject is the FY 1987 foreign assistance bill. Because of the Secretary's appearance, there will be no daily press briefing tomorrow.

Finally, the United States government condemns the murder of Safir Al-Nasri (?) and extends the deepest sympathies of the American people to the Al-Nasri family and to the citizens of Nablus (?). Safir Al-Nasri was a leader of stature and integrity. He was dedicated to achieving a better future for the people of Nablus, and in a wider sense for the Palestinian people.

Those who killed him would deny the Palestinians a peaceful solution to their problems and have dealt a blow to the Palestinian community. The murderers who struck down Safir Al-Nasri are enemies of peace. Through this cowardly act and others like it, terrorists seek to intimidate those who work for a settlement whereby Palestinians and Israelis would achieve peace and recognition of each other's legitimate rights and aspirations.

Peace and reconciliation are critical to the future and well-being of both the Palestinian and Israeli people. The vast majority of both peoples support this cause and oppose those who practice violence and extremism. A great many individuals of courage and good will in both communities are working for peace. The tragic killing of Safir Al-Nasri must not deter their efforts. Others must follow the example of Al-Nasri's courage so that all can realize his dream of a peaceful future. Yes? That's all I have.

#

Q Can we go back to the Middle East. After you statement on Nablus' mayor. Do you expect the United States government to offer the Israelis, the Jordanians and the Palestinians new ideas to pursue the peace process, or do you expect to follow the same course which is being followed so far?

MR. REDMAN: On the peace process, terrorists have claimed many victims in this conflict, both Palestinian and Israeli, in an effort to intimidate those who want peace and accomodation. They must not be allowed to succeed. We hope this particular act of terrorism will not deter progress in a process whereby the Palestinians in the West Bank acquire greater control over their everyday affairs. That would be a blow to the Palestinians and hopes for an ultimate resolution of this conflict.

Q (Inaudible) was Mr. Masri one of the representatives considered by the US

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6-1

to join the peace process on behalf of the Palestinians?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything on that.

Q Chuck, I don't know if it was asked or not, but can we have copies of the opening statement on Al-Masri and the statement on the peace process?

MR. REDMAN: Yes, but that was largely drawn from the opening statement.

Q Okay. And a followup question. Anything on the claims of responsibility, US assessments of Abu Nidal and George Habash's group or anything like that?

MR. REDMAN: No, we have no information other than what you've seen in the media. That's all we've seen.

Q Can you give us a situation report on the Saudi arms package, please?

MR. REDMAN: No, nothing new to offer you on that.

Q How about the situation in Egypt at the present time?

MR. REDMAN: The situation is calm and appears to be returning to normal.

CONTINUED ON PAGE B-1

The curfew, which is still in effect, was lifted today between 6 AM and 6 PM. All schools remain closed, but are scheduled to reopen on March 8th. The Egyptian government has asked all workers to return to their jobs, and the government is conducting business on a routine basis. The Cairo trade fair, for example, will open as scheduled on March 8th.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

7 10 021

אל:הסברה, מע"ח, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח
דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - MON. - March 3, 1986

EDITORIALS

L.A. TIMES - 28/2- "Egypt's Miseries" By all signs Egypt is not a country destined to enjoy a quiet future. Tho widoopread rioting by security units this week is indicative of the threat to stability that Mubarak's regime is likely to continue to confront. Gross inefficiencies, corruption, bureaucratic bumbling and dubious allocations of resources all contribute to a chronic economic malaise. Meanwhile, Islamic fundamentalists see new chances to widen their appeal. Egypt's present is unquestionably troubled. Its future is likely to be even more so.

THE PRESS REPORTS

West Bank Mayor Is Slain

WASH. POST - Claiborne - An unidentified gunman assassinated Zafir Masri, recently appointed by Israel as mayor of this West Bank city and a symbol of efforts to revive Middle East peace talks by enhancing self rule among moderate Palestinians in the occupied territory. He was shot three times in the back as he walked across Nablus' busy main street from his home to the municipal building.

Accused Nazi Arraigned In Is ael; Charges Denied

WASH. POST - Claiborne -John Demjanjuk was ordered held for trial today on charges of crimes against humanity after issuing an emotional denial in an Is. eli magistrate's court that he ever worked in the Treblinka extermination center in Poland durign WWII. "I'm completely the wrong person," siad Demjanjuk.

Egyptian Police Riot May Cut Short Mubarak's Teetering Tightrope Act

WASH. TIMES - Rogers - Mubarak's tightrope act - maintaining political freedom in a volatile society while nursing a sick economy could be another casualty of Cairo's security police revolt. Foreing diplomats bel eve the two days of rioting last week, crushed by the army may force Mubarak to take a tougher line in tackling problems facing Egypt. Many Egvptians fear Mubarak may be tempted to rely more haavily on the army and to dilute his liberalization of

ה' נצפו פרק קבוצה. שטרום לשאר שטרום

Egypt's Political System.

U.S. Jews Hold Vigil For Soviet Prisoners

WASH. TIMES - Wright - Jewish Americans from across the country gathered at Lafayette Square yesterday for a candlelight march they hoped would remind the world that thousands of Soviet Jews want to leave that country but are refused permission.There were about 3,000 Jewish people in Wash. for the United Jewish Appeal's National Young Leadership Conference being held through tomorrow.

Masri Was Intent On Improving Lives

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - Curtius - Although he had stepped into a position fraught with political dangers, Masri said he was determined to focus on restoring services, launching development projects, and improving day to day life for the people of his city. The occupation, Masri siad, was still the dominant factor in the lives of Nablus residents. But he thoght having a Palestinian mayor and council back in charge might ease the harshness of its impact on their daily lives.

Congressman Apologizes To Jews

USA TODAY - Johnson - Rep. Robert Dornan apologized Sunday for calling a Soviet commentator a "disloyal,betraying little Jew" but not to everyone's satisfaction. "It wasn't a Freudian slip. It wasn'g like Oops, I didn't mean it. I wasn't even aware I said it," siad Dornan, R-Calif. Dornan made his fiery remarks on the House floor Thursday - complaining that ABC was wrong in airing Radio Moscow employee Vladimir Posner's reaction to Reagan's defense speech.Dornan said he meant to call Posner a "betraying disloyal, little turncoat," but rushed his remarks as his time ran out.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the Aquino rally, Marcos, the Space Shuttle Challenger and the IRS.

31

משרד החוץ – מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל: ניו-יורק

דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים

סדרי

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

לשימוש מח' הקשר

תאריך וזמן רישום: 021600

מס מברק: 36

ביין.

יונייפיל.

לוטה אגרת אמריקאית שהוכנה ב- 13 פברואר ונמסרה ע"י השגריר פיקרינג לשה"ח.

מחר תתקיים פגישה בין פיקרינג למנכ"ל ותוצאותיה נבריקכם.

ארב"ל 2.

[illegible]

השולח: שלמה ברר אישור סגנהל המחלקה: אישור לשכת המנכ"ל:

(לציין תאריך וזמן בעבורה לקשר)

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח) 2.3.86

2/2 36 ב

SECRET

The Secretary has asked me to raise with you his concerns over the future of UNIFIL.

-- As you know, the decision by Congress to cut 21.6 million dollars from our FY-86 assessed contribution to UN Peace Keeping activities has raised grave doubts about the future of UNIFIL. Unless we are able to persuade the Congress to restore these funds, which are necessary to support UNIFIL, the force will almost certainly be disbanded this year.

-- We recognize that Israel has reservations concerning the utility of UNIFIL and that you see no alternative to the security zone in South Lebanon at the present. We agree that the time is not right for expanding UNIFIL's role.

-- At the same time, it is our judgment that if UNIFIL is withdrawn, the resulting vacuum is likely to lead to a serious conflict as contending militias seek control over the UNIFIL zone. In turn, this could threaten the security of Israel's northern border and create pressures for an expanded IDF involvement in Lebanon. This would not be in Israel's interests, nor ours.

-- In this area of budget restraint, it will not be possible for the United States to provide further financial backing for UNIFIL unless the Government of Israel, as a party directly concerned, is willing to support UNIFIL publicly and with Congress. We ask that you make clear your position on UNIFIL, bearing in mind that the absence of Israeli public support will effectively mean the end of UNIFIL.

-- It is our view that UNIFIL has been a significant contribution to the relative stability in South Lebanon and we believe that, at a minimum, it is insurance against a new situation that could pose far higher risks.

February 13, 1986

SECRET

רחיפות:	מחלקת התקשורת ניו-יורק	דף: 1
עדוף בטחוני:	טופס מברק	מתוך: 7
הי"ח. 021560	אל: לש'סמנכ"ל; מע"ת; סמנכ"ל אמיתי"ק; המברה; מצפ"א; מס"ד; יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת; יועץ שהב"ט לתקשורת; לע"מ; רו"צ.	
נר: 006 1	מ: וושינגטון	
	מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק	

News Summary March 1-2, 1986

Press Reports

Israel Moves to Normalize Links to Africa

NYT 3/2-Kamm-Senior Israeli officials dealing with Africa have expressed confidence that Israel's resumption of diplomatic ties with the Ivory Coast will be followed by major advances in normalizing African links this year. Three or four more African nations will soon resume diplomatic relations with Israel and two or three others will establish partial links. Two Marxist countries--Ethiopia and Mozambique have shown discreet signs of warming toward Israel. Chad and Mauritius were also reported to be moving towards reconciliation. The countries who will resume ties are said to be the ones Israel has diplomatic representatives attached to embassies of other countries. Benad Avital said African nations feel that Arab nations discriminate against them. Africans were reported to resent having been put under heavy pressure to act against Israel while Western nations continue ties with Israel. Khadafy's activities have also heightened disenchantment with the Arab world.

PLO Considers Ending Agreement With Jordan

NYT-3/2-Hijazi-A senior Palestinian guerrilla official says the PLO is considering abrogating a year-old agreement with Jordan in order to head off what he called attempts by Hussein to create a substitute Palestinian leadership. Yasir Rabbo, deputy head of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said scrapping the accord would also clear the way for talks designed to heal the rift in Palestinian ranks.

Israel Prevents Arabs From Taking Hostages

NYT-3/2-special-Israeli troops patrolling the Lebanese border thwarted an Arab terrorist attempt to seize Isrraeli hostages in Galilee, military sources said. Two Arab gunmen were killed and an Israeli soldier was wounded in the encounter. Documents carried by the dead men showed they belonged to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and maps indicated they were heading towards an Israeli settlemet. The raiders wore IDF uniforms over their civilian cloths.

תאריך	2.3.86	עם השולח: לוקה רון

כל + גלבו שלחים לאולם שמים מפורלא פרץ לולם

Egypt

NYT-3/1-Kifner-Egypt's Interior Minister, regarded as one of the country's most powerful political figures, was dismissed in the aftermath of a rebellion by thousands of paramilitary policemen under his command. 36 people died in the rioting and millions of dollars worth of damage was done. What is more difficult to calculate was the damage to Mubarak's already shaky Gov't.

NYP-3/1-Dan-Israeli Mideast political experts believe Mubark's days are numbered. They believe he is incapable of handling his country's growing political and economic crises. The police riots were seen as part of an organized effort by Islamic fundamentalists to overthrow Mubarak.

Treblinka Suspect in Israel

NYT-3/I-Kamm (photo of Demjanjuk in Israel) Demjanjuk was delievered by US marshals to Israeli Justice at Tel Aviv airport. He will be tried on charges that he operated the engines that killed by exhaust gas untold thousands of Jews in Treblinka, the German extermination camp. Israeli law provides for a maximum penalty of death. Some witnesses asserted that Demjanjuk tortured and whipped the doomed on their way to death and sometimes seized women headed for the gas chamber to rape them in public. Although public opinion, with few exceptions, favors a trial, many Israelis worry about the effect of once again stirring in this country of survivors and their children and grandchildren memories of the 12 darkest years in Jewish history. There are divided minds of what to do with Demjanjuk, is, as expected, he is convicted and sentenced to death. (see NYP-Dan)

NYP-3/1-The Justice Dept. announced the arrest of another war crimes suspect. Ukranian-born Serge Kowalchuk, 65, of Philadelphia, is accused of persecuting Jews as a member of the Nazi-controlled police-force in Poalnd. He could be deported to the Soviet Union.

US Policy is Set on Terror Fight

NYT-3/2-Gwertzman-p.1-The Reagan Administration, in a new policy declaration on combating terrorism, will endorce "a judicious employment of force" to retaliate against terrorist attacks and to deter further attacks, an official said today. But the report, to be issued Thursday, will rule out random acts of retaliation against states harboring terrorists. (cabled)

NYT-3/1-AP-The FBI prevented 23 planned terrorist attacks in the US and took "a number of terrorists out of circulation," the Dir. of the FBI said. Robert B. Oakley, from the State Dept. said the US had "decided upon still a more vigorous campaign of counterterrorism and will not be deterred by the risk of retaliation in this country." (see NYT

Reagan Approves Arms for Saudis But Faces Hard Fight in Congress

NYT-3/1-Gwertzman-Reagan has decided to sell more than $300 million worth of missiles to Saudi Arabia despite the strong possibility that the sale will be blocked by Congress, a senior White House official said. The Saudis are concerned with recent events in the Iran-Iraq war. The package will probably be submitted to Congress next week. The Administration is aware that AIPAC has already begun a campaign against the deal, and that a majority of the Senate was on record as opposing it.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-3/2-Kifner-(Week in Review) The war may have reached a crucial stage in recent days, according to Western diplomats and military experts in Iraq. The war is estimated to cost Iran $1 billion a month--much of it for weapons supplied by France and the Soviet Union--and at least 50,000 Iraqi lives. The word most often used to portray Hussein is ruthless. The public mood in Iran is hard to judge. But diplomats say they sense a feeling of ambivalence towards him.

NYT 3/2-Reuters-Iranian troops on an offensive into northern Iraq pushed within 13 miles of the provincial capital of Sulaimaniya, a radio broadcast in Teheran slad.

NYT-3/2-Reuters-An Iraqi commander reported hand-to-hand fighting with Iranian troops on the southern war front, after Iraqi planes hit another tanker in the northern Persian Gulf.

Germans Debate New Anti-Semitism

NYT-3/2-Markham-A spate of anti-Semitic remarks by West German politicians has touched off a national debate in which Kohl has been accused of unwittingly reviving hostile feelings towards Jews. His critics have said that Kohl's efforts to "normalize" the country's relationship to the Nazi past have subtly encouraged people to voice long suppressed anti-Semitic views. On the eve of a visit by Peres, the Gov't was embarrassed by the Declaration of the Christian Democratic Mayor of Korschenbroich that "a few rich Jews" should be slaughtered to balance the budget of his town. The mayor later apologized. His townspeople gave the mayor a tumultuous reception after he made the remarks.

NYT-3/2-AP-An elementary school in Bergen has been named after Anne Frank, ending a controversy over how to honor the girl who died in Bergen-Belsen.

Book Review-On Israel and the Arabs

NYT-3/2-photo p.1 of Book Review section shows Israeli soldeirs in the [illegible]th quarter of Jerusalem. Fouad Ajami reviews "Conflicts and Contradictions" by Benvenisti, and Elie Kedourie reviews "The Seige" by O'Brien. Ajami says that the relentless themes of Israel--the map of the victors and the map of the vanquished, the Palestinian world tugging at the memory of the conscience of the sensitive Israelis, the fight for the land between

two claimants--are the theme of Benvenisti's remarkable political memoir and meditation. At no time does Benvenisti exonerate the Palestinians and their leaders for their share of what has happened to them. The Palestinians too must reflect on what their own maximalism and evasions have wrought. The two consistant themes are "Jewish single-minded power-building and Palestinian uncompromising resistance." Kedourie praises O'Brien's book highly and agrees that no peace process is likley to succeed now, or in the foreseeable future.

Laura Z. Hobson Dies

NYT-3/2-Laura Z. Hobson, the author of the acclaimed novel on anti-Semitism in America, "Gentleman's Agreement," died in NY at age 85.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

1/216 1/481 007

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מ ו ס ר

דף...1...מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני.גלבר.....

דחיפות.....רגיל.....

תאריך ודייח.....02.מרץ 86

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אל:הסברה, מעייח, מצפייא, ממנכייל, סמנכייל הסברה, לשי רוהיים, לעיים, דובר צהייל, רמייח קשייח

דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY SATURDAY MARCH,1 1986

EDITORIALS

TROUBLE ON THE NILE

THE SUN The mutiny among conscripts in Egypt's central security force highlights the fragility of President Mubarack's regime and underscores its vital importance to the hope of peace and stability in the Middle East. In 4½ years since the assassination of Sadat, Mubarack has skilfully charted a course of adhering to Sadat's peace with Israel. Within that limitation, he has shown sympathy for Palestinian objections to Israeli rule on the west bank, while gradually loosening his grip on Egyptian self-expression. With all opposition politicians find most attracktive to condemm in his policy; keeping Sadat's peace with Israel. Their increasing stridency is an outcome of Mr. Mubarack's grdual lifting of the lid in small steps toward democracy.

THE NEWS REPORTS

GUNFIRE DELAYS MUBARACK'S VIEWING DAMAGE

WASH POST C. DICKEY President Mubarack was forced to postpone for almost two hours a visit to the charred wreckage of luxury hotels burned during this week's security police rampage.

LEBANESE CHARGE ISRAELI BACKED MILITIA TORTURED, ROBBED THEM

WASH POST N. BOUSTANY In the aftermath of a 6-day search through 16 southern Lebanese villages by Israeli troops and Israeli allied militiamen looking for two missing Israeli soldiers, there is anger and division among the villagers.

ACCUSED NAZI ARRIVES IN ISRAEL TO STAND TRIAL

WASH POST W. CLAIRBORNE Accused nazi death camp executioner John Demjanjuk arrived in Israel today where he was immidiately handcuffed and driven in an armored car to a maximum security prison to await a showcase trial for crimes against humanity.

ב 1 בדפים פרק ראשון עמודים

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

1/216 1/481 007

2/3

דף...1...מתוך.....דפים

עוג בטחוני גלבר.....

