מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

משרד ראש הממשלה

המשך תיק מס' 11

לשכת ראש הממשלה - ארה"ב

4/1985

שם לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

מזהה פיזי: **א - 12 / 4378**

מזהה לוגי: 175 - 43.4/3 מס פריט: 1734335

כתובת 02-111-01-07-09 11/08/2010

משרד

מחלקה

מס' תיק מקורי

3

משרד ראש הממשלה ארכיון המדינה

טופס מראה מקום להוצאת תעודות יחידות*

חטיבה מס': 43.4

מיכל מס': 4378/16 תיק מס': 12

תאריך התעודה:

שם מחבר התעודה: שם הנמען:

סוג התעודות (סמן √ במקום המתאים):

- ☐ מכתב — 9/4/1985 (2 מרקים)
- ☑ מברק או הודעת טלקס — 9/4/1985 (3 מרקים)
- ☐ תזכיר או מזכר — 10/4/1985 (2 מרקים) ~~9/4/1985~~
- ☐ דין וחשבון או זכרון דברים משיחה או דיון — 10/4/1985
- ☐ פרוטוקול של שיחה, דיון או ישיבה — 9/4/1985 (2 מרקים)

הנמקה**:

שם הבודק: מאיר רוזמן

חתימה: תאריך: 30/3/2020

*הטופס ימולא בשני עותקים. העותק הירוק יוכנס לתיק במקום התעודה שהוצאה; העותק הלבן יצורף לתעודה שהוצאה.

**נא לרשום את ההנמקה רק בעותק הלבן.

טופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

דף 1 מתוך 3 דפים

עיון בסתומי:

רחיפות:

תאריך תיחל: 101430

מס. מברק: 0196

לשימוש של הקשר

אל: הסברה, מע"ח, לש' ממנכ"ל, יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת, מצפ"א.
לש' יגר

מע: וושינגטון

מאת: עתונות

53-811

News Summary April 10, 1985

Editorials

DN "Coup in Sudan: Reaping Disaster" It is a wonder that Neimeiry lasted so long. He was unpopular and incompetent and presided over his country's economic collapse. Sudan is a disaster because of political mismanagement. The US had given money, every cent was wasted. Sudan isn't alone: Zaire and Tanzania have the same problems. Money won't help, the political confusion must be dealt with first.

ND-"How to Help Stabilize Sudan" It is a wonder that Neimeiry hung on so long while he totally mismanaged, protracted rebellion, dealt with drought and a horde of refugees. It was obvious long before the coup that Neimeiry had more friends in Washington than Khartoum. But the Sudanese Army and the country's intellectuals are not thought to be anti-American. The new regime seemed to go out of its way to express appreciation to the US for financial assisatnce. They also lifted restrictive apparatuses. If they are genuine, the US should press the IMF to give the new government some breathing room.

Press Reports

Israelis Seal Off Lebanese City

NYT-special-Israeli troops backed by armoured columns sealed off Tyre and rounded up 200 people for questioning. To the north, Israeli jets bombed what the military said was a terrorist base in a Druse town near Beirut. Palestinian terrorists were said to be based there. Details of what occured in Tyre are sketchy because the Israelis cut off all communications with the port. The radio said a search of the town was carried out. The action came after an attack on an Israeli patrol. No one was hurt. Attacks against Israelis have been increasing. Israeli security sources say that Palestinian rebels are starting to reorganize as the IDF withdrews.

Car Bomb Kills 2 Israelis

NYT-AP-A car bomb exploded at an Israeli checkpoint killing two soldiers and wounding two others. A guerrilla group said a 16 year old Shiite Moslem girl had driven the car on a suicide mission. The National Resistance took responsibility for the blast. (see NYP-Dan & photo of Sana Mheidleh)

מדאי מדקו תפוצל שלא שמשלמים פרי מלר ים

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ איזור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

טופס מברק גלוי

חלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

דף 2 מתוך 3 דפים

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

רחיפות:

רע:

תאריך ח"ח: 0196

מס. מברק: 53

לשימוש של הקשר

מאת:

Iran-Iraq

NYT-AP-The Sec. Gen. of the UN said the gap between Iran and Iraq was "as wide as ever." Iraqi planes raided two Iranian cities and Iran accused Iraq of using poison gas.

Buchanan Said to Favor Abolishment of Nazi War Criminals Office

DN-The World Jewish Congress and a N.J. Congressman, Robert Torricel (D-N.J.) have accused Patrick Buchanan of favoring the abolition of a Justice Dept. office that tracks down Nazi war criminals. Buchanan sia he saw no "singularity" about the Holocaust that would justify a special prosecution office.

Raoul Wallenberg-1st Ave

NYT-Anderson & Dunlap-Wallenberg was honored yesterday by the naming of 7 blocks on First Ave. in Manhattan(42-49th Streets) as Raoul Wallenberg Walk. (see NYP-Matlick; ND)

Letters

WSJ-Daniel Doron, the Exec. Dir. Israel Center for Social and Economic Progress writes that the Arabs are rearming at such an alarming rate that Israel cannot hope to compete with out US aid. The paralysis that grips the Israeli Gov't expalins in part why the independent Israeli public pleads with the US to use additional aid to induce Israeli politicians to undertake necessary economic reforms.

WSJ-Ronald Cathell, Dir. of Communications, Nat'l Association of Arab Americans writes that the JOurnal should be commended for its recent editorial urging Congress not to flinch on increased aid to Israel. But the WSJ urges this for the wrong reasons...to help Israel. We believe that America's scarce resources should be used for Americans and programs helping them.

NYT-Erhard Dabringhaus, author of "Klaus Barbi" is amazed that more than 50% of his audiences thought he should have kept his mouth shut in telling that Barbi worked for him and the US, in 1948. These people thought he embarrassed our Gov't.