דחיפות.....רגיל

תאריך ודשה...02.מרץ 86

.....

אל:הסברה, מעייח, מצפייא, ממנכייל, סמנכייל הסברה, לש' רוהיים, לעיים, דובר צהייל, רמיח קשיח

דע:ניו-יורק.

ECYPTIAN RIOTING POINTS TO DEEP PROBLEMS

PHIL INQ P. MAGNELIA The sudden and "unexpected" military riots that have ravaged parts of Cairo, in recent days should be seen as something more than a momentary anger of a few soldiers. These soldiers are the security elite, charged with protecting government offices, radio stations, airports and critical security sites.

LEBANESE FACE UNRAVELING ECONOMY AFTER YEARS OF GAIN

PHIL INQ M. DUVOISIN Business has been bad for sometime in the stores and boutiques of the suburbs of Beirut. The inflation rate last year was atleast 100 %, and prices rose an additional 30 % in January alone. The unemployment rate is consevatively estimated at 30 %. The Lebanese, said one businessman, went from selling tourists to selling arms. A Peugeot dealership in Beirut thrived, according to one of its partners, by supplying cars to the PLO, which established a government-in-exile in Lebanon until the 1982 Israel-invasion.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

1/216 1/481 007

3/3

אל:הסברה, מעיית, מצפייא, ממנכייל, סמנכייל הסברה, לשי רוחיים, לעיים, דובר צהייל, רמייח קשייח
דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY SUNDAY MARCH 2, 1986

EDITORIALS

A HIDDEN WAR

WASH POST The war in the Persian gulf, now in its sixth year, goes grinding relentlessly on. After a long period of apparent stalemate, the Iranians succeeded several weeks ago in crossing the river that was the border between the two countries, and taking the Iraqi port city of Faw. The victory does not have great significance in technical military terms. To reach the roads and cities are more important objectives, the Iranians would not traverse a broad band of swamp and then open desert in which Iraq's air power and and armor presumably would be more effective, but the capture of Faw strengthened the Iranians sense that time is on their side. Now they have opened another attack in the mountains far to the north, The Iranians are on the move.

THE NEWS REPORTS

CAIRO RIOTING, SHAKES EGYPTIAN TOURISTS TRADE

WASH POST C. DICKEY Egypt's already shaky economy has only a few major sources of foreign exchange earnings; tourism, oil revenues, remittance from workers abroad and Suez canal fees brought in 7 $ billion last year. According to a senior American diplomat, set backs in all these areas are now expected to cost Egypt between 2 and 5 billion dollars in the coming year. For a country that imports half its food and already runs a 7.75$ billion trade deficit, that could be disastrous.

THE ARROGANCE OF IRAN

WASH POST J. ANDERSON AND D. VAN ATTA The Chrismass attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports which left five americans, including an eleven year old - dead, were followed by tough talk from the administration but then - nothing. In that instance , the President poured out his rhetorical rage on Libya, while cautiously ignoring the equally guilty Iranians and Syrians. The US imposed sanctions on Libya but there was no retaliation. Iran, in particular, has grown fearless to the point of arrogance in thumbing its nose at America.

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** יוצא סודי
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אל: ווש, נד: 33, מ : המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 020386, זח: 1730

סודי/מיידי

רובינשטיין

התדרוך של סודארת. שלך 766 סעיף ד'.
אני מניח ששמתם לב שדובר מחמ'ד באחד מתדרוביו האחרונים כן הוביר מפורשות את התנאי של ויתור על השמוש באלימות ואף נשאל באם התוספת הואת מהווה שינוי התנאים.

מציע שנשתמש בדברים אלה לאורך כל הקו.
נר-און

תפ: שהח,רהמ,שהבט,מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרבו,רם,אמן,מצפא,סייבל,
ממד

8598

דף 1 מתוך

עותק 1 מתוך 2 סודי ביותר

אל: המשרד, נר: 03, מ: ווש
דח: ר, סג: מ, תא: 010386, ח: 2000

סודי ביותר/רגיל

אל:המנכל ,ממנכל,מצפא

מפגישה עם סגן הנשיא בוש:-

נפגשתי עם סגן הנשיא בארוחת ערב שנערכה לכבוד מקס פישר:
1. סודאן .פושלים כדי לוודא שמי שהיה מעורב בהוצאת היהודים
לא ישאר למן רב מדי בבית הסוהר.

2. מקווה להגיע ארצה במשך השנה הקרובה.חשב להגיע באביב אך
הדבר איננו יוצא לפועל בגלל לוח זמנים עמוס.

3. נמסר לו שראש הממשלה יהיה באן בתחילת אפריל והוא ישמח
להענות לבקשת הפגישה עמו.

4. בוש ספר לי שהוא יוצא בתחילת השבוע לתוניסיה ולליסבון .
לפי אשר מסרו לו המטפלים בדבר-מתובננות בתוניס הפגנות נגדו
בגלל ידידות ארה"ב לישראל. הוא רק יערוך שם ביקור קצר של
מספר שעות בדרכו לליסבון לשכפים עבור כניסתו לתפקיד של הנשיא
החדש.
היה ידידתי ביותר וגם בדבריו במהלך ארוחת הערב מצא לנכון
להביע גם ידידותו לישראל וגם כלל דברים אישיים ידידותיים
ומיוחד. בהתיחסו לשיחות ביננו לפני הצלת יהודי אתיופיה שהיו
בסודאן .
מ.רון .=

תפ: שהח,מנכל,ממנכל,מצפא,ר/מרכז רה"מ

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** נבון סודי
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אל: המשרד, נר: 761, מ : 911
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא 290286, לח: 1210

סודי / מיידי

אל:- מצפ"א, ממ"ד

דע:- שג' קהיר

מאת: אלי אבידן / וושינגטון

משיחה עם פארוק הילמי - ציר בשגרירות המצרית נהערה:- הנ"ל
רועלה בימים אלה (דרגת ציר)

1) תהליך השלום . במגעים בין מצרים , ירדן ואדה"ב נמרס נאום
חוסיין) ודרכם לערפאת הועלו 3 גירסאות לפתיחת מו"מ מדיני
שכולם נסובו סביב - המשולש המוסכם על 3 הראשונות הנ"ל -
בדלקמן -
א) קבלה מפורשת של 242

ב) ניהול מו"מ ישיר עם ישראל בועידה בינ"ל בהשתתפות כל
הצדדים נלרבות אש"ף במובן) 1-5 חברות מעוניינים.
ג) גינוי טרור הנבדל ממאבק מרויין .
בתמורה ערפאת דורש, מלבד השתתפות בועידה בינ"ל, הכרה
ב"הגדרה עצמית סרקטיבית" (QUALIFIED) על בסיס הסכם עמאן
הנוגע לקונפדרציה בין ירדן וערביי הגדה"ע. ערפאת הבהיר
שבנושא השלישי בנ"ל הוא יהיה מוכן להצהיר על הפסקת הפעולות
והאלימות בדגש שיתיישב ליד שולחן הדיון , אך לא יוכל להצהיר
בפומבי בנושא מאבק מרויין מחמת המצב הפנימי באש"ף והמערכת
הבינערבית בין "ואשם ב- SOLD OUT של הנושא שהוא אחד מאבני
היסוד החוקיים של "התנועה הפלסטינאית הלאומית" לשאלתי מה
השוני בין שלושת הגרסאות אמר שה ס צ ד י ת (הנוכחה ביותר
-.א.א.) דיברה על הגדרה עצמית תמורת נכונות ערפאת כ-3
הסעיפים דלעיל. ה י ר ד ן י ת הצרה על 3 תנאי חוסין ובן

הגדרה עצמית במסגרת ירדנית פלסטינאית. ה-3 ו1 שנתקבלה בסוף
של דבר ע"י האמריקאים (והאחרים) באמצעות קלבריוס בעמאן.
לדברי היכמי בפסע היה בין תחילת תהליך מדיני באיזור שסובל
בגלל עמדת ארה"ב לתנאי של הגדרה עצמית. הצדדים האחרים
"עבדו" על האמריקאים "שעות נוספות" במאמץ לשכנעם להסכים
לדרישת ערפאת בהסתמך על (א) ההצהרה האמריקאית מ-10/2/86
ש"ישוב הבעייה הפלסטינאית על 242 ו"שאר זכויות לא נזכרו
בהחלטה". (ב) תמיכה אמריקאית (חוזר על השורה האחרונה.)
הפלסטינאית על 242 ו"שאר זכויות שלא x שלא נזכרו שהחלטה".
(ג) תמיכה אמריקאית ב"היסבם עמאן" המאוגדת 3 הסעיפים דלעיל
וכן סוגיית ההגדרה העצמית. לשאלתו מי לדעתו בא ההסכמה
האמריקאית השיב שאינו יודע הפרוס אך ממה שבן יודע שהנכונות
האמריקאית ל-3 הסעיפים היתה על דעת הממשל בוושינגטון ו"שאין
להעלות על הדעת שפקיד אמריקאי ישול על עצמו אחריות ויתרוג
בוושא בה קרדינלי מבלי שיוסמך לכך".

2) באשר לעתיד, ציין שהתהליך נמצא אמנם ב"תנומה קלה" אך
לזמן קצר "יחודש או קצת יותר" והמצרים יעשו כל מאמץ לסגור
את הי"פער הקטן" שנותר שבן יצירת ואקום או קפאון מומינה
סבנות לכולם. תסין, על אף מה שאמר, עקרונית מוכן לחדש את
המו"מ עם ערפאת מהנקודה שבו הופסק דהיינו, נכונות אש"ף לקבל
הנוסחה המשותפת. מאידך ארה"ב ע"י מרפי תמשיך לעקוב בצמוד
ותעודד הצדדים להתקדם, בין אם על הבסיס החדש שהושג, ללא
איבוד בושא ההגדרה העצמית או עיס "תנאי חוסין" הידועים.
באשר לחידוש יוזמה מצרית לעבר אירופה מען שלא ידוע לו על כך
אך מאחר והמדובר במעורבות 5 הקובעות במועבי"ים בתהליך אין
להוציא מכלל אפשרות להשגת תמיכה אירופאית בכך. עד כאן בוושא
זה. פעם נוספת עולה המעורבות המצרית הרבה לצידו של אש"ף
לקידום מו"מ בהשתתפותו. מיותר לפרט הויכות הידידותי עם
המצרי.

3) המהומות בקהיר. מודאג אף שעשה הכל להסתיר זאת. מען שמדם
נתקבלו הפרטים מקהיר ושתקירת המתקוממים, אנשי "ישדות הבטחון
המרבו"י" ב-2000 נמשכת. בודקים המניעים האמיתיים, מי עומד
מאחוריו, דהיינו, ראשיו והאם ישנה מעורבות חיצונית. חוזר על
מה שפורסם שהמניע הארכת תקופת השרות הצבאי מ-3 ל-4 שנים.
החיילים המשרתים ביחידות הנ"ל הם "הנפלי" מאלו שלא מתקבלים
לשרות צבאי רגיל - אנאלפבתיים וחסרי השכלה. הקצינים מאידך,
ברמה גבוהה יותר ומכאן הנחתו, קרי תקווה שלא נטלו חלק במרידה
אחרת הסימפטום יהיה חמור יותר. מנהיגי האופוזיציה הפרלמנטרית
שומנו בהחילות ע"י מובארך גינו עצם המעשה והבמיתו שיעשו
להרגעת המצב המסוכן לכולם. מודאג מכך שמא בוושא היחסים עם

ישראל ישתרבב לכך . ציין בחיוב רב התאפקות ההתיחסות הישראלית וביקש שנמשיך בקו זה. וזהי תקופה לא קלה למובארך שיעשה הכל לדיבוי התופעה בעודת הצבא אותו ציין הילמי בחיוב רב והתייצבותו מאחורי המשטר. חור והדגיש שהחלק החשוב בפרשה הוא לחשוף המניעים האמיתיים למהומות והעומדים מאחוריהם , אף שהדבר ימשך זמן לא קצר.

אלי אבידן

תפ: שהח,רהמ,שהבט,מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרבז,רם,אמן,מצפא,ממר, כייבל,קידר,מצרים

[redacted]

An Interim Report to the President

by the President's
Blue Ribbon Commission
on Defense Management

February 28, 1986

PRESIDENT'S BLUE RIBBON COMMISSION ON DEFENSE MANAGEMENT

February 28, 1986

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to present the Interim Report of the Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management.

At the outset of our work, we recognized the substantial progress made in the last five years to improve the nation's defense. The morale and fighting ability of our Armed Forces are higher than at any time in recent memory.

Over the years, many dedicated people have wrestled with the large, complex and critically important task of managing the Department of Defense. Nagging structural problems have long limited their success. Our recommendations, a blueprint for further progress, are intended to provide the Administration and the Congress a better overall framework for defense management.

Secretary of Defense Weinberger has already undertaken a number of the management improvements we suggest. His considerable accomplishments give us great confidence that our recommendations are sound and can produce substantially greater efficiency and savings.

We hope that you will accept them, that they will receive the full and enthusiastic support of the Congress, and that they will be implemented as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

David Packard

David Packard

736 Jackson Place, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20503 (202) 395-7365

An Interim Report to the President

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February 28, 1986

With deep respect, we dedicate this report to the late Ernest C. Arbuckle, a distinguished teacher and practitioner of business management. On Dean Arbuckle's extraordinary dedication and gentle spirit has depended much of our work.

Introduction

In July 1985, this Commission was charged by the President to conduct a study of important dimension, encompassing current defense management and organization in its entirety, including:

> "the budget process, the procurement system, legislative oversight, and the organizational and operational arrangements, both formal and informal, among the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Unified and Specified Command system, the Military Departments, and the Congress."

We have tried to take a broad and searching look at defense issues, and to address the root causes of defense problems. The blueprint for change provided in this, our Interim Report, flows from certain enduring propositions of sound national security policy, effective government, and basic management.

The Armed Forces of the United States are now and for the foreseeable future an essential bulwark against the advance of tyranny. The purpose set forth two centuries ago by the drafters of the Constitution—to "provide for the common defense"—is one that we can meet today only with Armed Forces of the utmost strength and readiness. Maintaining peace and freedom requires nothing less.

To achieve this military capability, a sense of shared purpose must prevail in relations between the Executive Branch and the Congress, and between government and defense industry. Public and private institutions must cooperate well, to serve the national good rather than mere partisanship or special interest. The spirit of cooperation needed to promote the common defense is today in jeopardy. This vital spirit must be preserved. Like the effectiveness of our forces, it cannot simply be taken for granted.

The United States' defense effort is an enormous and complex enterprise. It poses unique challenges—to plan sensibly for an uncertain future, to answer new and unexpected threats to our security, to husband our technological and

industrial capacities and resources. Meeting these challenges will require, we believe, a rededication by all concerned to some basic principles of management. Capable people must be given the responsibility and authority to do their job. Lines of communication must be kept as short as possible. People on the job must be held accountable for the results. These are the principles that guide our recommendations on defense organization and acquisition. They apply whether one is fighting a war or managing a weapons program.

The present structure of the Department of Defense was established by President Eisenhower in 1958. His proposed reforms, which sprang from the hard lessons of command in World War II and from the rich experience of his Presidency, were not fully accomplished. Intervening years have confirmed the soundness of President Eisenhower's purposes. The Commission has sought to advance on the objectives he set for the Department.

Together, our recommendations are designed to achieve the following significant results:

Overall defense decision-making by the Executive Branch and the Congress can be improved.

Our military leadership can be organized and chartered to provide the necessary assistance for effective long-range planning.

Our combatant forces can be organized and commanded better for the attainment of national objectives.

Control and supervision of the entire acquisition system—including research, development, and procurement—can be strengthened and streamlined.

Waste and delay in the development of new weapons can be minimized, and there can be greater assurance that military equipment performs as expected.

The Department of Defense and defense industry can have a more honest, productive partnership working in the national interest.

Our interim findings and recommendations, presented in the pages to follow, concern major features of national security planning and budgeting (Section I), military organization and command (Section II), acquisition organization and procedures (Section III), and government-industry accountability (Section IV).

I. National Security Planning and Budgeting

The Commission finds that there is a great need for improvement in the way we think through and tie together our security objectives, what we spend to achieve them, and what we decide to buy. The entire undertaking for our nation's defense requires more and better long-range planning. This will involve concerted action by our professional military, the civilian leadership of the Department of Defense, the President, and the Congress.

Today, there is no rational system whereby the Executive Branch and the Congress reach coherent and enduring agreement on national military strategy, the forces to carry it out, and the funding that should be provided—in light of the overall economy and competing claims on national resources. The absence of such a system contributes substantially to the instability and uncertainty that plague our defense program. These cause imbalances in our military forces and capabilities, and increase the costs of procuring military equipment.

Better long-range planning must be based on military advice of an order not now always available—fiscally constrained, forward looking, and fully integrated. This advice must incorporate the best possible assessment of our overall military posture vis-a-vis potential opponents, and must candidly evaluate the performance and readiness of the individual Services and the Unified and Specified Commands.

To conduct such planning requires a sharpened focus on major defense missions in the Department's presentation, and Congress' review, of the defense budget. The present method of budget review, involving duplicative effort by numerous congressional committees and subcommittees, centers on either the minutiae of line items or the gross dollar allocation to defense, and obscures important matters of strategy, operational concepts, and key defense issues. As Senator Goldwater, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, recently observed, "The budget process distorts the nature of congres-

sional oversight by focusing primarily on the question of how much before we answer the key questions of what for, why, and how well."

Of greater concern, congressional approval of the budget on a year-to-year basis contributes to and reinforces the Department's own historical penchant for defense management by fits and starts. Anticipated defense dollars are always in flux. Individual programs must be hastily and repeatedly accommodated to shifting overall budgets, irrespective of military strategy and planning. The net effect of this living day-to-day is less defense and more cost. Although often hidden, this effect is significant—and it can be avoided.

Biennial budgeting, authorization and appropriation of major programs not annually but only at key milestones, and a focus on strategy and operational concepts instead of line items are among the most important changes that could be made to improve defense planning. They would enhance the congressional role in framing good national security policy.