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ איסור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

טופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

דף 3 מתוך 3 דפים

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

רמיפות:

רע:

תאריך חיתוך:

53/0196 מס. מברק:

לשימוש של הקשר

מאת:

50 Lebanese Christians Back Pro-Syrian Policy

*** NYT-Hijazi-In an important political victory for Gemayel, 50 of Lebanon's senior Christian leaders issued a statement denouncing Israel and stressing the importance of building a strong relationship with Syria. The declaration was seen as the most clear-cut statement of Christian attitudes towards Syria and Israel in the last decade. Ultimately though, the political usefulness of the declaration to Gemayel is unclear. It may calm Syria but widen the gulf between Christians.

Lecture on "Disinformation & the Middle East"

The Nation-4/13-Paid ad-The American Arab Anti-Discrinimation Committee, International Jewish Pecae Union, Economic Society , Grad Faculty, New School are hosting Norman Finkelstein who will discuss "From Time Immemorial." The lecture will take place on 4/11.

ITONUT

תאריך: 10.4.85 השולח: אורנה ה.ש. איזור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

46

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

1/3 232

דף...1...מתוך...3...דפים
סווג בשחוני. שמה.....
דחיפות. מדיה.....
תאריך וזמן 10-1400 אפריל 85
מספר מברק.....

אל: מזתי"ם, מצפ"א, ממ"ד

לבנון. משיחה במחי הלבנונית - NEA ב- 10.

כללי

1. המדיניות האמריקאית כלפי לבנון מבוססת על שלושה קווים מרכזיים:

א. ריסון התופעות הרדיקליות ומניעת גלישתן מחוץ למדינה ולעבר האיזור כולו. במילים פשוטות, איתור הסטטוס קוו הנוכחי והשלמה עמו בתקוה שלא יפריע להתפתחויות אחרות כגון תהליך השלום.

ב. בדיקה מתמדת של מערכת היחסים בין ישראל וסוריה (לגבי לבנון) כדי למנוע מצב של "טעות בשיקול" (Miscalculation) העלול להוליד "מצב של התנגשות" ביניהן.

ג. פתרון בעיית הגבול הצפוני והבטחת השקט שם.

2. נמשך המבט הפסימי על הצפוי בלבנון. אמין הולך ומאבד שליטה, במידה שבכלל היתה לו, והפך לכלי שרת בידי הסורים. הללו מריצים אותו (ואת עמיתיו בממשלה) בקביעות בין דמשק לבירות, שלא להזכיר ההוראות והמחאות הנמסרות לו בטלפון. הערתי שמצב כזה לא זכור אפילו בערוב ימיו של סרקיס בנשיא. הוא לפחות הצליח לשמור על מרחב תמרון ולו זעיר וסימל בעיני לבנונים רבים את הלגיטימיות הלבנונית מול מגמת הדומיננטיות הסורית, לא כן אמין ג'ומאייל.

3. צידון. יש סימנים שהמצב נרגע מעט אך עדיין רווי נפץ. מגמת הנסיגה של הכח"ל מוסברת לנוכח רצינות האיומים הסורים לאו דוקא כלפי צידון אלא כלפי איזור ההר. יש סימנים לנסיגה מסוימת של אותם גורמים בכח"ל שבאו לאיזור עם פרוץ הקרב. ההערכה היא שהסורים מעדיפים שלא להתערב ישירות, אם כי, כך הוסבר לי, אפשרות זו נלקחת בחשבון. לסיכום יש לשלוים מספר אלטרנטיבות וביניהן הפגזת הנוצרים במקום מאזור המתן.

העיר עצמה מצוי בטליון מס' 95 הנתון למרות של סעד שעבאן מה"תוחיד" בטריפולי.

הכח נועד לחזק את הסונים במקום ומורכב מהם וכן מאלמנטים פלשתינאים מאנשי עראפאת. זוהי הנוכחות האשפ"ית החיצונית היחידה בעיר, בצד הקדרים הקיימים במחנות הפליטים "עין חילווה" ו"מיאמיא". לא הובחנה חדירה של פלשתינאים מהצפון. אגב המידע על שעבאן ויחסיו עם הסורים לא ברור. מחד, יש לו מעין הסכם (Truce) עמם, מאידך נמשכת הברית שלו עם עראפאת מאז ימי טריפולי.

להערכת המחלקה - תידיעות על היקף ההתנקשויות בעיר והנהירה ממנה מוגזמות. נוטים להעריך את מספר העוזבים בכ - 10,000 נפש. נשאלתי על מידת תזיקה בין המרד של ג'יעג'ע (הנקודה הישראלית) למעשי האלימות. עמדתי על כך שחסריט של אלימות בעיר נחזה על ידינו עוד הרבה לפני שהחלה הפעילות של ג'יעג'ע, בהתבסס על ריכוז האוכלוסיה ומערכת היחסים המתוחה ביניהם משכבר.

4. סוריה והשיעים. נאמר לי שבדמשק מופצים ספרונים המסבירים את מגמות המהפכה האיסלאמית של חומייני והמגנים את החילוניות של מטר חבעתי. הספרונים מובאים על ידי תיירים איראניים ע"פ הסכם התיירות בין סוריה ואיראן. המדובר במספר מאות בכל מחזור של ביקור. כמו כן ע"פ הסכם זה גם האיראנים בבקעה יכולים לבקר בבירה הסורית. הסורים מודאגים מהחלשותו של נביה ברי ומכך שאינו יכול להפגין מנהיגותו. הללו עושים ככל יכולתם בכך, כולל עידודו לבצע מעשי טרור בדרום בידי אמ"ל. הערכת המחלקה היא שהשיעים הקיצוניים (חיזבללה) אינם פעילים במיוחד בדרום והטרור ברובו אכן מתבצע ע"י אמ"ל ו"גורמים מקומיים שאינם מזוהים". ההנחה היא שאנשי חיזבאללה (פדאללה) מתמקדים בביסוס מאחזם בביירות, בנוסף לזה בבעל בכ וסביבתה. אין הוכחה למידת התאום בין הגורמים הנ"ל.