Budgeting based on strategy and operational concepts also would provide a far greater improvement in the performance of the Office of the Secretary of Defense than would any legislated reorganization of that Office. In general, we believe, Congress should permit the Secretary to organize his Office as he chooses to accomplish centralized policy formulation and decentralized implementation within the Department.

The Commission concludes that new procedures are required to help the Administration and the Congress do the necessary long-range planning and meaningfully assess what military forces are needed to meet our national security objectives. Public and official debate must be brought to bear on these larger defense policy questions. The Commission strongly urges adoption of a process that emphasizes the element of sound, professional military advice provided within realistic confines of anticipated long-term funding.

Recommendations

To institutionalize, expand, and link a series of critical determinations within the Executive Branch and Congress, we recommend a process that would operate in substance as follows:

Defense planning would start with a comprehensive statement of national security objectives and priorities, based on recommendations of the National Security Council (NSC).

Based on these objectives, the President would issue, at the outset of his Administration and thereafter as required, provisional five-year budget levels to the Department of Defense (DoD). These budget levels would reflect competing demands on the federal budget and projected gross national product and revenues and would come from recommendations of the NSC and the Office of Management and Budget.

The Secretary of Defense would instruct the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) to prepare a military strategy for the national objectives, and options on operational concepts and key defense issues for the budget levels provided by the President.

The Chairman would prepare broad military options with advice from the JCS and the Commanders-in-Chief of the Unified and Specified Commands (CINCs). Addressing operational concepts and key defense issues (e.g., modernization, force structure, readiness, sustainability, and strategic versus general purpose forces), the Chairman would frame explicit trade-offs among the Armed Forces and submit his recommendations to the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary of Defense would make such modifications as he thinks appropriate and present these to the President.

The Chairman, with the assistance of the JCS and the Director of Central Intelligence, would prepare a net assessment of the effectiveness of United States and Allied Forces as compared to those of possible adversaries. The net assessment would be used to evaluate the risks of options and would accompany the recommendations of the Secretary of Defense to the President.

The President would select a particular military program and the associated budget level. This program and budget level would be binding on all elements of the Administration. DoD would then develop a five-year defense plan and a two-year defense budget conforming to the President's determination.

The President would submit to the Congress the two-year budget and the five-year plan on which it is based. Congress would be asked to approve the two-year budget based upon this plan. It would authorize and appropriate funding for major weapon systems at the two key milestones of full-scale engineering development and high-rate production.

DoD would present the budget to Congress on the basis of national strategy and operational concepts rather than line items. The details of such presentation would be worked out by the Secretary of Defense and appropriate committees of Congress.

II. Military Organization and Command

To accomplish meaningful, long-range defense planning, certain modifications are needed in our defense establishment.

The President and the Secretary of Defense require military advice that better integrates the individual views of the nation's combatant commanders and the Chiefs of the Services. Today, there is no one uniformed officer clearly responsible for providing such an integrated view, who can draw upon the best thinking of, and act as an effective spokesman for, our senior military leadership. The current authority of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is insufficient to enable him to perform effectively in this capacity. The Chairman's advisory relation to the President and the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman's mandate over the Joint Staff and the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Chairman's place in the channel of communications between the Secretary of Defense and the Commanders-in-Chief of the Unified and Specified Commands (CINCs), all must be strengthened to this end.

So, too, must the views of the CINCs be more strongly and purposefully represented than they are at present within the councils of the Joint Chiefs and in weapons requirements decision-making. Because it is the responsibility of the Chairman to integrate the sometimes conflicting advice of the Service Chiefs and the CINCs into a national strategy, the necessity for impartiality and objectivity in doing so argues for another voice in the Joint Chiefs of Staff to represent the views of the CINCs. For these purposes, and to assist the Chairman in his existing and additional responsibilities, we conclude that the position of Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should be established.

There is an important need to provide for continuity of advice to the Secretary of Defense and the President in the absence of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The current system, in which the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) rotate quarterly as Acting Chairman, has provided continuity better than earlier systems. It also has served to enhance a needed joint perspective among the Service Chiefs and increase their effectiveness in both their JCS and Service roles. The establishment of a Vice Chairman as a mem-

ber of the Joint Chiefs of Staff having special responsibilities for representing the interests of the CINCs and reviewing weapons requirements would be an important innovation. While underscoring the importance of continuity, the Commission believes the procedures under which an Acting Chairman is designated should remain flexible. Under the President's direction, the Secretary of Defense should be permitted to adopt those procedures which are best suited to the particular circumstances and to revise them in accordance with changing needs.

We find that improvements also are needed in the several Unified (i.e., multi-Service) and Specified (i.e., single Service) Commands into which our combat forces are organized.

The measure of command now accorded the nation's combatant commanders is not always sufficient for our forces to perform with high confidence of success and coherence of effort. Unified Commanders require broader authority than "operational command," as now understood and practiced, in order to meet the heavy responsibilities that their missions place on them.

The Unified Command Plan divides responsibilities among combatant commanders too arbitrarily on the basis of geographical boundaries. Today, some threats overlap those boundaries and must be dealt with functionally.

Moreover, the current command structure reflects command arrangements that evolved during World War II to deal with high-intensity conflict across vast regions of the globe. However well the layers of the present command structure suit the contingency of general war, they are not always well-suited to the regional crises, tensions, and conflicts that are commonplace today.

Finally, loose coordination of strategic lift of military forces throughout the world now constrains military effectiveness. There are demonstrated managerial shortfalls in our ability to allocate available air, land, and sea transportation among many claimants.

Recommendations

The specific changes recommended by the Commission are necessary to assure unified action by our Armed Forces. They include the following reforms in federal law and Defense Department practices.

Current law should be changed to designate the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) as the principal uniformed military advisor to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense, representing his own views as well as the corporate views of the JCS.

Current law should be changed to place the Joint Staff and the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff under the exclusive direction of the Chairman, to perform such duties as he prescribes to support the JCS and to respond to the Secretary of Defense. The statutory limit on the number of officers on the Joint Staff should be removed to permit the Chairman a staff sufficient to discharge his responsibilities.

The Secretary of Defense should direct that the commands to and reports by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Unified and Specified Commands (CINCs) should be channeled through the Chairman so that the Chairman may better incorporate the views of senior combatant commanders in his advice to the Secretary.

The Service Chiefs should serve as members of the JCS. The position of a four-star Vice Chairman should be established by law as a sixth member of the JCS. The Vice Chairman should assist the Chairman by representing the interests of the CINCs, co-chairing the Joint Requirements Management Board, and performing such other duties as the Chairman may prescribe.

The Secretary of Defense, subject to the direction of the President, should determine the procedures under which an Acting Chairman is designated to serve in the absence of the Chairman of the JCS. Such procedures should remain flexible and responsive to changing circumstances.

Subject to the review and approval of the Secretary of Defense, Unified Commanders should be given broader authority to structure subordinate commands, joint task forces, and support activities in a way that best supports their missions and results in a significant reduction in the size and numbers of military headquarters.

The Unified Command Plan should be revised to assure increased flexibility to deal with situations that overlap the geographic boundaries of the current combatant commands and with changing world conditions.

For contingencies short of general war, the Secretary of Defense, with the advice of the Chairman and the JCS, should have the flexibility to establish the shortest possible chains of command for each force deployed, consistent with proper supervision and support. This would help the CINCs and the JCS perform better in situations ranging from peace to crisis to general war.

The Secretary of Defense should establish a single unified command to integrate global air, land, and sea transportation, and should have flexibility to structure this organization as he sees fit. Legislation prohibiting such a command should be repealed.

III. Acquisition Organization and Procedures

Action within the Administration and in Congress to improve national security planning and budgeting and military organization—as recommended by the Commission—will provide the element of stability required for substantial improvement of the acquisition system. This element is critical, and has been missing. While significant savings can be and have been made through better procurement techniques, more impressive savings will come from eliminating the hidden costs that instability imposes.

Our study of acquisition reveals, and our collective experience fully confirms, that there are certain common characteristics of successful commercial and governmental projects. Short, unambiguous lines of communication among levels of management, small staffs of highly competent professional personnel, an emphasis on innovation and productivity, smart buying practices, and, most importantly, a stable environment of planning and funding—all are characteristic of efficient and successful management.

These characteristics should be hallmarks of defense acquisition. They are, unfortunately, antithetical to the process the Congress and the Department of Defense have created to conduct much of defense acquisition over the years. With notable exceptions, weapon systems take too long and cost too much to produce. Too often, they do not perform as promised or expected. The reasons are numerous.

Over the long term, there has been chronic instability in top-line funding and, even worse, in programs. This eliminates key economies of scale, stretches out programs, and discourages contractors from making the long-term investments required to improve productivity.

Federal law governing procurement has become overwhelmingly complex. Each new statute adopted by Congress has spawned more administrative regulation. As law and regulation have proliferated, defense acquisition has become ever more bureaucratic and encumbered by unproductive layers of management and overstaffing.

Responsibility for acquisition policy has become fragmented. There is today no single senior official in the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) working full-time to provide overall supervision of the acquisition system. While otherwise convinced that the Secretary should be left free to organize his Office as he sees fit, the Commission concludes that the demands of the acquisition system have become so weighty as to require organizational change within that Office.

In the absence of such a senior OSD official, policy responsibility has tended to devolve to the Services, where at times it has been exercised without the necessary coordination or uniformity.

Authority for acquisition execution, and accountability for its results, have become vastly diluted. Program managers have in effect been deprived of control over programs. They are confronted instead by never-ending bureaucratic obligations for making reports and gaining approvals that bear no relation to program success.

Deficiencies in the senior-level appointment system have complicated the recruitment of top executive personnel with industrial and acquisition experience. Recent steps to improve the professionalism of military acquisition personnel have been made within the Department of Defense and reinforced by legislation. The existing civilian personnel management system has not, however, allowed similar improvements in career paths and education for civilian acquisition personnel. To attract and retain a good work force requires a more flexible system for management of contracting officers and other senior acquisition personnel—one comparable to the successful system for scientists and engineers recently demonstrated at the Navy's China Lake Laboratory. Major innovations in personnel management and regulations are needed. The Commission's recommendations in this critical area can and should be acted upon quickly and are of the highest priority.

A better job of determining requirements and estimating costs has been needed at the outset of weapons development. More money and better engineering invested at the front end will get more reliable and better performing weapons into the field more quickly and cheaply. For example, recent improvements in budgeting to most-likely cost have demonstrated that this approach can result in a reduction in overruns.

All too often, requirements for new weapon systems have been overstated. This has led to overstated specifications, which has led to higher cost equipment. Such so-called goldplating has become deeply embedded in our system today. The current streamlining effort in the Defense Department is directed at this problem.

Developmental and operational testing have been too divorced, the latter

has been undertaken too late in the cycle, and prototypes have been used and tested far too little.

In their advanced development projects, the Services too often have duplicated each other's efforts and disfavored new ideas and systems. The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency has not had a sufficient role in hardware experimentation and prototyping.

Common sense, the indispensable ingredient for a successful system, has not always governed acquisition strategies. More competition, for example, is beneficial, but the mechanistic pursuit of competition for its own sake would be inefficient and sacrifice quality—with harmful results. Multi-year procurement, baselining, and the use of non-developmental items all entail costs to management flexibility, but would yield far greater benefits in program stability. The Defense Department has initiated some baselining (the B–1 is an example) and has made progress in gaining congressional acceptance of multi-year contracting.

In sum, the Commission finds that there is legitimate cause for dissatisfaction with the process by which the Department of Defense and Congress buy military equipment and material. We strongly disagree, however, with the commonly held views of what is wrong and how it must be fixed. The nation's defense programs lose far more to inefficient procedures than to fraud and dishonesty. The truly costly problems are those of overcomplicated organization and rigid procedure, not avarice or connivance.

Chances for meaningful improvement will come not from more regulation but only with major institutional change. Common sense must be made to prevail alike in the enactments of Congress and the operations of the Department. We must give acquisition personnel more authority to do their jobs. If we make it possible for people to do the right thing the first time and allow them to use their common sense, then we believe that the Department can get by with far fewer people.

The well-publicized spare parts cases are only one relatively small aspect of a far costlier structural problem. Each spare parts case has its own peculiarities, but there are several major recurring causes that are systemic in nature. Many of these causes have been identified by the Defense Department.

It is undoubtedly important to buy spare parts with care and at reasonable cost. It is yet more important not to let the spare parts cases lead us to ignore larger problems or, even worse, to aggravate them. Policy makers must address the root causes of inefficiency, not dwell on marginal issues. The prescription we offer for those larger problems will, we believe, result in savings on major weapon systems and minor spare parts alike.

Recommendations

Notwithstanding our view that the Secretary of Defense should be free to organize his Office as he sees fit, we strongly recommend creation by statute of the new position of Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition) and authorization of an additional Level II appointment in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. This Under Secretary, who should have a solid industrial background, would be a full-time Defense Acquisition Executive. He would set overall policy for procurement and research and development (R&D), supervise the performance of the entire acquisition system, and establish policy for administrative oversight and auditing of defense contractors.

The Army, Navy, and Air Force should each establish a comparable senior position filled by a top-level civilian Presidential appointee. The role of the Services' Acquisition Executives would mirror that of the Defense Acquisition Executive. They would appoint Program Executive Officers (PEO), each of whom would be responsible for a reasonable and defined number of acquisition programs. Program Managers for these programs would be responsible directly to their respective PEO and report *only* to him on program matters. Each Service should retain flexibility to shorten this reporting chain even further, as it sees fit.

Establishing short, unambiguous lines of authority would streamline the acquisition process and cut through bureaucratic red tape. By this means, the Department of Defense (DoD) should substantially reduce the number of acquisition personnel.

Congress should work with the Administration to recodify all federal statutes governing procurement into a single government-wide procurement statute. This recodification should aim not only at consolidation, but more importantly at simplification and consistency.

DoD must be able to attract, retain, and motivate well qualified acquisition personnel. Significant improvements, along the lines of those recommended in November 1985 by the National Academy of Public Administration, should be made in the senior-level appointment system. The Secretary of Defense should have increased authority to establish flexible personnel management policies necessary to improve defense acquisition. An alternate

personnel management system, modeled on the China Lake Laboratory demonstration project, should be established to include senior acquisition personnel and contracting officers as well as scientists and engineers. Federal regulations should establish business-related education and experience criteria for civilian contracting personnel, which will provide a basis for the professionalization of their career paths. Federal law should permit expanded opportunities for the education and training of all civilian acquisition personnel. This is necessary if DoD is to attract and retain the caliber of people necessary for a quality acquisition program.

The Joint Requirements Management Board (JRMB) should be co-chaired by the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition) and the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The JRMB should play an active and important role in all joint programs and in appropriate Service programs by defining weapons requirements, selecting programs for development, and providing thereby an early trade-off between cost and performance.

Rather than relying on excessively rigid military specifications, DoD should make much greater use of components, systems, and services available "off the shelf." It should develop new or custom-made items only when it has been established that those readily available are clearly inadequate to meet military requirements.

A high priority should be given to building and testing prototype systems and subsystems before proceeding with full-scale development. This early phase of R&D should employ extensive informal competition and use streamlined procurement processes. It should demonstrate that the new technology under test can substantially improve military capability, and should as well provide a basis for making realistic cost estimates prior to a full-scale development decision. This increased emphasis on prototyping should allow us to "fly and know how much it will cost before we buy."

The proper use of operational testing is critical to improving the operations performance of new weapons. We recommend that operational testing begin early in advanced development and continue through full-scale development, using prototype hardware. The first units that come off the limited-rate production line should be subjected to intensive operational testing and

the systems should not enter high-rate production until the results from these tests are evaluated.

To promote innovation, the role of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency should be expanded to include prototyping and other advanced development work on joint programs and in areas not adequately emphasized by the Services.

Federal law and DoD regulations should provide for substantially increased use of commercial-style competition, relying on inherent market forces instead of governmental intervention. To be truly effective, such competition should emphasize quality and established performance as well as price, particularly for R&D and for professional services.

DoD should fully institutionalize "baselining" for major weapon systems at the initiation of full-scale engineering development. Establishment of a firm internal agreement or baseline on the requirements, design, production, and cost of weapon systems will enhance program stability.

DoD and Congress should expand the use of multi-year procurement for high-priority systems. This would lead to greater program stability and lower unit prices.

IV. Government-Industry Accountability

In recent years there has been increasing public mistrust of the performance of private contractors in the country's defense programs. Numerous reports of questionable procurement practices have fostered a conviction, widely shared by members of the public and by many in government, that defense contractors place profits above legal and ethical responsibilities. Others argue that contractors have been unfairly discredited through ill-conceived official actions, exaggerated press, and mistaken public dialogue. The depth of public sentiment and prospect of continuing tensions and divisions between government and industry are cause for concern.

Our nation relies heavily upon the private sector in executing defense policy. Cooperation between government and industry is essential if private enterprise is to fulfill its role in the defense acquisition process. Contractor or government actions that undermine public confidence in the integrity of the contracting process jeopardize this needed partnership.

Aggressive and sustained enforcement of civil and criminal laws governing procurement punishes and deters misconduct by the few, vindicates the vast majority who deal with the government lawfully, and recoups losses to the Treasury. As President Reagan emphasized in public remarks announcing the formation of this Commission, "Waste and fraud by corporate contractors are more than a ripoff of the taxpayer—they're a blow to the security of our nation. And this the American people cannot and should not tolerate." Specific measures can and should be taken to make civil and criminal enforcement still more effective.

Management and employees of companies that contract with the Defense Department assume unique and compelling obligations to the people of our Armed Forces, the American taxpayer, and our nation. They must apply (and be perceived as applying) the highest standards of business ethics and conduct. Significant improvements in contractor self-governance, addressing problems

unique to defense contracting, are required. Contractors have a legal and moral obligation to disclose to government authorities misconduct discovered as a result of self-review.

Improvements also should be made in the Department's administration of current standards of conduct for military personnel and civilian employees. Additional enforcement and compliance, not more standards, are required.

Despite an unquestioned need for broad administrative oversight of contractor performance, defense programs have too often suffered from lack of clear direction and cooperation among oversight agencies. Proliferation of uncoordinated contractor oversight—both administrative and congressional—has added unnecessary cost and inefficiency in the procurement process.