5. הסיוע האמריקאי ללבנון (תדרוך המרכז). הסיוע לשנת 1983 עמד על כ- 140 מיליון דולר (רובו הגדול לא נוצל). בשנת 84 הוא ירד לכ- 71 מיליון דולר ואילו לשנת 85/86 הממשל יבקש כ- 20 מיליון דולר. המגמה בקונגרס לאשר כ- 2.5 מיליון דולר בלבד. הסיבה המרכזית לאי ניצול הכספים הוא שהממשל הלבנוני מתקשה להצביע על "פרוייקטים לצרכי שלום" שיהיו לטובת כל האוכלוסיה . נוסף על כך ארה"ב עומדת על כך שהשימוש בסכומים ילווה ע"י אנשי AID , אשר מסיבות בטחוניות אינם יכולים להמצא בשטח. אגב, NEA חולק על הגישה הזו וטוען שיש לשמור על רמת הסיוע ללבנון כמנוף והשפעה אמריקאית.

6. יוניפייל. יש מבוכה בכל הקשור להארכת המנדט ולעתיד הכח. במגעים עם הסורים (לא פרטו) מסתבר שהם ממשיכים לעמוד על גישתם העקרונית הדו-שלבית: נסיגה ישראלית מוחלטת ונוכחות יוניפייל בגבול בלבד. על נושא זה בלבד מוכנים הלבנונים (באישור סוריה) לחדש שיחות באקורת.

7. בסה"כ ההתרשמות היא שהאמריקאים שרויים בפסימיות כמעט מוחלטת לגבי האפשרות לשינוי פני הדברים בלבנון. תוך מגמה לבודד המצב והשלכתו על אזורים אחרים.

אלי אבידן

אלי

שהרת רדה שהרת מנה בלמנה מלכו רחבר מגרה מטפס

רלמרכב מגרב רם אמן

מצפ"א, מתנכ"ל, מע"ת. רמ"ח קש"ח

תדרוך דובר-מתמ"ד יום ד' 10.4.85

Q Do you have any guidance on the arms sales from Israel to China, which supposedly include such weapons as made in the United States, at least partly?

MR. DJEREJIAN: No, I have nothing for you on that.

Q Nothing on that?

Q I understand that a contingent of eight congressmen is now in Jordan discussing the makeup of the Palestinian delegation for the peace process. Can you comment or confirm that?

MR. DJEREJIAN: No, I have no comment for you on that.

Q Has Murphy left for the area? And if he did, what countries will he be visiting?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Assistant Secretary Murphy will be leaving for the Middle East very shortly, at the direction of the President and the Secretary. He will be visiting a number of countries, including Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and Syria, among others, to explore with the parties a means of maintaining the recent momentum in the search for peace.

As we have noted, there has been movement in recent months which we regard as positive and upon which we want to build. As is customary during such trips for obvious security reasons, we will not provide an advance itinerary of his travels. He will also not attempt to provide assessments of his talks while they are underway. For his part, Assistant Secretary Murphy anticipates no briefings for the press while he is in the area.

Q Would it be dangerous if we knew what day he would be leaving?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Excuse me.

Q Would it be jeopardizing if we knew what day he would be leaving?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I have nothing further than what I have stated.

Q Does the fact that he's going to Syria means that the Syrians have responded to your request for an invitation, as it were, about a week ago?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Let me just leave it that Syria is on his itinerary and leave the causality to you, Jim.

Q Is he meeting President Assad or Foreign Minister Shara only?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I have nothing on whom he is going to meet specifically.

Q Can you expand on the other countries he will be visiting? Would it be Saudi Arabia and Lebanon?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Just among others. I'm not going to go beyond this statement.

Q If he's not going to be holding any press briefings out there, you'll be giving us the customary total readout from the podium?

MR. DJEREJIAN: The customary total readout.

Q Can we stay on that point? Will he be meeting anybody on the West Bank and Gazza from the Palestinian people besides the routine thing that you said that it's customary and it's helpful? Will there be a special delegation that he will be meeting with or had he met in the United States recently with some West Bank officials and some other officials?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I have nothing for you on the latter part of your question, but we've responded to the former part of your question on his meetings with the representative Palestinians in the West Bank and Gazza. Our previous guidance stands on that. I have nothing further.

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Q The reason I am asking the question is because there were quite a few people from the West Bank here in Washington in the last few days and I believe — if I might ask if they got in touch or he got in touch or they met together?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I have nothing for you on that.

Q What's the nature of Secretary Shultz' mission then when he goes to the Middle East?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, I think we've defined that very specifically, that he's going to Israel on May 10 to participate in the Holocaust commemmoration, period.

Q But then he goes to some of the Arab countries.

MR. DJEREJIAN: Period. There are no plans at this time for any other stops in the area.

Q Have you received any protest from any of the Arab governments relating to the including of Israel among the U.S. allies to cooperate in the research on the SDI?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Have we received any —

Q --protests or requests for explanation?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Not that I'm aware of.

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לעיונך

שלח רדיו שהם אינם אמנם אשכנז ר/מיכ מאד רם אלמן
ולו מעל הסברה מישהו פריאור מלוסיף (ידיה N מ מ ים)

26

(6)

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

228

41

דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים

שווג בשחוני...שמור

דחיפות...רגיל

תאריך ודיים...10 1530 אפריל 1985

מישהו מי מברק.....

מצפייא. לשכת ראש הממשלה-ד"ר נ. נוביק

דע: אברהם אלון, מחי לקשרים ביניל של ההסתדרות, תל-אביב

פגישת משל - ארמקוסט

לפי בקשת ראש הממשלה הפגשנו את י. משל עם ארמקוסט לשיחה קצרה. משל סקר את פעולות ההסתדרות בעולם השלישי, וציין את יכולתה המיוחדת של ההסתדרות לפעול בארצות מסויימות ובתחומים מיוחדים שבהם יש רתיעה של הגורמים המקומיים מפני פעילות של גורמים מערביים אחרים. משל הדגיש, כדוגמא, את סכנת ההשתלטות הקומוניסטית על האיגודים המקצועיים בדרום הפסיפיק וציין כי ההסתדרות יכולה לפעול באזור זה בנושאי קואופרציה, פיתוח חקלאי ואזורי וכך ליצור תשתית נוחה לפעילות איגודים מקצועיים דמוקרטיים.

ארמקוסט גילה עניין רב בנושאים אלו, ואמר כי בביקורו הבא בישראל ישמח להקדיש חלק מזמנו לנושא פעילות ההסתדרות בעולם השלישי.

בפגישה השתתפו גם קים פנדלטון וטוני פרימן, יועץ מזכיר המדינה לענייני עבודה ביניל לאחר מכן אירח פרימן את משל לארוחת צהריים ובה נדונו בהרחבה אפשרויות לסיוע לפעולות ההסתדרות בעולם השלישי, תוך מתן עדיפות לפעולה באמצעות ההקצבות שמקבל ה- AFL-CIO לנושא זה.

דני בלוך

הדא שהה מנל אמנל אלקסו רלמרכ אאר

58

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

דף	1
מתוך	4
דפים	
סווג בסתונית	גלוי
דחיפות	רגיל
תאריך וז"ח	אפר' 10 1500
מס' מברק	227

מצפ"א. לבנון. שטחים. משפט. הסברה.

הסנטור מויניהן וטיפול ישראל בשבויים לבנוניים.

רצ"ב דברי מויניהן בנידון שנשא ב-4/4, מתוך ה- Congressional Record.

למדן

יוסף למדן

רדמ שדה מנע מאמץ מדשהו ריבר מאריה משפט יאה מעל הסברה
ורק שטחב מהמלמשטחב רמ"ל מאב רם אמן אליאב אוכ

227 2/4

ISRAEL'S TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN LEBANON

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, we have learned with the arrival of today's New York Times that the U.S. Department of State has charged that the State of Israel had apparently violated the Fourth Geneva Convention in the treatment of prisoners which it has taken during fighting in Lebanon and is moving to facilities in Israel at this time.

The State Department said that Israel "is prohibited regardless of motive" under the terms of the Fourth Geneva Convention. The report in the Times goes on to state that "The Convention deals with treatment of prisoners and the obligation of occupying powers."

It may be, Mr. President, that there is general confusion in these matters in the Department of State. I do not think so. There is nonetheless a confusion reflected in this news report because the Fourth Geneva Convention which was signed on August 12, 1949, is "The Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war."

The relevance of this charge is at least twofold. First, this is not the first time that the U.S. Government has chosen to direct this accusation against the State of Israel. In the other instance, it was done in a most formal and legal setting, a setting in which actions are taken that have consequences in international law, which is to say the Security Council of the United Nations.

In March of 1980, the United States voted with the unanimous council to find Israel in "gross violation" of the Fourth Geneva Convention with regard to settlement of Israeli citizens on the West Bank of that part of the Jordan River.

At that time, Israel became the first country ever to be found guilty by any organ of the United Nations of violating the Fourth Geneva Convention, and there was at least some interest aroused into just what this convention was.

I wish, Mr. President, I could on this very short notice—which I have felt compelled to use because the Senate is about to go out of session for almost another 2 weeks—provide a more comprehensive and detailed account of the Fourth Geneva Convention. But I believe I can provide one that will serve, and which is essentially accurate.

The origins of the agreement go back to the 1907 Hague Convention on Belligerent Occupation, which dealt with the question of the protection of civilians during the time of war, and the Geneva Convention of 1929 relative to the treatment of prisoners of war.

Time passed, and the horrors of the Second World War took place, specifically the horrors of Nazi occupation in different parts of Europe and most especially Poland, where the major extermination camps were established.

In the aftermath of Allied victory in World War II, a number of German officials were tried at Nuremberg for war crimes and were found guilty. Some were imprisoned; some were executed and some were not executed, the assertion being that individuals are responsible under international law for the acts of their Government.

Afterwards—in the period that also saw the founding of the United Nations, when it was thought that international law and organization held the best hope for maintaining the peace just established. As part of this effort, it was deemed advisable to recodify, to the extent this was possible, the conventional international law that had been first codified in the Hague Conventions, taking into account the extraordinary, unprecedented, theretofore unimaginable behavior of the Nazi Government during World War II. The Fourth Geneva Convention accordingly made provision for what were called grave breaches, making them liable as individuals for their conduct just as states were liable for theirs, although states were not put under the category of entities capable of grave breaches.

This was understood to be, and legitimately was, a retroactive attempt to declare the conduct of the Nazis in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and France as having not just been reprehensible, but criminal. There was no attempt to make it apply retroactively to any individuals. It simply said that this is the judgment of the world on that conduct and will be the judgment of the world on any such future conduct.

Mr. President, it is the great and ultimate irony and corruption of the Geneva Conventions that of all the nations of the world, in all the wars, states of belligerency and violence that have occurred since 1949, only one nation has ever been found guilty of the Fourth Geneva Convention. That is Israel.

3/4 227

Even as the Soviets in their propaganda declare Zionism a form of racism, and constantly assert that the massacre at Babi Yar was a collaboration between the SS and the Zionists, even so, they could never have expected the triumph of seeing the U.S. Department of State not once but now twice assert what they have charged, which is that Israeli behavior falls under a statute designed to prohibit Nazi behavior.

The lie, Mr. President, is sinking in. The language has been corrupted. The victims of the Holocaust are more and more accused of perpetrating the same crimes which we summarize under the term of "Holocaust."