Government action should not impede efforts by contractors to improve their own performance. The Commission is concerned that, for example, overzealous use of investigative subpoenas by Defense Department agencies may result in less vigorous internal corporate auditing.

The Services and the Defense Logistics Agency are authorized to suspend or debar contractors, prohibiting the award of new government contracts for a particular period. Suspension and debarment are powerful administrative tools. Existing regulations provide insufficient guidance, however, as to when and how these sanctions should be used to protect legitimate government interests. If poorly administered, used for impermissible purposes, or applied too broadly, the sanctions can foreclose important sources of supply and inflict substantial harm on responsible contractors. A uniform policy and more precise administrative criteria are required to assure predictable and equitable application of these sanctions throughout the Department of Defense.

Recommendations

The Commission's recommendations address each of the above aspects of the Defense Department's relations with industry—law enforcement, corporate governance, official ethics, and contractor oversight.

We recommend continued, aggressive enforcement of federal civil and criminal laws governing defense acquisition. Specific measures can be taken

to make enforcement still more effective, including the passage of Administration proposals to amend the civil False Claims Act and to establish administrative adjudication of small, civil false claims cases.

To assure that their houses are in order, defense contractors must promulgate and vigilantly enforce codes of ethics that address the unique problems and procedures incident to defense procurement. They must also develop and implement internal controls to monitor these codes of ethics and sensitive aspects of contract compliance.

The Department of Defense (DoD) should vigorously administer current ethics regulations for military and civilian personnel to assure that its employees comply with the same high standards expected of contractor personnel.

Oversight of defense contractors must be better coordinated among the various DoD agencies and Congress. Guidelines must be developed to remove undesirable duplication of official effort and, where appropriate, to encourage sharing of contractor data by audit agencies.

Government actions should foster contractor self-governance. DoD should not, for example, use investigative subpoenas to compel such disclosure of contractor internal auditing materials as would discourage aggressive self-review. The new Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition) should establish appropriate overall audit policy for DoD agencies and generally supervise the DoD's oversight of contractor performance.

Suspension and debarment should be applied only to protect the public interest where a contractor is found to lack "present responsibility" to contract with the federal government. Suspension and debarment should not be imposed solely as a result of an indictment or conviction predicated upon former (not ongoing) conduct, nor should they be used punitively. The Federal Acquisition Regulations should be amended to provide more precise criteria for applying these sanctions and, in particular, determining "present responsibility." Administration of suspension and debarment at DoD should be controlled by a uniform policy promulgated by the Secretary of Defense.

Conclusion

These are the Commission's initial recommendations. We offer them not as a series of isolated changes, but as a single blueprint for overall improvement in defense management. Implemented together, they can provide a basis for vital stability in defense programs, save money, and put better forces in the field. They also can point the way to further improvement.

Working from this blueprint, we intend to make additional recommendations on these and other issues and to provide a detailed report of our findings and conclusions by the end of June 1986.

PRESIDENT'S BLUE RIBBON COMMISSION ON DEFENSE MANAGEMENT

David Packard, *Chairman*

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Nicholas F. Brady
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		מס': 2815 -
		נר: 0729 ווש - 1981
א ל :	לש'ממנכ"ל; מע"ח; סמנכ"ל אסיח"ק; הסברה; מצפ"א; מס"ד; יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת; יועץ שהב"ם לתקשורת; לע"מ; דו"צ.	
מ ת :	וושינגטון	
מאת :	עתונות, ניו יורק	

השבוע בתקשורת 21 - 28.2

1. גם השבוע הוסיף הנושא הפיליפיני לעמוד במוקד התעניינות התקשורת כאן, בשכל הרשתות מוצפים בדיווחים חיים ממנילה. שוב ושוב רואיינו הגנרלים, המנהיגים הפוליטיים וכמובן הנשיאה החדשה - אמש הוקדשה לה תכנית "ניימליין" שעסקה באישיותה, רקעה, תכונותיה וזאת מעבר לטיפול במצב המדיני. ("60 Minutes" מתכננת תוכנית דומה).
נושאים אחרים נדחקו ובהם נושאים בעלי עניין וחשיבות בד"כ, כגון ועידת המפלגה הקומוניסטית הסובייטית, נאום הנשיא, ואף המשך חקירת אסון הצ'לנג'ר.
2. המז"ח נדחק איפוא, לשוליים, וההליך המדיני בסיוחד אינו מגיע למרכז התעניינות. בשבוע שעבר היה הנושא המזה"י המרכזי הישבי איראן ואילו השבוע בא הסיפור המרכזי ממצרים. ואילו ההליך המדיני באזורנו, שעד לאחרונה נחשב לספור מוביל, נתפס יותר ויותר כנושא מתיש, מוגיע וחסר סיכויים. אפילו המתח הפוסנציאלי הטמון בשאלת הכרח ארה"ב באש"פ לא עורר ההלהבות אצל העוסקים במז"ח במערכות כאן. לדעתנו אותה "עייפות חומר" שאנו מאבחנים אצל בני שיחנו עומדת ביסוד הירידה הדרסטית בהתעניינות במז"ח - אולי אף לא מחוה מן הארועים האחרים שבשו את התקשורת האמריקנית לאחרונה (ר' לעיל).
3. אשר למצב במצרים - ארועי קהיר כוסו בהרחבה ואף נותחו בעתונות בלבד. (ר' למשל סקירתם הסקפה של הזוג רוסביק-סייב ב-WSJ ב- 27). אולם בטלביזיה לא תפס בנושא מקום משמעותי על אף הפוסנציאל הוידואלי הגלום בו. רק NBC שידרה כתבה של מסש בנושא (מאת פלטשר) ב- 26, ואילו השאר הסתפקו בצילומים ובדברי הסבר מפי המנחים.
4. אולם גם בשבוע זה, בו לא חפסו עניינינו המדיניים מקום רב, לא יכולנו להצטרף לרבואות המתעניינים במנילה, שכן מיום ג' התחלנו לענות לעשרות פניות בנושא הסגרת דמיאניוק לישראל. רוב הפונים התעניינו ברקע, במצב המשפטי וכן במקום המצאו של האיש. החל מיום ד' החלו לזרום בקשות לצלם את המראתו של דמיאניוק ארצה. לפי ההנחיות לא אישרנו בישה לשדה (בתאום עם אל-על), אולם גם כך באו צוותים של החנות מקומיות לטרמינל אל-על (וצילמו אותו מבחוץ).

תאריך:	שם השולח:	טיר

דחיפות:	מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק	דף:
סווג בטחוני:	טופס מברק	מתוך:
מד"ח:		אל:
נר: 299/165		דע:
		מאת:

בני משפחתו של דמיאניוק התראיינו ב- JFK והכחישו שאביהם הוא אותו "איבן האיום" מסרבליבקה. בנו אמר כי הוא מקווה שאביו ינוקה מכל אשמה ו-"שלא תהיה צליבה נוספת" (!) הבוקר הקרינו קטעים (ושוב רק ב- NBC כחבה של פלסטר) בהם נראה דמיאניוק בנחיתתו בארץ. אנו ניצלנו את ההזדמנות לשוחח על השואה. הקונב"ל התראיין ל- 3 תחנות שלביזיה והתייחס אך ורק למשמעות השואה ולצורך "לזכור ולעולם לא לשכוח". לא עסקנו באופן ישיר בראיונות אלה בדמיאניוק עצמו ובצפוי לו.

אגב, מסע בו-בערב, לאחר העיסוק הנמרץ בדמיאניוק ובחדשות המקומיות, הקרינה CBS סרט מיוחד בן שעתיים בסדרה "קוג'אק", בהשתתפות כוכבים רבים ובהם מקס פון-סידוב, סביב נקמה של קרבן-שואה במשתפי פעולה ביילורוסים החיים בארה"ב ונתנים מהגנת שלטונותיה.

5. כאן המקום להעיר כי אף אם בשלב זה שקעה ההתעניינות בנושא הרי יש לצפות, כמובן, לכיסוי מקיף לכשיפתח המשפט. על כה למדנו ש- WABC מתכוונת לשגר צוות מיוחד ארצה לקראת המשפט ו- "60 Minutes" "שוקלת במרץ" (לדברי המפיק) הכנת כתבה על כל היבטי הנושא. מבחינתנו עשויה להיות נקודת תורפה בכך שהכתבות יעסקו לא רק בשואה, במשפט ובמשמעים בהם יואשם דמיאניוק, אלא גם בגורלו האישי דב"טרגדיה" של משפחתו (וראה הציטטין שלעיל).

מ.ז.

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תאריך: 28.2.86	שם השולח:	אישור:

ד+/+ מנגפ פרן תכונה שהתם נשמע שחוש

רחיפות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
סדר בטחוני:	טופס מברק	מתוך: 3
הז"ח: 281300	א ל : לש'סנכ"ל; מע"ח; סנכ"ל אמית"ק; הסברה; מצפ"א; מס"ד; יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת; יועץ שהב"ס לתקשורת; לע"מ; דו"צ.	
נר: 0715 161-211	ד ע : רושינגסון	
	מאת : עתונות, ניו יורק	

News Summary February 28, 1986

Press Reports

Ukranian Facing Trial in Israel

NYT-Kerr (photo of cell where Demjanjuk will stay) John Demjanjuk, accused of killing thousands of Jews in the gas chambers of a German death camp was deported for trial in Israel. He faces a possible death sentence if convicted. Demjanjuk's son was at the El Al terminal and said "human rights were not anywhere seen in this case. The fight will go on." Survivors of Treblinka have identified Demjanjuk as a camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible." Historians estimate that 750,000 to 900,000 people died at Treblinka. Demjanjuk denies he was a guard there. (see DN-Meisels; DN-Ain; ND-AP)

Israelis Attack Villages in Southern Lebanon

NYT-special (Beirut) Israeli forces bombarded several Moslem Shitte villages in southern Lebanon, hours after the Israeli Army Command announced that one of its soldiers had been killed and four wounded in a clash with Lebanese guerrillas. Lebanese radio said the National Resistance Movement was responsible for the attack. The commander of the group was killed in the attack. Arab analysts in Lebanon said the guerrillas had remained active in the security zone despite the large-scale sweep carried out by Israel last week.

Islamic Fundamentalists Joined Rioting in Egypt

WSJ-Rosewicz (Cairo) There is mounting evidence that some of the violence keeping Cairo under curfew may have been religiously inspired and involved not only security police but also civilians. Sporatic gunfire and vandalism persisted near Cairo despite the Government's curfew. In the second night of the unrest, youths yelling Islamic slogans burned more than a dozen nightclubs along a busy tourist strip. The gov't said several hundred civilians have been arrested along with 2000 of the rioting policemen. The wider scope suggests that general dissatisfaction may be bubbling to the surface. In a break from past practices, Egyptian TV showed long footage of the riot damage and appealed to citizens' patriotism in urging them to condemn the rioting. (see NYT-Rogg; ND-Phelps) (photo p.1-NYT-AP)

הנ"ל	עם השולח: לורה יוס	תאריך: 28.2.86

ר' / פרן מדפיס תפוצה שהיא אינטרנטית

715/161 2/3

Political Spending Up for Pro-Israeli Groups

NYT-AP-Spending by pro-Israeli political action committees on Congressional candidates has increased at a far sharper rate in the 1980's than election spending by PAC's as a whole, Common Cause, a public-affairs lobbying group said. Pro-Israeli contributions rose 9-fold from 1980 to 1984. Most PAC's doubled their contributions in the same time period.

Reagan Seeks to Sell Missiles to Saudis

WSJ-Greenberger-The administration is expected to ask Congress, perhaps next week, to approve the sale of nearly $350 million of missiles to Saudi Arabia. The proposal is expected to produce another bitter confrontation between the administration, which is trying to show support for moderate Arab states, and lawmakers who say such sales jeopardize Israel's security. (see ND-wire)

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Kifner (Baghdad) Photo of Iranian soldiers aboard plane taking them to European countries for treatment of wounds caused by chemical weapons) Despite overwhelming superiority in firepower and equipment and almost complete mastery of the air, the Iraqi Army is being ground down by Iran, because it lacks the motivation and the will to fight. "They are nonachievers" said a Western military attache of the Iraqi Army. "They don't produce results. The evidence is in." Some military experts trace the lack of enthusiasm among the soldiers to two major political factors: a lack of a strong Iraqi national identity, and ambivalent feelings about the Hussein Gov't and the Baath Party. Like other Mideast nations, with the exception of Iran and Egypt, Iraq is not a historic entity, but a set of lines drawn on a map by European powers. A current joke in Iraq is that the population is really 28 million, 14 million people and an equal number of portraits of Hussein. Meanwhile, military analysts foresee a difficult time ahead for the Iraqi troops fighting in the Fao Peninsula. (see WSJ-Ibrahim)

Split Widens on Basic Issue: What Is a Jew?

NYT-p.1-Berger-America's Jewish religious groups are locked in an impassioned argument over fundamental questions of Jewish identity, with some leaders warning that they dispute could result in deep and enduring divisions in the Jewish community. The tensions stem from a growing dispute among the three main Jewish religious groups over the validity of each group's standards for marriage, divorce and conversion. Many religious leaders are interviewed.

Money Laundering at NY's Oldest Yeshiva

NYT-p.1-B section-Johnson-State, local and Federal investigators say that the Mesivtha Tiferetch Jerusalem yshiva in Manhattan, the city's oldest--has been the center of a money laundering scheme in which millions of dollars--some of it believed to be connected to organized crime--has flowed through the schools books. In one 18-month period, $24 million was transferred in and out of the school's accounts. Most of the money involved sales tax evasions by merchants in the Jewish community served by the yeshiva.

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715/161 3/3

ABC News Says It Erred In Airing Russians's View

NYT-Weinraub-ABC News, resonding to a strong White House protest, said it erred Wednesday night by allowing a Soviet reporter to rebut without challenge Reagan's nationally televised speech on his plans for increased national spending.

ITONUT
NYC

אל: המשרד - 769
+ בטחון - 481

דר.....מיר.....זעים
טווג בטחוני.....שמור
דחיפות.....רגיל
תאריך ודיית.....פברי 28 1700
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אל: מ/מנכ"ל. מצפ"א
דע: מנכ"ל בטחון

<u>קונגרס: נשק לסעודיה</u>
למברקנו 434/705

בוודאי שמתם לב שבכתבתו של בובקיק מצביעים על האפשרות שהנשיא טרם אישר סופית את הבקשה לעיסקה הנ"ל. לדברי עוזרו של הסנטור קרנסטון (מוביל ההתנגדות למכירה), ידיעה זו נכונה; ונכון לשעת חיבור מברק זה (17:00 שעון מקומי ביום ששי ה-28) עדיין לא ידוע אם הנשיא אישר את הבקשה שמצפים לקבל בקונגרס בראשית השבוע הבא. ממשיכים לעקוב.

י. לנג
למדן

שיח חדש שהכנס דשל גלגל גדפו רלהיכנ גלגם רק אגם
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שגרירות ישראל - שינגטון

אל:

המשרד

766

סוג	שברק
דף	1
מתוך	1
דחופים	
סודי בסחוני	סודי
דחיפות	מיידי
תאריך וזמן	1600 28 פברואר 86
	מס' שברק

אל: ממנכ"ל, מנהל מצפ"א - תפוצה מצומצמת

א. סודארת תידרך ב- 27 דנא נציגי ארגונים יהודים בוושינגטון. מאחד המשתתפים שמענו בין השאר כי הקו היה הקו הרגיל של מחמ"ד בנושא הועידה הבינלאומית / אש"פ שעליו קבלנו, אם כי חזר לטענה הרווחת שכל הנוגעים בדבר ידעו. לשואלים אנו משיבים שלא כך, אך הדברים שבים ועולים.

ב. מדבריו הובן כי יש גישות שונות בממשל - כמדווח - לגבי המשך המעורבות האמריקנית בתהליך השלום ואופיה, אף כי הוא עצמו יוצא מההנחה שעל ארה"ב להמשיך לפעול ולוא גם בגלל הלחץ הערבי.

ג. הערכתו (התואמת במובן את חשיבת NEA שהוא "תוצר" קלאסי שלו), היא כי ספק רב אם ניתן יהיה למצוא ערבים פלשתינאים למו"מ בלי אש"פ.

ד. בדבריו עלה מה שעולה לא אחת מדברים שאנו רואים משיחותיכם עם פיקרינג - כי מחמ"ד, לפחות אגף מז"ת, "אינם מכירים" בתקפות של תנאי הויתור על הטרור שנוסף בחוק ארה"ב (תיקון לוין), ומדברים עליו כעניין "וולונטרי" של הממשל (כמובן ביסוד עמדה זו מונחת שאלה קונסטיטוציונית של חלוקת סמכויות בין הרשויות. אך גם גישה "מסוימת" של גורמים במחמ"ד). גורמים אלה מדברים על שני תנאי ארה"ב לדיאלוג עם אש"פ מ- 1975 בלבד (שכידוע יש תמיד להקפיד, שלא ייטען כי תנאי 242 ו- 338 כולל גם את התנאי האחר, של ההכרה).

רובינשטיין

- 35 -

שמה חתמ שחבל נשל בלשל בצפו סיבל רלגיסי לגבר רל אלן
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reports of continued sporadic gunfire. The curfew was lifted for 6 hours today, but is now back in place. The airport is open and functioning normally. Most airlines have resumed their regular schedules.

Q (inaudible)

MR. REDMAN: Nothing beyond the ones that have been in place for some time.

Q Do you expect these latest developments in Egypt to slow down the improvement of relations between Egypt and Israel? That's been suggested as one outcome.

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything on that.

Q Should that happen? Do we have an opinion on that?

MR. REDMAN: That's not for me to speculate on. You can talk to the Egyptians and the Israelis.

Q How about the situation in Egypt again, please? Are yo in consultation with the Egyptian government on a daily basis?

MR. REDMAN: On what subject?

Q About the situation in Egypt.

MR. REDMAN: I really can't characterize that. We have, as y know, in an embassy as large and as active as our embassy in Cairo many contacts with the Egyptian government everyday in which curre events often figure. So I can't give you an answer to that questi other than that, which would not really be misleading. But I don' want to lead you to believe that there are some sort of emergency consultations, if that's what you're getting at, going on.

MR. ANDERSON: Do you have any new read-out on the Gulf [redacted]?

MR. REDMAN: I'll give you what I have.

MR. ANDERSON: The Iranian attack in Kurtistan (?)?

MR. REDMAN: It's not very new. There has been no significan change in the location of the southern front. And fighting around Fal (?) reportedly continues. You've seen reports of attacks in t north. It appears that the number of troops in action in Kurtista is substantially smaller than around El Fal. Troop commitments in both of these current actions are smaller

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6-1

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than in last year's Iranian offensive in the Majnuun Islands area.

Q Jack Anderson, in his column this morning, claims that Austria has been stealing -- or Austrian companies have been selling arms and hardware to Iran. Do you have any comment on that, or could you look at it?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything on that.

Q There are some confusing reports about the joint manouevres with Egypt and with Jordan. Do you think that any of them have been already canceled?

MR. REDMAN: I don't even know what reports you're referring to, unless you can be more specific?

Q There have been reports that the Bright Star ---

MR. REDMAN: There is no substance to that. You're referring to Bright Star? That answer I know. Nothing has been canceled.

Q They are still -- okay. And about Jordan, there are reports that King Hussein has already canceled the manouevres, the joint manouevres with the U.S. forces.

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing on that.

Q Will you take the question?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q Do you have anything on the Secretary's meeting with the Chad foreign minister this morning?

MR. REDMAN: The Secretary met with the Chadian foreign minister, Gouara Lassou, this morning to discuss the security situation in Chad and continued U.S. support for Chad's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The United States has expedited the delivery of military assistance to Chad in the face of renewed Libyan-support agression, including anti-aircraft weapons, small ar and ammunition, and is considering what more needs to be done.

Q Is he going to request more, because everything you said was announced last week -- that we would expedite? Has he asked for more expedited speed-up? Has he made a specific request for specific items?

MR. REDMAN: I can't answer that question directly -- only to say that discussion centered on what more might be done.

Q In sense of substance, not faster? Is that right?

MR. REDMAN: That as well.

Q (inaudible) on this equipment being sent?

MR. REDMAN: No, other than what we gave you earlier as what was already in the pipeline. These are expedited deliveries of th equipment which arrived by air the first of this week.

Q Did you have anything in the guidance about the Iraqi expansion of the exclusion built around the Kharg Island, or the possibility that Iran might start diverting tankers from Saud Ara and Kuwait to carry oil on behalf of Iraq?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing on either.

Q (inaudible) to expedite financial aid that is in the pi to Egypt because of the last event?

MR. REDMAN: As you know, we have a $500 million supplemental program appropriated for Egypt for FY'85, of which $250 million wa delivered in September, and $100 million in January. And we have a number of future disbursements under consideration, but I can't give you anything more on timing as of now, '86.

Q You said '85.

MR. REDMAN: It's a supplemental.

Egypt pay all its due interest on the $4.5 billion military loan?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything on that.

Q I mean, there are reports that they are late in paying, months late. You can't check that?

MR. REDMAN: I think you know where to get those kind of answers.

Q Yesterday you said no final decision has been made on the arms package for the Saudis.

MR. REDMAN: Nothing beyond --

Q Still?

MR. REDMAN: Still that.

MR. ANDERSON: I hate to keep bringing this up, because I think it's getting to be an embarrassment. But what about this disinformation package that was mentioned on Monday by the White House spokesman?

MR. REDMAN: At this time, the document is still classified, and no decision has been made to release it. The decision, as you know, revolves around the question of sources and methods. And that is preventing its release.

MR. ANDERSON: -- an impression of disarray over this particular issue. Is that wrong?

MR. REDMAN: This is the first day I've been here on this podium, so I certainly have not been expressing any disarray. (Laughter.)

Q Chuck, do you have any comment on the story by the Washington Post today, by Joanne Omang, about the United Nations and the United States role in trying possibly to ease off the involvement of the United Nations, and possibly the withdrawal from some agencies in the future to assure the people that the United Nations will still be the place for the United States, or the United States to be in the United Nations?

MR. REDMAN: In response to all those questions, I don't really think I have much to help you with. The story seemed to focus really on budgetary issues and the kinds of reductions that were being made as a result of Gramm-Rudman or as a result of the Kassenbaum amendment.

Q Is there another angle that the United States wants to ask for sort of a change in the charter of the structure that it should have more influence -- not one country, on vote -- based on its participation and contributions to the Uniteed States? This is what I read from the story.

MR. REDMAN: But that's nothing new. If you want our position on that, I'd be happy to provide that for you in the press office.

Q Do you have any comment on the State Department's position relative to possible imposition of an oil tax and its effect on U.S. relations with other countries that produce oil?

MR. REDMAN: I don't. There is certainly a State Department position. I believe we have someone testifying, in fact, today -- he did testify. So I think you will have it in great detail.

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שהיה יהיה מנקל מאנכל מלכה

אל:הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל הסברה, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח
דע:ניו-יורק.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF EDITORIALS - 12/2 - 28/2

L.A. TIMES - 21/2 - "Dark At The End Of The Tunnel" Hussein has had enough. After a year of intermittent efforts to find common political ground with Arafat, Hussein has concluded that he was wasting his time on a fool's errand. The collapse of PLO-Jordan negotiations comes as something less than a surprise.Once again a dead end seems to have been reached in what has come to be known as the peace process. Peres has raised the possibility of a unilateral next step on the West Bank. He calls it "devolution" which means lifting some Israeli controls over local affairs by granting greater responsibility to the area's Arab inhabitants. The aim would be to encourage the development of a recognized indigenous leadership that in time might emerge as a substitute for the PLO.It is an idea worth trying, if for no better reason than that everything else seems to have failed.

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES - 25/2 - "Middle East Hope" The latest peace initiative may not be dead at the tender age of 12½ months, though it has been declared moribund by at least one crucial participant. Things have not gone smoothly at any time for Hussein and Arafat's joint bid to offer Israel peace and guaranteed borders in return for Arab rule of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The US claims this is a "period of reflection" in the Mideast peace arena. There is a built in time factor involved, however, if a peace momentum is to rebuild soon.No matter how forlorn the hope for a just peace in the Middle East, that hope must be pursued.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - 25/2 - "King Hussein And The PLO" Hussein's year long attempt to link up with Arafat has collapsed. Arafat hoped that squeezing the US and Hussein even further might help him win back some of the supporters who have abandoned him in recent years for rival factions. Given Arafat's proven political resilience, he cannot be considered inconsequential.The only hope now is Hussein's wish to overcome the "state of no war, no peace" with Israel and the continuing aspiration of many Israelis and West Bank and Gaza Palestinians for a settlement. But the hope is slim. To find the way to the conference table, Hussein, Israel and the US must come up with a formula either to circumvent the PLO or to exercise more effective leverage on Arafat.

כל מלבד פרט הסולמות משמרות לתשמ-שמרה

KANSAS CITY TIMES - 13/2 - "Those Who Are Not Free" Under Gorbachev the Soviet Union is presenting a different fact to the world. How much Reagan's talks with Gorbachev in Geneva had to do with the release of Shcharansky is conjecture. The president deserves all credit for making the plea for an individual's rights at a conference of cosmic proportions. The question is whether the Soviet Union is truly beginning to turn from a cruel, ponderous system that automatically crushes the slightest sign of non-conformity or whether the Shcharansky case is an isolated public relations tactic. The brave Shcharansky is free at last. Many others are not.

HERALD EXAMINER - 13/2 - "Honorable Freedom" The struggle to free those others will certainly continue as long as there are martyrs like Shcharansky. In the Soviets' attempt to discredit Shcharansky, they coordinated his release to take place at the same time and location as the East-West exchange of spies. It must not be forgotten that international efforts were key in gaining his release. But what cannot be discounted is his personal strength.

THE MIAMI HERALD - 12/2 - "A Thorn Removed" Shcharansky's release thus may represent nothing more than the Soviet leadership's latest, subtlest attempt to bump its detractors out of the international spotlight. Soviet officials appear to have concluded that their former prisoner will be a smaller liability in the West than in a Soviet labor camp, where he served as a living monument to religious oppression. Americans err if they view Mr. Shcharansky's liberation as a simple triumph of good over evil. It was that, of course - but only coincidentally. Fundamentally it was a pragmatic, calculated Soviet response to an assessment of their self interest. Westerners may help Gorbachev conclude that a humanitarian emigration policy is the most cost-effective way to excise this continuing Soviet embarrassment.

CARTOONS

ST. LOUIS POST - DISPATCH - There is a picture of two walls and it is written at the bottom of the cartoon "From the Jailing Wall to the Wailing Wall" with a picture of Shcharansky praying at the Wailing Wall with an Israeli flag flying above him. (14/2)

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES - There is a bear dressed in Russian uniform with a gun in his hand overlooking labor camp prisoners with a badge on his uniform written "Shcharansky-Humanitarian Award".

שגרירות

אל:הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח
דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - FRI. - FEB. 28, 1986

EDITORIALS

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - 28/2 -"Stirrings Of Unrest In Egypt"
The riots involving security police forces in Egypt are toubling. Egypt's long range stability is essential in ensuring overall stability within the Middle East. The well being of the Egyptian-Israeli linkup is considered to be a linchpin of US foreign policy in general. Any ungluing of that relationship would be particularly damaging to US foreign policy. For such reasons, the riots warrant careful analysis by both Wash. and Cairo. There is another disturbing element inthe riots: the fundamentalist factor. Thus, part of the violence took place in areas of strong Muslim fundamentalism. The Mubarak regime can't help taking special notice of the possible economic and religious links involved in the riots. Not to do so could spell more trouble down the road.

COLUMNS

WASH. POST - 28/2 - "Austrian Arms SAles To Iran Alleged"
The largest industrial concern in Austria is under investigation by its govt. for engaging in improper transactions that may include illegal arms sales to Iran.The state owned company Voest-Alpine conglomerate is under investigation of whehter the companies were "engaged in deals which they were not supposed to do, including possible illegal arms transactions. The group hasn't made a profit since 1976 and sources said it was this situation that may have led company officials to enter into secret negotiations with Iran. Austria is neutral; the sale of arms to a nation at war is a violation of Austrial law. There was a "memorandum of understanding" between Voest-Alpine and the Islamic Republic of Iran, signed Feb. 14. 1985. The contract was a barter deal: Iran was obligated to provide $1 billion worth of crude oil in exchange for certain manufactured goods and raw materials. The weapons were to be shipped by way of Yugoslavia.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Israeli Soldier Killed In Lebanon

WASH. POST - (Wires) -An Israeli Army soldier was killed and four wounded in southern Lebanon last night in an ambush by Moslem

ר' / מלפנו פסק תכונות שהרב המנהל שהרב

militiamen. The slain soldier was the fifth killed in Lebanon since Israeli forces began a massive search operation there for two captured soldiers 10 days ago. The ambush happened in the village of Jbeil batzil inside the Israeli declared "security zone."

Retiree Deported To Israel For War Crimes Trial

WASH. POST - (Wires)Demjanjuk, was deported yesterday. He faces a possible death sentence if convicted of the World War 11 atrocities Israeli Justice Minister Moshe Nissim said. Demjanjuk was placed aboard an El Al Israeli Airlines flight that left Kennedy International Airport shortly after 6 p.m.

Disturbances Continue In Parts Of Cairo

WASH. POST - Dickey - Despite a continued curfew and thousands of troops and scores of tanks in Cairo's streets. sporadic shooting went on into the afternoon today, centered near the barracks on the outskirts of the city where a widespread mutiny of security police bagan on Tuesday. Mubarak sought to preserve an air of calm and reserved control as the govt. appeared slowly to be bringing the violence under control late in the day. One of Mubarak's aides described the mutiny as "limitd incidents within police camps" and declared: "It is not a mass uprising; 99 percent of the Egyptian people does not represent their views or aspirations."

US Officials Worried About Egyptian Outlook

WASH. POST - Ottaway -US officials expressed "serious concern" yesterday about the impact of security police riots on the govt. of Mubarak, whom they described as already facing "very tough" decisions to reverse a "bleak" economic situation. State Dept. spokesmen continue to express "full confidence" in Mubarak's govt. and its ability to handle the immediate crisis. Privately, they voiced deep concern about Mubarak's ability to come to terms with Egypt's deteriorating economic situation caused by sharply falling revenues from oil exports, tourism, Suez Canal traffic tolls and remittances from Egyptians working abroad.They cited increasing danger to Mubarak from renewed Islamic fundamentalist activity.

Riots Increase Mubarak's Dependence On Military

WASH. POST - Randal - Mubarak is more deeply than ever in the debt of Egypt's armed forces, which alone proved capable of quelling the embarrassing breakdown inthe state security apparatus. Whatever the outcome of Mubarak's current balancing act, the past three days have undoubtedly weakened the regime's credibility at home and raised questions abroad about its stability.

Report Urges Monitor For Terrorism

WASH. TIMES - Gertz - A White HOuse report on federal counter-terrorism efforts calls for establishing a new National Security Council post to monitor terrorism, a spokesman for Bush said yesterday. The report bya task force headed by Mr. Bush is supposed to be released next week and according to spokesman Marlin Fitzwater, will recommend a total of 43 new measures to deal with terrorism. The report will include a number of recommendations with regard to the organization of the govt., capabilities and legislation for dealing with terrorist acts. Becuase so many different agencies of govt. are involved in any terrorism response, they do recommend that this position be established for purposes of coordination.

Qaddafi Planning Another Meeting Of Terror Leaders

WASH. TIMES - Cate - Qaddafi is preparing to repeat the performance in early March by staging an international congress of "World Revolutionary Parties," after recently playing host in Tripoli to a gathering of terrorist groups from Islamic countries.This meeting of all the revolutionary parties of the world is to take place around March 4th and 5th.

U.S.Dues And U.N. Don'ts

WASH. POST - Omang - The Reagan administrations' policy toward the UN is under new management highly critical of the world body, and U.N. friends and critics alike are expecting the debate over the future to be more intense this year than ever. Now both the US "dues" to the UN and voluntary US contributions to UN agencies have been slashed in Reagan's fiscal 1987 budget beyond the requirements of the new Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget control law. The cuts, combined with the known views of the new administrative team, have caused speculation among UN defenders that the US is slowly edging out the UN door.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on Marcos' arrival to the U.S. and his many holdings of Real Estate in the U.S., the release of political prisoners in Manila, Koppel had an interview with Aquino, and Secretary Shultz asking Congress for more military aid for the Contras.

NIGHTLINE - Ted Koppel had an interview with Aquino.

שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

אל:

המערך, בטחון

450 718

מנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח.

THURS.-FEB.28- תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

Q On to the Saudis.

MR. KALB: On to the Saudis?

Q Yeah. Can you tell us what the Saudi request is? What kind of arms and some more specific --

MR. KALB: I do not have the specifics on that.

Q -- with the number of $300 million. Would it require congressional approval to go ahead with it?

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Q Can we -- can you take the question, please?

MR. KALB: No, I think you can check yourself with the Hill.

Q Do you have anything on the violence in Egypt?

MR. KALB: Not very much on that, as a matter of fact. I do not have anything by way of a situation report as of this time. I've

seen the wires, the same wires you have seen. For example, if you talk to me about casualties, I've had nothing on the way of casualties. The only specific I have is that as far as we know, there are no American injuries or deaths. All Americans known to be in the area have been accounted for. No issuance of any new travel advisory for Egypt; so far as the airport is concerned, that is open. Travel is possible to and from the airport, but it's my understanding that many airlines are not yet operating on normal schedules as of now.

Q Yesterday you said the Egyptian government can handle this affair. Do you think that they still can handle it?

MR. KALB: Yes, just as I said yesterday.

Q Bernie, can I go back to the question of the arms to Saudi Arabia? The point of the certification by the President about Saudi Arabia being helpful to the peace process, or whatever -- will the President be certifying pretty soon, since you have under consideration and under study this request of the Saudis?

MR. KALB: Well, on that question about Presidential certification and so forth, let me make the following observation if I may: We have made significant progress in meeting the commitments set forth by the President in his October 28th, 1981 letter to Senator Baker. As the President wrote, transfer of the AWACS will take place only after the Congress has received in writing a Presidential certification that the conditions enumerated in that letter have been meet. We fully expect all the commitments to be met and the AWACS to be delivered on schedule.

My understanding is that the first transfer of the first AWAC could come mid this year. But that's about my understanding about the possible delivery date.

Q Bernie, back to Cairo, do you have any analysis at this point as to who is rioting and for what purposes?

MR. KALB: Don't.

MR. BEGLEITER: On that question also, all of the reports from -- most of the reports from Egypt are usually accompanied by assessments by so-called Western observers, suggesting that this is, in fact, a major challenge to the Mubarak government. Have you reached the conclusion that it is not, or are you choosing not to comment on those reports which would allow me to draw another conclusion of my own?

MR. KALB: Well, no. I was asked yesterday about whether I would characterize it as this or that, etc. And I refrained, and I have nothing to offer you today by way of any characterization of what is taking place in Cairo.

MR. BEGLEITER: Has the United States offered to assist President Mubarak in any way that is not normally part of US assistance to Mubarak?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that, Ralph.

Q Bernie, you tied the Saudi arms request for the situation in the Gulf. Is the arms sale to Saudi Arabia going to be enacted on an urgent basis? Is that what you're saying?

MR. KALB: No, I'm not going to use what is happening in the Gulf as some sort of trigger mechanism that you may be suggesting. I'm just noting, as I did before, that the review is taking place in the context of in fact what is happening in that part of the world.

Q The AWACs that you mentioned would be delivered -- is not part of this deal?

MR. KALB: The AWACs, as I noted, falls under the context of various itemized provisions made in the letter that the President sent to Senator Baker. And then the rest of it, you pick up what I've noted before. I have nothing to add beyond that. Ralph?