It is not as if this has not been noticed. We have called attention to this over and over. In 1980, the U.S. Government voted with the Soviet Union to find Israel in gross violation of a convention that made Auschwitz a crime—perversely charging that the construction of apartment buildings within sight of the city of Jerusalem somehow was the moral or legal equivalent of the gas chambers at Auschwitz.

In 1980, there was a generalized outcry. The Secretary of State was called to hearings in the Committee on Foreign Relations. There was much discussion about whether there had been some misunderstanding or some difficulty in communication. Yet no effort was made to withdraw or revise or reverse American agreement to the proposition, to state that in fact our country did not agree. If there had been a confusion in the instructions given the U.S. Mission to the U.N., we could have said that, whatever the vote at the Security Council table was, the United States did not intend to vote that way and does not believe that. But we did not make any such attempt.

Now, 5 years later, we repeat it.

Mr. President, it was not necessary for the State Department to have leveled this charge. What is more, it is not logical. I cannot suppose a court would in any way sustain the charge or at one level even admit it.

There is behind the Geneva Convention the presumption of a European-type conflict in which armies in uniform are engaged in combat one with the other, the treatment of civilians by uniformed Nazis being so unprecedented, so without imagined consequences, that the convention rather avoided the issue of irregular warfare.

For the Department of State should have said, with reference to this week's transfer of prisoners, that a state of belligerency exists in southern Lebanon, and that if we have any arguments with the conduct of the Israeli forces, we do so under, not the fourth, but the third Geneva Convention, which has to do with the treatment of prisoners of war.

From every photograph we have seen, I think we understand the Israelis have taken into custody young men of fighting age, of an age to bear arms. They have removed some of them to Israel, just as we brought German prisoners of war to the United States during World War II. They have put them into facilities where they are detained. They are being treated as prisoners of war. Nobody is being shot; nobody is being tortured; nobody is being starved. In point of fact, the Israelis are withdrawing from the area in question and having difficulty doing so precisely because young men dressed in civilian clothes are attacking and killing their soldiers.

It is as prisoners of war that these young men are being treated, and it is in the more general context of a situation in which violent conflict takes place between groups that are not regular armed forces of a national government with uniforms, but are nonetheless in some ways even more violent.

I was on the beachhead at Beirut in the autumn of 1983 just before the departure of our Marines from there. I have never seen the extent of the artillery exchange taking place on the slopes of the mountains just above Beirut and down into Beirut.

Not the largest barrage in history, certainly, but a continued artillery duel with great consequences to be seen in the explosions and the debris and the smoke and dust in the air and the guns, some of them, not 3 or 4 miles offshore, off the beachhead.

Yet I do not imagine that there was a single artillery crew among those attacking the U.S. Marines there in uniform. Yet they were in every respect belligerent and engaged in rather complicated forms of belligerency.

The question is: Why does the Government of the United States, in the face of the self-evident fact that the Government of Israel is dealing with the problems of withdrawing from a sector of another country in which they have been in belligerent occupancy, as law would have that term, cite this Fourth Geneva Convention, which is bound to be repulsive to the sensibilities of anyone who knows its origin and the occupation which brought it into existence. This statement, in effect, associates the United States with the most obscene untruths—lies—about the State of Israel which we have heard from the Soviet Union and its allies over the last decade? Why does the Department of State repeat it?

Has the United States ever chosen to raise the question of the conduct of Vietnam in Cambodia in the context of the Fourth Geneva Convention? No.

Has the United States ever addressed itself to the conduct of Iran in the context of the Fourth Geneva Convention? No.

Has the United States ever raised the issue of the Fourth Geneva Convention with respect to any country—anywhere—save the State of Israel? To the extent that I am aware, the answer is no.

In that situation, Mr. President, one is moved to ask: What does the State Department intend by this? Why are they treating this one country so differently from others? Why do they make charges which are not necessary and are not sustainable?

The persons in question are manifestly not civilians, protected in time of war by the Fourth Geneva Convention. The young men we see in the photographs are clearly capable of armed behavior and belligerent behavior. They are not being mistreated and not being detained any longer than one expects in a period in which the Israelis are going to be able to remove themselves altogether from Lebanon. The difficulties of this whole experience no one need question. But the persistence with which the State Department brings up the Fourth Geneva Convention argues either an utter lack of sensibility as to the implications of that charge, or a complacency and willingness that the charge be made. Whichever it is, Mr. President, it has to be regretted and should be rejected.

I would hope we might hear from the Department in this matter. I shall send these remarks to the Secretary of State and ask if he would not see that some response is in order. I shall put the response in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. And I shall then take the matter to the Committee on Foreign Relations to see if they do not consider this a subject appropriate for further inquiry. Once was shameful, twice becomes a pattern of disgrace.

I ask unanimous consent that the New York Times report to which I have referred be printed in the RECORD, along with the excerpts from the relevant Foreign Relations Committee report.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

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4/4 227

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, earlier I spoke at some length about the significance of the Fourth Geneva Convention and its origins in the aftermath of the conduct of the Nazi Government in occupied territory during World War II.

At this point, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may append to my statement a portion of the report published by the Committee on Foreign Relations, at the time the Senate voted to give its advice and consent to ratification of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

The committee voted, on June 9, 1955—unanimously—to recommend ratification of the Convention. On July 6, 1955, the Senate voted, 77 to 0 to consent to ratification.

On that day, Senator Mansfield noted about the 1949 Convention on the Protection of Civilians, frequently called the Fourth Geneva Convention, that it—

> is a detailed attempt to avoid the bitter experiences and horrors of the concentration camps of the last war.

That the survivors of those concentration camps, and their heirs, should be the only ones accused by the American Department of State, of having violated those conventions, is disgraceful.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד	בטחון	ניו-יורק
219	187	56

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

NEWS SUMMARY WEDNESDAY APRIL 10, 1985

COLUMNS

THE MENGELE POSSE

R. COHEN WASH POST The millions in reward money does nothing to address that reality. The challange of the future is to see that the Holocaust is not repeated - not against Jews or Cambodians. The killing desease is not eradicated like that. It's done through education. At the same time that well-meaning people are putting up money for the capture of Mengele, others can't find enough funds to support educati programs about the Holocaust.

ISRAEL - U.S. TIES OBSCURE CASE FOR PALESTINIANS

M. THORPE THE EVENING SUN American misconceptions on the Middle East and the uncritical uncritical receptivity of the US to the wishes of Israel and its spokesmen have combined in recent years to complicate and delay peaceful resolution of the tragic Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

THE PRESS REPORTS

MOSLEM GIRL KILLS TWO ISRAELIS WITH CAR BOMB

(RT) WASH POST A 16 years old Shiite Moslem girl drove a car laden with explosives into an Israeli convoy today (9.4) after making a video tape explaining why she was about to launch a deadly suicide attack.

GROUP CRITICIZES BUCHANAN OVER VIEWS ON NAZI HUNTING

(NY DAILY NEWS) WASH POST The World Jewish Congress and a N.J. Congressman have accused White House communication director of favoring abolition of a Justice Dept. Office that tracks down Nazi war criminals in this country.

MENGELE VANISHED, SAYS PARAGUAYAN LEADER

WASH TIMES The west German magazine QUICK quoted the President of Paraguay yesterday as saying Nazi war criminal Joseph Mengele once lived in his country but is no longer there.

מתינו —
המאמר מעמיד המדינה שלנו מאמרים שלא יפה לדון בהם

17

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים
סווג בטחוני...שמור.....
דחיפות...רגיל.....
תאריך ויום 10.1000 אפריל 1985
מספר מברק.....218.....

מצפי"א. לשכת ראש הממשלה ד"ר נ. נוביק

משלחת איגוד עובדי התקשורת

משלחת מטעם איגוד עובדי התקשורת C.W.A בראשות נשיאם המיועד מורטון בר (יהודי) מגיעה לארץ ב - 23 באפריל כאורחי ההסתדרות. כל ההוצאות על חשבון המשלחת.

ה - C.W.A הוא אחד מחמשת האיגודים הגדולים ביותר ב - AFL - CIO ומייצג את עובדי חברות הטלפון והאלקטרוניקה הגדולות. מורטון בר יהיה, למעשה, המנהיג היהודי החשוב ביותר ב - AFL - CIO. מורטון בר הוא יהודי חם, אוהד ישראל, פעיל במגבית ההסתדרות בבונדס, ובארגונים יהודיים אחרים וחשוב ליצור עמו מערכת קשרים טובה.

אני מבקש, גם על דעת אליעזר רפאלי, נציג ההסתדרות בארה"ב, כי מורטון בר ושלושה מסגני - הנשיא של ארגונו הנלווים אליו יתקבלו לשיחה על ידי ראש הממשלה. אני גם מציע כי המשלחת כולה תתקבל אצל נשיא המדינה.

בתכנית הביקור מטפלת המחי לקשרים בינלאומיים של ההסתדרות.
אנא, התקשרו עמם ואנא, סייעו להכנת תכנית מתאימה.

דני בלוך

הדא שהה מנט אלשב אלשו יאר אות ב לקרפורה סתדרות

23

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

מלא

36 285

דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים
סווג בטחוני...שמור.....
דחיפות...מיידי 10.1000 אפריל 1985
תאריך וזמן...מדיד...
מספר מברק.....

ממנכ"ל. ס/מנכל דרורי. מזכיר הממשלה ד"ר י. ביילין
דע: לשכת ראש הממשלה - ד"ר נ. נוביק, א. נויבך
אברהם אלון, מח' לקשרים בינלאומיים של ההסתדרות, תל-אביב

אל - על

אני מצרף פניות מצד האיגודים השונים וכן ארגונים יהודיים Jewish Labor Committee ו - NJCRAC בעניין מה שהתרחש בישיבה האחרונה של המו"מ בישראל-על". גם לשכת קירקלנד מצטה לתשובה רשמית מאתנו. חשובה תשובתם המיידית עד מחר (יום ה"י). שכן מחר עורך קירקלנד ארוחת ערב לכבוד משתתפי מועצת הקונפדרציה הבינלאומית של האיגודים המקצועיים (ICFTU) ובהם גם י. משל. מוזמנים גם כל חברי מועצת ה - AFL - CIO, ואני בטוח כי אשאל בנושא. אנא, תשובה מוסכמת שאוכל למסרה לקירקלנד ולכל השאר בשם ראש הממשלה.

דני בלוך

שלח מנכ"ל/מנכ"ל מדרור דרורי לטיאל לטובת משרד
שרות חבורה מנכ"ל חבורה תפוצה

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: משרד

(יג)

טלפס מברק

דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים

סווג בטחון סודי.....

דחיפות.....מיידי.....

תאריך וז"מן 10 אפריל 1985

מס' מברק.....213...

אל: שר אוצר , מנכ"ל אוצר

דע: ממנכ"ל מצפ"א, משרד, נוביק, לשכת רדה"מ

מצ"ב הצעתו המקדמית של איגוריה באשר להפחתת הריבית.
מן הכתוב עולה שכוונתו של איגוריה לתקצב את "הערך הנוכחי"
של הפחתת הריבית ל-5%.

הלפרין.

הדבר שהיה מנע מלמנע מלשלוח דרור. 66 מיליון שרה אחר מנטאוולד
רלמיך מאד

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2 pan 2

In conclusion, Mr. President, the moratorium proposed by this legislation will promote each of the objectives described by Secretary Shultz as the goals of our arms talks in Geneva.

For that reason, I respectfully request that this Senate demonstrate its support for the arms control objectives set forth by Secretary Shultz by passing this sense of the Senate.●

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, RESERVED WATER, AND RESOURCE CONSERVATION

Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public, the scheduling of a public hearing before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands, Reserved Water and Resource Conservation on Monday, April 29, 1985, in Washington, DC. The subcommittee will receive testimony on the following bills:

S. 488 and H.R. 1186, to amend the act establishing the Petrified Forest National Park.

S. 543 and H.R. 1373, to designate the wilderness in the Point Reyes National Seashore in California as the Phillip Burton Wilderness.