Q Another question about Israel. There are reports that Mr. Peres wants to coordinate with Jordan about making some appointments in the West Bank.

MR. KALB: Start again, if you would, please.

Q There are reports that Mr. Peres wants to coordinate with Jordan about making some appointments in the West Bank and Gaza, and (inaudible) about Israel moving some Palestinian prisoners from South Lebanon to Israel?

MR. KALB: On the first point, I don't have anything on that. On the second point, about Israel moving some prisoners from Lebanon to Israel, along the lines of the question you are saying, let me just say that we have made known our opposition to this practice in the past.

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. KALB: We have made known our opposition to this practice.

Q -- gone ahead with it, then, in light of your opposition.

MR. KALB: I don't have anything to add to what I've said. No, I'm going to let it stand the way I've said it.

Q This statement is a little bit meek and weak about just opposition --

MR. KALB: What would you like?

Q You said, you know, you are not taking any position or a stand, or possibly an action to prevent such a thing from happening.

MR. KALB: I have said all I have to say on that.

28

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

741

דף	מחוץ
סווג בטחוני	שמור
דחיפות	מידי
תאריך וז"ש	27.1.986 פברואר 86
מס' ברק	

אל: מצרים, מצפ"א

משיחה עם מרפי.

א. שאלתי על המצב במצרים. אמר שעדין תוהים אם המהומות היו מאורגנות בהשראת גורמים מסויימים, או ספונטניות באמת בגלל תלונות הטוטרים. הם נוברים בעניין כדי לדעת. לשאלתי על איזה גורם זה ניתן לחשוב. אמר שאילו היה קדאפי חכם, אפשר היה לחשוב עליו, אך אין סבורים כך.

ב. הצבא הביא דברים לשליטה, אך כל הנושא יוצר תחושת אי - נוחות.

ג. שורש הענין - המצב הכלכלי, ואי קבלת החלטות לפי שעה לכיוונים המוצעים ע"י הבנק העולמי וקרן המטבע.

ד. אמר ששמע רמזים על רצון אצלנו לדחות שיחות השבוע הבא, והביע תקוה שלא. אמרתי כי הדבר מן הסתם תלוי במצב הבטחוני במצרים.

ה. הפניתי תשומת לבו לדיווח (מברק ט. הרצל) על פגישת ועדת החוץ בקונגרס למקפירסון בנושא השיתוף הקרילטרלי עם מצרים. שמח על כך, אף כי הביע תקוה שבהעדר תוספת כספית יוקצבו ע"י מצרים ואנחנו חצי מליון דולר כ"א מכספי הסיוע הכללי לפתרון.

רובינשטיין

25

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

736 1/2

סוג	פרי
דף	1
מתוך	3
דפים	
סווג בטחוני	קודי
דחיפות	מיידי
תאריך וזייח	27 פברואר 1830 86
מס' ברק	

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

סעודיה - נשק
שלך 331

א. לוט נייר של איפא"ק בנדון.

ב. הטקטיקה הנקוטה בידיהם היא כרגע "ערפלי", קרי, הדגשת האלמנטים השליליים במכירה לסעודים, כניסה למאבק גדול, כפי שדיווח למדן, ההפסד הכספי העצום לחברות אמריקניות בעניין איוואקס הוא שיקול בהתייחסות אנשים בקונגרס.

ג. כמובן אנו לא נסתיר את ביקורתנו על סעודיה, מדיניותה כלפינו, האנטישמיות בעתונותם וכדומה, שהם ממילא לחם חוק.

רובינשטיין

שיחת רחבת שחקל גשל גלגנל ג3 פיו רלגרסי בגרם רל אלמן
2 3 1 3 2 1 1 4 ודוד3 מן

~~DO THE SAUDIS NEED 2,000 MORE MISSILES?~~

736 ½

The Administration intends to notify Congress shortly of a $350-million missile package for Saudi Arabia that will give that gulf kingdom more advanced air-to-air Sidewinder missiles per capable fighter than any country in the world.

If the sale goes through, the Saudis will have a ratio of 37 AIM-9-L Sidewinders for each of ~~the~~ their U.S.-built F-15s (the only Saudi aircraft currently able to fire the missile), compared to about fewer than 10 per advanced fighter for most of America's other customers.

Israel, by comparison, has in stock and on order only about six of these advanced Sidewinders for each of its fleet of F-15 and F-16 aircraft. Greece has about five per plane and the Netherlands about nine.

The Saudi missile package is expected to contain nearly 1,700 Sidewinders, including 1,000 of the advanced L model, for a total of about $150 million. Also in the package will be 800 Stinger hand-held anti-aircraft missiles and 200 launchers worth $86 million plus 100 Harpoon anti-ship missiles valued at over $100 million.

Saudi Arabia already has substantial inventories of these missiles and has no need for additional supplies. Previous sales have given the Saudis more than 3,000 Sidewinders (including nearly 1,200 of the L model), 400 Stingers and in excess of 100 Harpoons. A new sale would give Saudi Arabia weapons stocks far greater than any reasonable requirement and raise serious questions about possible stockpiling for other countries' use.

The oil-rich sheikdom has no justifiable security requirement for such enormous weapons stockpiles. Certainly these weapons would do little to strengthen Saudi Arabia against Iran. Iran has fewer than 100 operational combat aircraft, so that Saudi Arabia already has more than 30 Sidewinders for every Iranian combat target. ~~These missiles will~~ do nothing to counter the real threats from Iran. The~~y will not p~~revent internal subversion instigated by the Iranians. Nor ~~could~~ they halt the human wave infantry attacks employed by the Iranian military.

Questions have been raised in the past about the supply of Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia in view of their utility as a terrorist weapon and Saudi Arabia's role as a principle backer of the PLO.

Supplying weaponry in such massive quantities to Saudi Arabia will not enhance Saudi security, but it will make it easier for the kingdom to transfer missiles to other countries. The Saudis could easily transfer 500 or 1,000 missiles to countries like Jordan or even Syria without making more than a small dent in their inventory.

Delivery of these missiles will not enhance Saudi Arabia's security nor will it contribute to the peace process. However, the supply of these missiles will heighten tensions in the region and fuel another round in the arms race.

22756

50

דחיפות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
סדרי בטחוני:	טופס מברק	מתוך: 2
תו"ל: 27 B30	אל: לש'מנכ"ל; מע"ת; סמנכ"ל אפי"ק; המברה; מצפ"א; מס"ד; יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת; יועץ שבי"ס לתקשורת; לע"מ; דו"צ.	
נר: 0688 153 - 911	רע: וושינגטון	
	מאת: שחרנות, ניו יורק	

News Summary February 27, 1986

Press Reports

Peres Says He'll Foster Self-Rule

NYT-Miller (Jerusalem) Peres said he was considering measures to promote self-rule among Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories. In an interview at his home he said, "We shall keep the door to peace open and enable Palestinians to assume responsibilities as they wish to." Peres hopes for a more common ground between Jordan and Israel and a lessening of influence of the PLO. Peres will soon meet with Palestinians from different walks of life. He said he would meet with any Palestinian "short of members of the PLO or any organization affiliated with the PLO. Peres said that the broad West Bank policy he outlined was part of an agreement between him and Shamir. "So any attempts to change it will endanger the existence of the Gov't," he warned. (cabled)

Rioting in Egypt Underscores Fragility of Mubarak

WSJ-Seib & Rosewicz-A mutiny be several thousands of security police that has spread to several Egyptian cities is only the latest of a series of economic and social problems closing in on Mubarak. In the past six months, problems have been spinning out of his control. All sources of hard currency have taken serious and unexpected nose dives. Mubarak has never developed the image of a strong leader that Egyptians are accustomed to. Regardless of how he tries to restore order now, the unrest will make it even harder for him to ask Egyptians to accept the kind of austerity necessary to address the country's serious economic problems. Worst of all, economic dissatisfaction provides a fertile breeding ground for Islamic fundamentalism. The fundamentalists may have helped orchestrate the current rioting. To compound his problems, Mubarak's stature has been further weakened by the collapse of his main foreign-policy initiatives. His flirtation with the PLO has strained Egyptian-US relations, yet has failed to win Egypt's reacceptance into the Arab world. After a year's effort, he still hasn't convinced the Israelis to settle a minor border dispute. Egyptians are now openly questioning Mubarak's ability to lead but there seems to be no alternative. (see NYT-p.1-Rosa; WP-Phelps & photo of burning hotel; NYP-AP & photo)

688/153

2/2

Car Bomb in Lebanon at Palestinian Site

NYT-Hijazi-A car bomb exploded at the entrance of the largest Palestinian refugee district in southern Lebanon, killing the driver and wounding seven people. The bombing occured half an hour before a Palestinian student march was to take place. The students were to meet up with a MOslem march in Sidon marking the 11th anniversary of a Sidon mayor's slaying.

Iran Says Its Troops Killed 1500 Iraqis

NYT-AP-Iran said its troops advanced farther into mountains in northern Iraq, killing 1500 Iraqi soldiers and capturing another 25 villages. Iraq dismissed the report as untrue.

Heritage-Saudi Arabia

NYT-The Saudi Ambassador and his wife will play tribute to the cultural heritage of their country next week and the event promises to be spectacular even by Washington, and perhaps Arabian standards. Among the 300 guests expected are Weinberger, Commerce Sec. Malcolm Baldridge, Supreme Court Justice O'Connor and members of Congress and the diplomatic corps.

Israel Celebrates Martin Luther King-Mideast Failures

The New Republic-3/10-Peretz-Israel was the one other country besides the US that officially marked King's birthday. King was a feverent friend of Zionism when many of his comrades had already embraced the Arabs. What would have happened if the Palestinians took the road of nonviolent action and not terror. The question is absurb, because nonviolence is so foreign to the political culture of the Arabs generally and of the Palestinians in particular. The Mideast is strewn with failures: the failures of nation-building, the failures at constitutionalism, the failures of modernization.

Cartoons

DN-Hussein says: "I tried the best I could to negotiate a Mideast peace with the PLO, but it just didn't work out...I don't get it...things were going so well...I'm totally shocked...I can't believe it!...It hit me in the face like a brick, this monumental revelation! Can you imagine? Yasser Arafat doesn't like the Israelis!!

ITOMUT
NYC

שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד: 718

בטחון: 450

מנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח.

THURS.-FEB.28- תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

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Q Bernie, back to Cairo, do you have any analysis at this point as to who is rioting and for what purposes?

MR. KALB: Don't.

MR. BEGLEITER: On that question also, all of the reports from -- most of the reports from Egypt are usually accompanied by assessments by so-called Western observers, suggesting that this is, in fact, a major challenge to the Mubarak government. Have you reached the conclusion that it is not, or are you choosing not to comment on those reports which would allow me to draw another conclusion of my own?

MR. KALB: Well, no. I was asked yesterday about whether I would characterize it as this or that, etc. And I refrained, and I have nothing to offer you today by way of any characterization of what is taking place in Cairo.

MR. BEGLEITER: Has the United States offered to assist President Mubarak in any way that is not normally part of US assistance to Mubarak?

MR. KALB: I don't have anything on that, Ralph.

Q Bernie, you tied the Saudi arms request for the situation in the Gulf. Is the arms sale to Saudi Arabia going to be enacted on an urgent basis? Is that what you're saying?

MR. KALB: No, I'm not going to use what is happening in the Gulf as some sort of trigger mechanism that you may be suggesting. I'm just noting, as I did before, that the review is taking place in the context of in fact what is happening in that part of the world.

Q The AWACs that you mentioned would be delivered -- is not part of this deal?

MR. KALB: The AWACs, as I noted, falls under the context of various itemized provisions made in the letter that the President sent to Senator Baker. And then the rest of it, you pick up what I've noted before. I have nothing to add beyond that. Ralph?

Q Another question about Israel. There are reports that Mr. Peres wants to coordinate with Jordan about making some appointments in the West Bank.

MR. KALB: Start again, if you would, please.

Q There are reports that Mr. Peres wants to coordinate with Jordan about making some appointments in the West Bank and Gaza, and (inaudible) about Israel moving some Palestinian prisoners from South Lebanon to Israel?

MR. KALB: On the first point, I don't have anything on that. On the second point, about Israel moving some prisoners from Lebanon to Israel, along the lines of the question you are saying, let me just say that we have made known our opposition to this practice in the past.

Q (Inaudible.)

MR. KALB: We have made known our opposition to this practice.

Q -- gone ahead with it, then, in light of your opposition.

MR. KALB: I don't have anything to add to what I've said. No, I'm going to let it stand the way I've said it.

Q This statement is a little bit meek and weak about just opposition --

MR. KALB: What would you like?

Q You said, you know, you are not taking any position or a stand, or possibly an action to prevent such a thing from happening.

MR. KALB: I have said all I have to say on that.

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שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

197 440 714

אל:הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לש' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח
דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY - THURSDAY - FEB. 27, 1986

THE PRESS REPORTS

U.S. Readies Missile Sale To Saudis

WASH. POST - Babcock - In an effort to get an Arab arms sale through Congress, the Reagan administration is preparing to seek approval to sell Saudi Arabia a package of missiles worth more than $300 million. according to administration officials. The package, said to include Sidewinder, Stinger and Harpoon missiles. may be sent to the Capitol within =the week. But others suggested that the White House may not give final approval to the proposed package at this time because of concerns that it would repreat the political fight that forces the administration last month to postpone a $1.5 billion arms sale to Jordan indefinitely.The proposed Saudi missile package is being split off from a larger $1 billion Saudi request in the hopes that it will be less controversial to congressional supporters of Israel.

Police Conscripts Riot In Egypt

WASH. POST - Bartholet - Security police conscripts went on a rampage on the outskirts of Cairo and several other cities last night and early today, and at least 15 persons were killed, scores wounded and two luxury hotels near the Pyramids burned down before Army troops restored order.The govt. declared a curfew effective at 4 p.m. The crisis is the most serious since Mubarak took office after the assassination of Sadat.

Israel To Protect Suspect Facing Trial In Death Camp Killings

WASH. TIMES - (Reuters) - Israeli police said yesterday they will protect alleged Nazi war criminal Demjanjuk from any harm after he arrives this week to face trial for the murder of thousands of Jews in World War II. Police said they will put him in Ramle prison near Tel Aviv where Eichmann was. Mr. DEmjanjuk was taken from a prison hospital yesterday in Springfield, Missouri, to the New York Metropolitan Correctional Center to await a flight to Israel.

אין מדפיס פרק תפוצות שטחים מתאים שטחים

Car Bomb In Lebanon

WASH. POST - (Wires) - A car packed with explosives blew up in front of Ein Hilweh, Lebanon's largest Palestinian refugee camp, just before a scheduled rally, kililng the driver and wounding 10 people.None of Lebanon's armed factions claimed responsibility for the car bombing.

African Group Backs Libya In Confrontation With U.S.

PHIL. INQUIRER - (UPI) - The Organization of African Unity declared support for Libya yesterday in what it called a "dangerous conflict" with the US, and urged both sides to use restraint. OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou of Niger told ministers from 50 African countries at the OAU summit that it was the duty of all aFrican states to support any African country threatened by an outside force. "We have clearly declared our support for Libya in this conflict," he said.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the arrival of Marcos to Honolulu and an update on the situation in the Phillipines with Aquino and her new Cabinet, the continued investigation and hearings into the explosion of the Space Shuttle Challenger, there were special reports on the Soviet Union and the situation of the American farmers, and the riots in Egypt.

עתונות

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

700

סוג	סברה
דף	מתוך ..... דפים
סווג בסחוני	שמור
דחיפות	מיידי
תאריך וז"ח	27.08.30 פב 86
מס' מברק	

מצפ"א.

פנתה אלי נשיאת "הדסה" בבקשה דחופה ביותר של התערבות אצל שר הבריאות כדי לוודא שקופת חולים תעביר מיידית ל"הדסה" סך של שנים עשר מיליון דולר לאור מצב התובות של קופת חולים ל"הדסה". הדגישה שאם המצב לא יתוקן בכל ההקדם ייאלצו להפסיק פעילותם במספר אגפים. הניחן לסייע כי הבינותי שהמצב הוא ללא נשוא.

מ. רוזן

CONSULATE GENERAL OF ISRAEL
1020 STATLER OFFICE BUILDING
BOSTON, MASS 02116
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קונסוליה כללית של ישראל
בוסטון

ש מ ו ר

יח' באדר א' תשמ"ו

27 בפברואר 1986

/94

אל : יהושע פרס, וושינגטון

מאת: הקונכ"ל בוסטון

הנדון: קנדי במוסקבה.

קנדי נפגש הבוקר עם קבוצה קטנה של יהודים בבוסטון (וההנ"מ בכללם) כדי להוות על נסיעתו לבריה"מ.

היה זהיר מאד, על גבול הפסימי. לא מצא רוח חדשה בביקורו. אין לצפות להתפתחות היובית מכרעת. גורבצ'וב ההיחס לנושא זכויות האדם בחוסר סבלנות שגבל בעוינות. אמר שהתעייף מקונגרסמנים שבאים לבריה"מ ומנצלים את נושא זכויות האדם והיהודים כדי לעשות יחסי-צבור לעצמם. קנדי ענה לו שלדעתו אינו מבין את עוצמתו והיקפו של הנושא בארצות הברית. הוא הציע לגורבצ'וב לבדוק מאה עתונים אמריקנים של התודשיים האחרונים ויוכח שהשם גורבצ'וב מופיע בעמוד הראשון אולי פעם אחת אך השם שראנסקי מופיע בלי הרף. גורבצ'וב השיב שארצות הברית היא השוללת זכויות מאזרחיה השחורים ואז הוסיף:"ברשימה השמית שהבאת אתך - נטפל ובוא נעבור לנושא אחר".

מצא שגורבצ'וב חסר מושגי יסוד והבנה בסיסית במה שקורה בארה"ב בפרס ובמערב בכלל. הוא אומר שטויות כמו : " התעשיה הצבאית האמריקנית היא שהעלתה את ריגן לשלטון". קנדי השיב לו שנוסחאות כאלו היו מיושנות כבר בימי איזנהאואר ואם זה מה שעוזריו אומרים לו על ההתרחשות הפוליטית האמריקנית הם עושים לו שרות רע.