S. 444, to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

The hearing will be held in room SD-366, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC, at 10 a.m. Those wishing to testify should contact the Subcommittee on Public Lands, Reserved Water and Resource Conservation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, room SD-308, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510, phone (202) 224-0613. Those wishing to testify should sign up no later than Thursday, April 25, 1985.

Because of the number of witnesses expected to testify, oral testimony will be limited to 5 minutes per witness. Written statements may be longer. Witnesses may be placed in panels, and are requested to submit 25 copies of their testimony 24 hours in advance of the hearing, and 50 copies on the day of the hearing.

For further information, please contact Mr. Tony Bevinetto of the subcommittee staff at (202) 224-5161.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PROVIDE URGENT RELIEF TO ISRAEL

INOUYE AMENDMENT NO. 30

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. INOUYE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to a measure to provide supplemental appropriations for urgent relief to Israel: as follows:

REDUCTION OF INTEREST RATES ON FMS LOANS TO ISRAEL

For payment to the Secretary of the Treasury such sums as may be necessary, but not more than $3,962,232,085, which sums shall be used to reimburse the Federal Financing Bank for the adjustment of interest rates charged on financing guaranteed under section 24 of the Arms Export Control Act for Israel pursuant to agreements entered into prior to the date of enactment of this section, notwithstanding section 10 of P.L. 91-672 or any other provision of law: *Provided*, That the Federal Financing Bank shall adjust the rate of interest on such financing to five percent per annum, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

● Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, in keeping with current practices of the Senate, I wish to insert in the RECORD of today's proceedings the text of an amendment which I intend to introduce when the Senate moves to consideration of fiscal year 1985 supplemental appropriations to provide extraordinary assistance to Israel.

It is my understanding that the Senate no longer orders the printing of proposed amendments as separate documents; rather such proposed amendments are published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

I will, of course, offer a detailed explanation of my amendment when it is introduced. For the moment, I wish to assure Members that this amendment does not cancel or forgive the repayment of debt by Israel. Under my proposal, Israel will repay every penny of principal that it has borrowed from the United States in military loans.

What my proposal will do is to reduce the onerous future debt burden faced by Israel by reducing the interest rate on existing loans from the present weighted interest rate of 12 to 5 percent. That is the interest rate the United States now charges on military loans under the concessional FMS Program to countries in economic difficulty.

It is my hope that over the next several weeks Members will become familiar with my amendment and raise any questions that they might have in order that I might, in turn, address these questions when I move to introduce this amendment.

What I wish to make clear today is that this amendment should not be regarded as increasing foreign aid totals. It simply requires that funds be appropriated to compensate the Secretary of the Treasury for foregone interest payments. Under the terms of the amendment, the Secretary of the Treasury would still collect $6.4 billion in interest on outstanding FMS loans to Israel. The Secretary would forego interest equivalent to the amount appropriated—that is, the amount required by existing law to "buy down" the current interest rate to the proposed 5-percent interest. It is currently estimated that the amount in foregone interest payments would be approximately $3.9 billion.●

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

THE APARTHEID RESOLUTION

● Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, yesterday the Senate passed a resolution on apartheid that was pernicious because of its hypocrisy. It left Senators the sole choice of condemning one form of evil as if it were the only instance of its kind in the world. Clearly, it is not, and clearly some that are far worse exist, ignored by the fashionable ignorance or double standard of one for the iron curtain tyrannies, which is nonexistent, and one for allies which is total and persistent.

I regret that this resolution was not open to amendment. Had it been, I would have proposed an amendment to make it apply first and foremost to the Soviet Union.

This is not an argument that apartheid is good or that we ought to be anything but opposed to it. This is an argument against hypocrisy, double standards, preferring the worse to the better, and irresponsible posturing. Look at pages 1119 through 1135 of the State Department Annual Report on Human Rights Practices. These pages deal with the Soviet Union. Compare them with the similar pages on South Africa, and ask, in which country is the scope and quantity of abuses greater? There is no doubt that South Africa's unequal treatment of its black majority is not in the same league as the Soviet Union's uniformly totalitarian treatment of all its people.

Let us compare, category by category.

GENERAL FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Every Soviet citizen must carry an internal passport, no exceptions. South Africa is abolishing a very limited, and seldom enforced version of that practice.

GENERAL LEAVE OF FREEDOM

We know about the Soviet Gulag, the infamous slave labor camps. They dot that vast country like a cancer. Some 4 million people are in them. Where are the Gulags of South Africa?

BRUTALITY

We know about the routine use of Soviet psychiatric hospitals to drug and drive dissidents out of their minds. Where are they in South Africa? We know that the South African police have killed perhaps hundreds. I challenge Senator KENNEDY to compare this with the Soviet Union's starvation of the Ukraine, where perhaps millions died. The murder of whole ethnic groups, like the Chechens, and the Soviet Union's genocide, even as we speak, in Afghanistan.