קנדי לא התרשם שיציאת יהודים או זכויות אדם הם ענין של "מחיר". לדעתו אין דרך "לקנות" הקלות על ידי סיוע כלכלי או ע"י הבטחה לשילובה של בריה"מ בהליך השלום וכיוצא באלה "שלמונים".

2../.

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קונסוליה כללית של ישראל
בוסטון

קנדי נפגש עם עשרים וחמישה פעילי עליה בביתו של פרופ' לרנר והתרשם עמוקות מאישיותם, אומץ לבם וניצוץ התקוה שבעיניהם.

עד כאן עיקרי הדברים.

בברכה,

מיכאל שילה

העתק: השגריר וושינגטון.
למדן וושינגטון.
ממנכ"ל בר-און.
מצפ"א.
תפוצות.

5845
** יוצא
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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

אל: ווש, נר: 931, מ : המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 270286, וח: 1900

רוזן-רובינשטיין-למדן

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אם ובאשר הממשל יגיש את הבקשה, אני מציע שגשתנו תהיה אם נשאל על ידי גורם בלשהו לעמדתנו שנשיב שאין אנו יכולים לתמוך בהספקת נשק למדינה בלשהיא הנמצאת במצב מלחמה אתנו. מציע שלא נגלה פעילות מעבר לכך.

בר-און

תפ: שהח,רהמ,שהבט,מנכל,ממנכל,ד/מרכז,רם,אמן,מצפא,ממד

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

5300
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אל: וש, נד: 881, מ : המשרד
מת: ר, סג: ס, תא: 260286, תח: 2000

סודי/דחיפ

שגריר,ציר,מתנ.

בא"ע שערך ממנכל קונב"ל האמריקאי בירושלים דרייפר סיפר כי השגריר האמריקאי בירדן עימו נועדו בירושלים נתבקש להעלות את עניין אחריות ירדן בחברת החשמל הירושלמית תוך הטעמת הצורך בתמיכה בחברה.דרייפר אמר כי הם מקווים לקבל היום דיווחו של השגריר על שיחתו עם ריפאעי בסוגיה זו.
דרייפר אמר שלא הבחין שאובלוסית השטחים הביבו לנאום המלך בכוונות לעצב גורלם בעצמם.אולם בולטת התופעה של תביעה גוברת ומתעצמת מאש"ף להביר ב-242 ו-338 לוותר על הטירוף.
לדעת דרייפר אם ישראל תבלבל צעדיה בוהירות היא תשביל למנות עוד כמה ראשי ערים ערביים להעביר סמכויות ביצוע לפלשתינאים שיסכימו לקבל על עצמם האחריות בתנאי שצעדים אלה לא יילוו בסומכיות יתרה

דרייפר הביע דאגתו מתהליך חורת אש"ף ללבנון בהיקף נרחב ומהאמל"ית העומד לרשותו.בן סיפר שלפני בואו עבר על החומר במחש"ב הקשור בפעילות חביב בזמן מלחמת לבנון בדי להשיב לעצמו על השאלה מדוע,בשלב מסויים ניתקו הסורים מגע עם חביב ומנעו כניסתו לדמשק.לדברי מענו הסורים שחביב התחייב להביא לנסיגת ישראל בשנה שהוא מעולם לא הבטיח שישראל תסבים לסגת ללא סידורי בטחון נאותים.בדיקתו העלתה שסביר להניח שעם קבלת טיעי הסאם מבריהמ' החליטה סוריה להפסיק הידברותה עם חביב כורמו בכך שיד הסוביירטים היתה בדבר.
בנצור .

הע: שהח,רהמ,שהבט,מנכל,ממנכל,ר/מרבו,רם,אמן,ממד,מצפא,

חיי בל

official text

DATE: 02/26/86

REAGAN ASKS: MAINTAIN CRUCIAL LEVEL OF NATIONAL STRENGTH
(Transcript: Reagan speech on national security) (3490)

President Reagan, February 26, asked for national backing for administration defense requests from Congress.

Reagan said "The past five years have shown that American strength is once again a sheltering arm for freedom in a dangerous world. Strength is the most persuasive argument we have to convince our adversaries to negotiate seriously and to cease bullying other nations."

Following is the text of the president's address to the nation:

(begin transcript)

My fellow Americans, I want to speak to you this evening about my highest duty as president -- to preserve peace and defend these United States.

Before I do, let me take a moment to speak about the situation in the Philippines. We've just seen a stirring demonstration of what men and women committed to democratic ideas can achieve. The remarkable people of those 7,000 islands joined together with faith in the same principles on which America was founded -- that men and women have the right to freely choose their own destiny. Despite a flawed election, the Filipino people were understood. They carried their message peacefully, and they were heard across their country and across the world.

We salute the remarkable restraint, shown by both sides, to prevent bloodshed during these last tense days. Our hearts and hands are with President Aquino and her new government as they set out to meet the challenges ahead. Today the Filipino people celebrate the triumph of democracy and the world celebrates with them.

One cannot sit in this office reviewing intelligence on the military threat we face, making decisions from arms control, to Libya, to the Philippines, without having that concern for America's security weigh constantly on your mind.

We know that peace is the condition under which mankind was meant to flourish. Yet, peace does not exist of its own will. It depends on us -- on our courage to build it and guard it and pass it on to future generations.

George Washington's words may seem hard and cold today, but history has proven him right again and again: To be prepared for war, he said, is one of most effective means of preserving peace.

To those who think strength provokes conflict, Will Rogers had his own answer. He said of the world heavyweight champion of his day: I've never seen anyone insult Jack Dempsey.

The past five years have shown that American strength is once again a sheltering arm for freedom in a dangerous world. Strength is the most persuasive argument we have to convince our adversaries to negotiate seriously and to cease bullying other nations.

But tonight, the security program that you and I launched to restore America's strength is in jeopardy -- threatened by those who would quit before the job is done. Any slackening now would invite the very dangers America must avoid -- and could fatally compromise our negotiating position. Our adversaries, the Soviets -- we know from painful experience -- respect only nations that negotiate from a

position of strength. American power is the indispensable element of a peaceful world -- it is America's last, best hope of negotiating real reductions in nuclear arms. Just as we are sitting down at the bargaining table with the Soviet Union, let's not throw America's trump card away.

We need to remember where America was five years ago. We need to recall the atmosphere of that time -- the anxiety that events were out of control, that the West was in decline, that our enemies were on the march.

It was not just the Iranian hostage crisis or the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, but the fear -- felt by many of our friends -- that America could not, or would not, keep her commitments. Pakistan, the country most threatened by the Afghan invasion, ridiculed the first offer of American aid as "peanuts." Other nations were saying that it was dangerous, deadly dangerous, to be a friend of the United States.

It was not just years of declining defense spending, but a crisis in recruitment and retention and the outright cancellation of programs vital to our security.

The Pentagon horror stories at the time were about ships that couldn't sail, planes that couldn't fly for lack of spare parts, and army divisions unprepared to fight.

And it was not just a one-sided arms agreement that made it easy for one side to cheat, but a treaty that actually permitted increases in nuclear arsenals. Even supporters of SALT II were demoralized saying, well, the Soviets just won't agree to anything better. And when President Carter had to abandon the treaty because Senate leaders of his own party wouldn't support it, the United States was left without a national strategy for control of nuclear weapons.

We knew immediate changes had to be made. So here's what we did.

We set out to show that the long string of governments falling under Communist domination was going to end. And we're doing it.

In the 1970s, one strategic country after another fell under the domination of the Soviet Union.

The fall of Laos, Cambodia, and South Vietnam gave the Soviet Union a strategic position on the South China Sea. The invasion of Afghanistan cut nearly in half Soviet flying time to the Persian Gulf. Communist takeovers in South Yemen and Ethiopia put the Soviets astride the Red Sea -- entryway to the Suez Canal. Pro-Soviet regimes in Mozambique and Angola strengthened the Soviet position in southern Africa; and finally, Grenada and Nicaragua gave Moscow two new beachheads right on the doorstep of the United States.

In these last five years, not one square inch of territory has been lost -- and Grenada has been set free.

When we arrived in 1981, guerrillas in El Salvador had launched what they called their "final offensive" to make that nation the second Communist state on the mainland of North America. Many people said the situation was hopeless; they refused to help. We didn't agree; we did help. Today those guerrillas are in retreat. El Salvador is a democracy and freedom fighters are challenging communist regimes in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, and Ethiopia.

We set out to show that the Western alliance could meet its security needs, despite Soviet intimidation. And we're doing it. Many said that to try to counter the Soviet SS-20 missiles would split NATO because Europe no longer believed in defending itself. Well, that was nonsense. Today, Pershing and cruise missile deployments are on schedule, and our allies support the decision.

We set out to reverse the decline in morale in our Armed Forces. And we're doing it. Pride in our Armed Forces has been restored. More qualified men and women want to join -- and remain in -- the military. In 1980, about half of our Army's recruits were high school graduates; last year, 91 percent had high school diplomas.

Our Armed Forces may be smaller in size than in the 1950s, but they're some of the finest young people this country has ever produced. And as long as I'm president, they will get the quality equipment they need to carry out their mission.

We set out to narrow the growing gaps in our strategic deterrent. And we're beginning to do that. Our modernization program -- the MX, the Trident submarine, the B-1 and Stealth bombers -- represents the first significant improvement in America's strategic deterrent in 20 years.

Those who speak so often about the so-called arms race ignore a central fact: In the decade before 1981, the Soviets were the only ones racing.

During my 1980 campaign, I called federal waste and fraud a nation scandal. We knew we could never rebuild America's strength without first controlling the exploding cost of defense programs. And we're doing it.

When we took office in 1981, costs had been escalating at an annual rate of 14 percent. Then we began our reforms. And in the last two years, cost increases have fallen to less than one percent.

We've made huge savings. Each F-18 fighter costs nearly 4 million dollars less today than in 1981. One of our air-to-air missiles costs barely half as much.

Getting control of the defense bureaucracy is no small task.

Each year the Defense Department signs hundreds of thousands of contracts. So, yes, a horror story will sometimes turn up despite our best efforts. That is why we appointed the first inspector general in the history of the Defense Department -- and virtually every case of fraud or abuse has been uncovered by our Defense Department, our inspector general. Secretary Weinberger should be praised, not pilloried, for cleaning the skeletons out of the closet. As for those few who have cheated taxpayers, or have swindled our Armed Forces with faulty equipment, they are thieves stealing from the arsenal of democracy -- and they will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Finally, we set out to reduce the danger of nuclear war. Here, too, we're achieving what some said couldn't be done. We've put forth a plan for deep reductions in nuclear systems; we're pushing forward our highly promising Strategic Defense Initiative -- a security shield that may one day protect us and our allies from nuclear attack, whether launched by deliberate calculation, freak accident, or the isolated impulse of a madman. Isn't it better to use our talents and technology to build systems that destroy missiles, not people?

Our message has gotten through. The Soviets used to contend that real reductions in nuclear missiles were out of the questions. Now, they say they accept the idea. Well, we shall see. Just this week, our negotiators presented a new plan for the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles, and we are pressing the Soviets for cuts in other offensive forces as well. One thing is certain: if the Soviets truly want fair and verifiable agreements that reduce nuclear forces, we will have those agreements.

Our defense problems five years ago were immense, and drastic action was required. Even my predecessor in this office recognized that and projected sizeable increases in defense spending -- and I'm proud of what we've done.

Now the biggest increases in defense spending are behind us. That's why, last summer, I agreed with Congress to freeze defense funding for one year, and after that to resume a modest 3-percent annual growth. Frankly, I hesitated to reach this agreement on a freeze because we still have far too much to do. But I thought that congressional support for steadily increases over several years was a step forward.

But this didn't happen. Instead of a freeze, there was a sharp cut -- a cut of over five percent. And some are now saying that we need to chop another 20, 30, even 50 billion dollars out of national defense.

This is reckless, dangerous, and wrong. It's backsliding of the most irresponsible kind, and you need to know about it. You, after all, paid the bill for all we've accomplished these past five years. But we still have a way to go. Millions of Americans actually believe we are now superior to the Soviet Union in military power. Well, I'm sorry, but if our country is going to have a useful debate on national security, we have to get beyond the drumbeat of propaganda and get the facts on the table.

Over the next few months, you'll be hearing this debate. I'd like you to keep in mind the two simple reasons not to cut defense now. One, it's not cheap. Two, it's not safe. If we listen to those who would abandon our defense program, we will not only jeopardize negotiations with the Soviet Union -- we may put peace itself at risk.

I said it wouldn't be cheap to cut. How can cutting not be cheap? Simple. We tried that in the seventies and the result was waste, enormous waste -- hundreds of millions of dollars lost because the cost of each plane and tank and ship went up, often way up. The old shoppers' adage proved true -- they are cheaper by the dozen.

Arbitrary cuts only bring phony savings, but there's a more important reason not to abandon our defense program. It's not safe.

Almost 25 years ago, when John Kennedy occupied this office during the Cuban missile crisis, he commanded the greatest military power on Earth. Today, we Americans must live with a dangerous new reality. Year-in and year-out, at the expense of its own people, the Soviet leadership has been making a relentless effort to gain superiority over the United States.

Between 1970 and 1985 alone, the Soviets invested 500 billion dollars more than the United States in defense -- and built nearly three times as many strategic missiles.

As a consequence of their enormous weapons investment, major military imbalances still exist between our two countries.

Today the Soviet Union has deployed over one-and-a-half times as many combat aircraft as the United States, over a two-and-a-half times as many submarines, over five times as many tanks, and over eleven times as many artillery pieces.

We have begun to close some of these gaps, but if we are to regain our margins of safety, more must be done. Where the Soviets once relied on numbers alone, they now strive for both quantity and quality. We anticipate that over the next five years, they will deploy on the order of 40 nuclear submarines, 500 new ballistic missiles, and 18,000 modern tanks. My five-year defense budget

maintains our commitment to America's rebuilding program. And I am grateful that Secretary Weinberger is here to fight for that program with all the determination and ability he has shown in the past.

But my budget does not call for matching these Soviet increases. So one question must be asked: Can we really afford to do less than what I've proposed?

Today we spend a third less of our gross national product on defense than under John Kennedy -- yet, some in Congress talk of even deeper cuts. Barely 6 percent of our nation's GNP -- that's all we invest to keep America free, secure, and at peace. The Soviets invest more than twice as much. But now strip away spending on salaries, housing, dependents and the like and compare. The United States invests on actual weapons and research only 2.6 percent of our gross national product, while the Soviet Union invests 11 percent on weapons -- more than four times as much.

This is the hard, cold reality of our defense deficit.

But it is not just the immense Soviet arsenal that puts us on our guard. The record of Soviet behavior -- the long history of Soviet brutality toward those who are weaker -- reminds us that the only guarantee of peace and freedom is our military strength and our national will. The peoples of Afghanistan and Poland, of Czechoslovakia and Cuba, and so many other captive countries -- they understand this.

Some argue that our dialogue with the Soviets means we can treat defense more casually. Nothing could be further from the truth. It was our seriousness about defense that created the climate in which serious talks could finally begin.

Now that the Soviets are back at the table, we must not undercut our negotiators. Unfortunately, that's exactly what some members of Congress have done. By banning any U.S. tests of an anti-satellite system, Congress not only protected a Soviet monopoly, it unilaterally granted the Soviets a concession they could not win at the bargaining table.

So our defense program must rest on these principles.

First, we must be smart about what we build. We don't have to copy everything the Soviets do. We don't have to compete on Soviet terms.

Our job is to provide for our security by using the strengths of our free society. If we think smart enough, we don't have to think quite so big. We don't have to do the job with large numbers and brute force.

We don't have to increase the size of our forces from two million to their five million -- as long as our military men and women have the quality tools they need to keep the peace. We don't have to have as many tanks as the Soviets as long as we have sophisticated anti-tank weapons.

Innovation is our advantage. One example: advances in making airplanes and cruise missiles almost invisible to Soviet radar could neutralize the vast air defense systems upon which the Soviets -- and some of their most dangerous client states -- depend.

But innovation is not enough. We have to follow through. Blueprints alone don't deter aggression. We have to translate our lead in the lab to a lead in the field. But when our budget is cut, we can't do either.

Second, our security assistance provides as much security for the dollar as our own defense budget. Our friends can perform many tasks

more cheaply than we can. That's why I can't understand proposals in Congress to sharply slash this vital tool. Military assistance to friends in strategic regions strengthens those who share our values and interests. And when they are strong, we are strengthened. It is in our interest to help them meet threats that could ultimately bring harm to us as well.

Third, where defense reform is needed, we will pursue it. The Packard Commission we created will be reporting in two days.

We hope they will have ideas for new approaches that give us even better ways to buy our weapons. We are eager for good ideas, for new ideas -- America's special genius. Wherever the commission's recommendations point the way to greater executive effectiveness, I will implement them, even if they run counter to the will of the entrenched bureaucracies and special interests. I will also urge Congress to head the commission's report and to remove those obstacles to good management that Congress itself has created over the years.

The fourth element of our strategy for the future is to reduce America's dependence on nuclear weapons. You've heard me talk about our Strategic Defense Initiative, the program that could one day free us all from the prison of nuclear terror. It would be pure folly for the United States not to press forward with SDI when the Soviets have already invested up to 20 years on their own program. Let us not forget that the only operational missile defense in the world today guards the capital of the Soviet Union -- not the United States.

But while SDI offers hope for the future, we have to consider today's world. For too long, we and our allies have permitted nuclear weapons to be a crutch, a way of not having to face up to real defense needs. We must free ourselves from that crutch. Our goal should be to deter, and if necessary to repel, any aggression without a resort to nuclear arms.

Here, again, technology can provide us with the means not only to respond to full-scale aggression, but to strike back at terrorists, without harming innocent civilians.

Today's technology makes it possible to destroy a tank column up to 120 miles away without using atomic weapons. This technology may be the first cost-effective conventional defense in post-war history against the giant Red Army. When we fail to equip our troops with these modernized systems, we only increase the risk that we may one day have to resort to nuclear weapons.

These are the practical decisions we make when we send a defense budget to Congress. Each generation has to live with the challenges history delivers. And we can't cope with these challenges by evasion.

If we sustain our efforts now, we have the best chance in decades of building a secure peace. That's why I met with General Secretary Gorbachev last year. That's why we're talking to the Soviets today, bargaining -- if Congress will support us -- from strength.

We want to make this a more peaceful world. We want to reduce arms. We want agreements that truly diminish the nuclear danger. We don't just want signing ceremonies and color photographs of leaders toasting each other with champagne. We want more. We want real agreements -- agreements that really work -- with no cheating. We want an end to state policies of intimidation, threats, and the constant quest for domination. We want real peace.

I will never ask for what isn't needed; I will never fight for what isn't necessary. But I need your help. We've come so far together these last five years -- let's not falter now. Let's maintain that crucial level of national strength, unity and purpose that has brought the Soviet Union to the negotiating table, and has given us this historic opportunity to achieve real reductions in nuclear weapons and a real chance at lasting peace. That would be the finest legacy we could leave behind -- for our children and for their children.

(end transcript)

משרד החוץ - מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק

אל: מר מאיר רוזן
שגריר ישראל בוושינגטון

דף ___ מתוך ___ דפים
סיווג בטחוני: שמור
דחיפות: מידי
תאריך וזמן רישום: 2615
מס. מברק: 263
לשימוש מח' הקשר

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I would like to convey, through you, my warm wishes to my good friend Max Fisher -- and thus to join the distinguished assembly of people who are today paying tribute to his long years of accomplishment and service.

Max Fisher -- wherever he may be, whatever function he may fill, whatever voluntary task he may undertake -- has always been an ambassador of love and concern for humanity.

Max Fisher is endowed with public courage -- he stands up for his opinions, he is constant in his faith, he is fair in his dealings, even with rivals and opponents.

Max Fisher's love for the United States, his homeland -- knows no bounds. At the same time, he is also a proud son of the Jewish people. We, here in Israel, have had the privilege of his close and loving squireship -- since the dawn of our independence. For this, we will forever be grateful to him.

Let us wish both him and ourselves -- many more years in which to rely on and to profit from his wisdom and experience.

Sincerely,
Shimon Peres

אנא, הואל לקרוא את דברי-הברכה של רה"מ - במעמד החגיגי לכבודו של מקס פישר.

בועז אפלבאום
רל"ש ראש-הממשלה

השולח: רל"ש ראה"מ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ אישור לשבת המנכ"ל: _____
(לציין תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח) 26.2.86

דחיפות:	מחלקת הקשר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
סדר בטחוני:	טופס מברק	מתוך: 2
תז"ח: 261200	אל: לש'סנב"ל; סע"ה; סנב"ל אמיח"ק; הסברה; מנפ'אן; ממ"ד; יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת; יועץ שהב"ס לתקשורת; לע"מ; דו"צ.	
נר: 0636 145-911	דע: וושינגטון	
	מאת: עתונות, ניו יורק	

News Summary February 26, 1986

Columns

*** WSJ Fischer & Stein (consultants to State Dept. on the economy of Israel) "Israel Had Made Aid Work" Israel is the largest single recipient of economic aid from the US. This is partly because the economic stability of Israel is uncertain and is important to US national interests. Reports on Israel's economy is relevant to policy decisions to be made here. A common view of foreign aid is that the availability of it prevents the recipient country from taking the steps required for its own economic health. The story of Israel suggests that there may be exceptions to this dismal lesson. In July, Israel introduced a radical stabilization program designed to bring inflation down from 1000% to 20% a year or less. Success was swift. The budget is doing better than expected. The trade balance has maintained improvement. Public approval for the economic policy, despite the immediate hardships it has caused, is widespread. Nonetheless, serious difficulties remain. The budget deficit is too high. Taxes should be cut. Further spending cuts are a high priority. Budget decisions in the next few weeks will show whether the coalition gov't can bring itself to the measures now needed to protect the gains achieved by its decisive actions of last July.

NYP-Evans & Novak (Amman) "Hussein Looks Elsewhere for Support" Hussein has been weakened in his pivotal power base in the military due to Reagan's reneging on his $1.9 billion arms pledge. The king now looks elsewhere for the arms he desperately needs. The US may be disappointed if it thinks Hussein will continue to buy spare parts here. The king will not beg for crumbs under a Pentagon table groaning with billions for Israel. He has virtually decided to cancel the annual joint US-Jordan military maneuvers this spring. He's getting ready for hard times when Likud takes over in Israel. Yet the king is not at all happy with his new associates: Moscow and Damascus. Hussein feels bitterness towards the political potency of AIPAC, and rightly so. Restiveness in the Jordanian military cannot be allowed to smoulder any longer. The possibility of an alliance between Hussein and Assad exists. But Hussein doesn't know yet. He's looking for firm ground somewhere, anywhere, to replace an American foundation that has disappeared.

הערה:	שם השולח: אורה ה	תאריך: 26-2-86

ב 1 ג 3 בסו פרנ קשות שלחים לאמן שלחים.

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Press Reports

Israel Readies Trial of Nazi

ND-AP-Israel's legal machinery is preparing for the arrival of the defendant in the biggest Nazi war crimes case in 25 years. John Demjanuk is accused of herding thousands of Jews to their deaths in gas chambers. Prosectors have been compiling evidence for months. Justice Minsiter Nissim said the trial will "remind people about the Holocaust, its horrors, cruelty, hatred and devastation."

Riot in Egypt

NYT-special-More than 2000 paramilitary policemen, apparently enraged over a rumored extention of their tour of duty, went on a rampage through four hotels near the Pyramids and fought gun battles through the night with military units sent in to stop the mutiny. Two hotels were razed to the ground.

WSJ-Seib-The rioting is a serious development for Muharak. It was the first serious domestic violence since Sadat was assassinated. Muharak's most serious threats come from unhappiness over the economy and dissatisfaction among Moslem fundamentalists. Both issues may be involved in the police rioting. The unrest comes at a time of particular economic strain in Egypt.

Iranians Launch New Offensive

NYT-AP-Iran said it began a new offensive against Iraq, capturing heights and villages overlooking a key northeast Iraqi city. The latest drive, near Sulaimaniya was seen as threatening Iraq's oilfields in Kirkuk, 60 miles to the wset. Iran rejected the Security Council's resolution calling for a cease-fire because it did not name Iraq as the aggressor.

NYT-special-Cuellar announced he had sent a medical team to Teheran to investigate charges of Iraqi chemical weapons usage. An Iraqi spokesman at the UN denied that Iraq used chemicals.

Chadian Leader Assails Libya

NYT-Gargan (Chad) Pres. Habre blamed Libyan "expansionist aims" for the strife that had engulfed his country. He announced that Libyan troops and aircraft were again massing in northern Chad. Senior Western diplomats say it is only a matter of time before the rebels, heavily supported by Libyan troops and weapons, renew their attacks on the south.

Foreign Professors Explore US Law Schools

ND-Kelch-The US Information Agency is sponsoring 6 law professors from the Mideast and Central America for a visit designed to promote international understanding and better relations between the US and foreign governments.

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שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: חז

משרד

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טופס	מברק
דף....1..מתוך..3...דפים	
סווג בטחוניגלוי?.....	
דחיפות.....מיידי?..	
תאריך וז"ח 26.1.1990	
מס' מברק.....	

אל: לשכת שר האוצר

מנכ"ל אוצר

דע: נויבך, לשכת רוה"מ, מצפ"א/משרד

להלן מאמר של הרב סטיין וסטנלי פישר שפורסם היום ב-"וול סטריט ג'ורנל".

הלפרין.

שיים הרב ונשל גלגנט נצפו ברחוב טלמון ב אוצר
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חן אוצר הלפרין
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2/3:

Israel Has Made Aid Work

By Stanley Fischer
And Herbert Stein

Israel is the largest single recipient of economic aid from the U.S. This is partly because the economic stability of Israel is uncertain and is important to U.S. national interests. Therefore a report on the progress of the Israeli economy is relevant to policy decisions to be made here.

A common view, supported by some experience, is that the availability of foreign aid prevents the recipient country from taking the steps required for its own economic health. The story of Israel suggests that there may be exceptions to this dismal lesson.

On July 1, 1985, Israel introduced a radical stabilization program designed to bring the inflation rate down from 1000% to 20%-a-year or less. Success was swift. Within two months inflation was down to less than 4% a month; in November and December 1985 it averaged only 1½% a month. But there is still a long way to go before success is assured.

The Israeli inflation rate rose by stages from 2% per annum in 1967-70 to the 1000%-per-annum area at the end of 1984. The pattern was for an inflationary shock to kick the inflation rate up to a new plateau, at which it stabilized before the next shock.

Underlying the Israeli inflation were massive budget deficits averaging 15% of gross national product for more than a decade, fueling, and fueled by, a fast-growing national debt and rapid monetary growth. At the heart of the government's budget problem is defense spending of 25% of GNP. Despite large-scale U.S. aid, the government found it increasingly difficult to borrow at home or abroad in 1984 and 1985, and was forced instead to print money. More than anything else, it was the difficulty of borrowing that forced the government to undertake the stabilization program.

Three Policy Positions Argued

Widespread indexation of assets and of wages made living with inflation tolerable. As inflation persisted from 1979 to 1983 in the 100%-130% range, Israelis explained to foreigners that they had found a way of living with high but non-exploding inflation.

Three policy positions were argued during this period. A first group was willing to live with inflation. Another group wanted steady disinflation through gradual reductions in the budget deficit and money growth. A third, shock-treatment group argued that only a comprehensive program designed to move the economy immediately to a sustainable low inflation equilibrium could succeed.

The living-with-inflation group evaporated as inflation hit the 20%-a-month range in 1984.

Tough anti-inflationary policy was widely expected from whichever party won the July 1984 election. But it failed to materialize. The election led to a coalition government that took nearly three months to form.

The first stabilization program of the new government was a package deal with the Histadrut (national trade union organization) and employers whereby wages and prices would be frozen for three months. However, devaluation continued. The planned 1985/86 budget had sharply cut the deficit, but with the government spending increasing amounts to maintain the prices of subsidized goods, the deficit did not fall. Nor were other planned cuts in government spending implemented.

By April and May of 1985 the package deal had fallen apart and inflation was back to the 400%-per-annum area. The balance-of-payments deficit had been reduced from its 1983 level, but foreign-exchange reserves were falling rapidly as Israelis switched into dollars. The government budget deficit was at an unsustainable level and the need for action was clear.

By this stage the comprehensive approach was the only choice. The aim would be to move the government budget, monetary and exchange-rate policy, and wages and prices all at once to a new, sustainable level.

Israeli Inflation 1985

% per month

Jan.-May	11.3*	Sept.	3.0
June	14.9	Oct.	4.7
July	27.8	Nov.	0.5
Aug.	4.0	Dec.	1.5

*Average

The essential requirement for the stabilization was a sharp reduction in the budget deficit. Without that, no amount of wage and price controls, sophisticated exchange-rate management or clever monetary policy could do more than temporarily slow the inflation.

The program had three main ingredients:

- A cut in the budget deficit from 17% to 8% of GNP. The cut came mainly through subsidy reductions.
- A large devaluation to be followed by a stable (though not formally fixed) exchange rate against the dollar.
- Introduction of wage and price controls and suspension of wage indexation and other elements of existing labor contracts by emergency decree.

In support of the program, monetary policy would control the growth of credit.

The devaluation and lifting of subsidies caused a 28% jump in the price level in July. Wage earners were not compensated for most of the July inflation, with the result that the real wage fell about 20%.

The government's main fear about the program had been that it would create massive unemployment. Economists argued that a reduction in the real wage and devaluation would prevent unemployment and allow a switch of production into exports. The knowledge that a requested supplementary U.S. aid package of $1.5 billion over the next two years was likely to be granted within a few months encouraged the government to act decisively, in the belief that it would have a safety net of reserves and resources to use to increase employment if things went badly wrong.

Immediate results of the plan have been positive. The data show the inflation rate coming down fast. In January 1986 the con-

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שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

אל:

מדור	
דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים	
סווג בטחוני גלוי	
דחיפות רגיל	
תאריך ודשה 86FEB26 1430	
שם מס' מברק	

בטחון	תפרד,
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מתנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח.

WED. - FEB. 26 - תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

Q Several French newspapers, Bernie, this morning are saying that the United States, specifically the State Department, is furious with the French government -- specifically with Dumas, the French foreign minister -- for the release from prison of a couple of suspected terrorists, including people who work for Abu Nidal, including one specifically who may have been involved with the bombing of the US embassy and the Marine barracks. Anything on that?

MR. KALB: Well, to begin with, I think that's an invitation to get involved in any, if there were, diplomatic exchanges between two countries. I don't have anything on that at this particular point. Let me take a look, but I have no assurances I can get you anything on that.

Q Bernie, do you have any comment on --

Q -- the situation in Cairo?

MR. KALB: Cairo.

Q Wait. Let me follow up on the French question, because I think there is also a version in the French press that the US tipped off the French last year about the ringleader of the group that blew

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שיחה המשך שיחה בשעה 11:00 בבוקר שאולם לא הסכים הלחצ

לגבי מה אין קיבה בבוקר

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up the Marine barracks as being in France, and that French security officials were ready to pick him up when the French government hustled him out of the country. And we need to get something on that. I don't care about diplomatic exchanges, but if the French government let go the guy who was in charge of blowing up the Marine barracks, that's important to know.

MR. KALB: Let me put it all under the same heading and see what may be possible again on that.

On Cairo, our reports indicate that police conscripts in camps in the Guisa (?) area of Cairo began rioting during the late afternoon, February 25. These disturbances, which may have been linked to rumors about an extension in required length of service, spilled out of the camps and continued during the night. Shooting occurred. Incidents of looting have been reported in several parts of Cairo, notably in the pyramids area. The situation as of now appears to be coming under control.

Insofar as casualties, numbers unclear; I don't have anything on that, really. But it's my understanding that no American citizens have been reported harmed. The embassy obviously continues to monitor the situation. No indication of any anti-US or anti-Western motivation to the disturbances. I think you've all read about a curfew being put into effect. As far as the airports are concerned, they are open. And so far as a travel advisory, etc., no such advisory has been issued, but there is obviously the predictable caution that Americans are urged in Egypt to exercise caution, particularly during the hours of the curfew.

Q When you say no anti-U.S. or anti-western motive -- any anti-Israeli motive, or is that included in ~~what you said before~~?

MR. KALB: I said anti-U.S., anti-western. I checked on that and I was given to understand that there was no ideological or whatever coloration, that it was triggered by these rumors that I refer to.

Q Are we concerned about this trouble there?

MR. KALB: You're always concerned, and you want peaceful conditions to be restored obviously. Mike?

Q Do you believe that the Mubarak government is stable enough?

MR. KALB: We have full confidence in President Mubarak's government and in its ability to handle the situation.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד, בטחון, ניו-יורק

189 413 677

אל:הסברה, מע"ת, מצפ"א, ממכ"ל, סמנכ"ל הסברה, לט' רוה"מ, לע"מ, דובר צה"ל, רמ"ח קש"ח

דע:ניו-יורק.

NEWS SUMMARY : WED. : FEB. 26. 1986

COLUMNS

***WASH. POST - Evans & Novak - "Jordan's Dilemma" Hussein, the guarantor of arms to the generals who run his armed forces, has been weakened in this pivotal power base by Reagan's reneging on his $1.9 billion arms pledge, a fact that explains his unreported invitation to a high Soviet military delegation. When Hussein talked to us, the bitterness cut through, and it was aimed principally at what he believes to be the tight grip of America's pro-Israel lobby on US Mideast policy. "Termination" of the long Jordan-US arms relationship, he told us, would have been unimaginable were it not for the "political" ptency of that lobby. Hussein says U.S. "termination" leaves Moscow the sole source. With the US so committed - in his eyes - to carrying Israel's water in its struggle with the Arab world, Hussein can't risk military problems with a stronger and larger Syria. That raises the possibility of some sort of alliance between these two hostile neighbors of Israel. Hussein is lookinf for new firm ground somewhere, anywhere, to replace a US foundation that has disappeared. (This article was cabled in full today.)

THE PRESS REPORTS

Israel Prepares To Try Alleged War Criminal

WASH. POST - Claiborne - The Israeli govt. has begun elaborate preparations for a public trial of John Demjanjuk, who is expected to arrive in Israel several days following approval yesterday of his extradition from the U.S. He will be prosecuted before a three-judge court in Jerusalem in several months, Israeli Justice Ministry officials said today. Israeli Justice Ministry officials said they have been preparing since last June for Demjanjuk's trial. It is expected to last for months.

Israel Eager To Minimize Damage Of SEarch Efforts In S. Lebanon

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - Curtius-Israel seems eager to repair damage caused during its six day sweep of south Lebanon in search of two soldiers captured by Shiite Muslims. There is concern in military and political echelons that the extensive search by thousands of soldiers may have undermined the Shiite Amal organization and enhanced the prestige of Hizbullah.

ב' ו' אדר ב' תש"ם - שלום לכם

Black Hebrew Deported By Israel

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - Possley - A member of the Black Hebrew religious sect wanted by federal authorities on a charge of funneling $700,000 in stolen checks from Chicago to europe was in federal custody Tuesday in New York City after being deported from Israel. Robert L. Fraise, 27, was arrested Friday by deputy US marshals as he stepped off a plane in New YOrk City. He was deported by Israeli authorities as a result of his arrest there last December.

PLO Can Keep Offices In Jordan

CHICAGO TRIBUNE - (Wires) - The Jordanian govt. has officially notified the PLO that it will be allowed to keep its offices open in Amman despite the termination of political coordination between the two sides. The Jordanian message was believed to have been aimed at quelling fears of expulsion among the few thousand Palestinians who came to Jordan after the PLO forces were forces out of Beirut in 1982.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their stories on the resignation of President Marcos and his hurried departure to Guam as well as the many celebrations in the Phillipines that Marcos has finally left, the investigation of the Space Shuttle Challenger and the opening of the Soviet Congress.

אמיר לוי