LABOR UNIONS

South Africa has free labor unions. The Soviet Union does not. Why does Senator KENNEDY spend his time railing against South Africa?

xrr

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

7262

בלמ"ס יוצא

אל: בון , ביירס , בנגקוק , קרקס , לימה , סנטיאגו ,
ברוקסל , בוגוטה , קינשאסה , טוקיו , נר: חוזם 527.
מ : המשרד
דת: ב, סג: ב, תא: 090485, וח: 0800
נד: הודעה לעתונות

בלמס/נהול לקשר

אל: משלחות משרד הבטחון - רמש"ן בניו-יורק, פרים, לונדון,
בון, איטליה,
פרטוריה, שוויץ,ארגנטינה, סינגפור, תאילנד , וונצואלה,
קניה,
פרו, צילה, ברזיל, קולומביה,ואיר, יפן.
דע: מ"ם מקש"ח

אמ"ן / קש"ח

משרד החוץ - מצפא

נמרודנובק - לשכת רוה"ם

מאת: נחמן שי - יועץ שר הבטחון לתקשורת
קד/302

הנדון : מלחמות בוכבים

להלן הודעה לעתונות שאנו מוציאים היום, יום ב' 8/4/85, בשעה 1900

הודעה לעיתונות

בתשובה לשאלות עתונאים באשר להשתתפותה של ישראל בתכנית
''מלחמות הכוכבים
'' מסר היום יועץ שר הבטחון לתקשורת את ההודעה הבאה:
שר ההגנה של ארה''ב, קספר ווינברגר פנה לשר הבטחון יצחק רביו
והציע
לו כי ישראל לצד מדינות אחרות תשתתף בפרוייקט זה.
בעקבות הפניה נועד נספח צה''ל בארה''ב, אלוף אורי שמחוני עם
ראש
הפרוייקט הגנרל אברמסון לקיבל ממנו עוד פרטים והבהרות באשר
לתכנית.
במערכת הבטחון יהיו מעתה בירורים ובדיקות על מנת ללמוד,מתוך
גישה
חיובית את הנושא לעומקו. הדבר יבדק גם עם משרדי ממשלה
ורשויות
ממלכתיות אחרות.

בתום בירורים אלה - יביא שר הבטחון את המלצותיו בפני הממשלה

לאחר הדיון בממשלה תשיב ישראל את תשובתה לממשלת ארה''ב.
שר הבטחון מודה לשר ההגנה של ארה''ב על הפניה לישראל ומעריך
אותה.
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ג ג ג ג ג ג ג ג

תפ: שהח,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,מצפא,יגר,מעת,הסברה
תח: משהבט נחמן שי

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

7391
** יוצא סודי
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(7)

אל: וש , המוסד , נד: חודם 562, מ : המשרד
דח: מ, סג: ס, תא: 090485, חמ: 1600
נד: לואים

סודי/מידי

השגריר דע הדם מדריד

לואים

בפגישה שהיתה לי אתמול בביתי עם לואים והייר סיפר לואים על כנס השגרירים על שליחות מדפי על כבנון ועל נושאים אחרים. ראהנא דיווחים נפרדים. הוא ספר על שיחתו של שוקץ עם רהמ' תורכיה . הדברים היו והים כמה ששמעת אתה. בנושא ספרד אמר הדברים הבאים:

1. על אף הראיון של חוסין עם אחון ספרדי בו טען שהעלה את נושא בינון היחסים למעשה לא העלה הנושא בכלל בשיחותיו בספרד.

2. הספרדים סיפרו לאמריקאים שההתקדמות בנושא הקהילה האירופית מאפשרת להם להתקדם בנושא שכנו והם מקווים שעד כניסת ספרד לקהיליה יגיעו ליחסים אתנו. מצידי הדגשתי שישנה חשיבות רבה בכך שהספרדים ימשיכו לשמוע מארהב שארהב מצפה מהם לבונן יחסים בהקדם.

המנכל=

תפ: שהח.רהמ.מנכל.מסנכל.מצפא.ענוג.אירא.אירב.דדורי.
כלכליתב'

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** נצ1
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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

אל: 11# , נ' , נר: חוום 379, מ : המשרד
דח: ב, סג: ש, תא: 050485, זח: 1400

בהול / שמור

השגריר וושינגטון

הקונסל - ניו יורק

מאת:נמרוד נוביק

השר גד יעקבי ייצג את רוהמ' וממשלת ישראל במצעד ההצדעה. אנא תדע את כל הגורמים. תודה.

חג שמח.

לשכת ראש הממשלה.

תפ: שהח,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,מצפא,תפוצות,ממכלכלה

6568
** יצא
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משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

אל: ווש, נד: 190, מ : המשרד
דח: ב, 20: 0, תא: 050485, וח: 1400

בהול / סודי

השגריר דוון

הציר הכפרין

מאת:נמרוד נוביק

רוה"ם, שה"קח ושר האוצר נתנו ברכתם המלאה ליוזמת אינווי
בנושא שערי ריבית. אנא תדע את כל הגורמים.
האם מתבקשת פעילות תומכת נוספת מצידנו?
חג שמח.

כשבת ראש הממשלה.

תפ: שהח,רהמ,מנכל,ממנכל,מצפא

56

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מברק גל

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, לש' ממנכ"ל, יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת, מצפ"א.
לש' יגר
מ: וושינגטון
מאת: עתונות

דף 1 מתוך 3 דפים

מיון בשחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך ת"ד: 091200
מס. מברק: 0164 43

News Summary April 9, 1985

Editorials

NYT "Sudan After the Fall" The US has lost an important, generally sensible friend. The carpet pulled under Neimeiry bore the initials of the DNF. It was they who forced Neimeiry to raise prices, which touched off the demonstrations. Washington overestimated Nimeiry's political skill. Now at risk is the brighter side of Nimeiry's record: support for the Camp David accords, friendship with Egypt and defiance of Khaddafy and the recent generosity to Ethiopian refugees. Who can now control this country?

Columns

NYT-Uri Lubrani "Peace Is Up to the Shiites" As Israeli completes its withdrawal, a number of questions about Israel's relationship with the Shiites are raised. Israel has made its position clear. Now it is up to the Shiites. Many Shiite leaders have let it be known that once Israel leaves, the Shiites will have no more cause fro terror. Can Israeli leaders believe them? A ruthless stuggle is now going on for leadership within the Shiite community. Much depends on the outcome. Israel hopes a new chapter can begin with the Shiites. Israel hopes Amal will assume direct control over the area. Only a tranquil northern Israeli border will insure tranquility in the south. Let us hope that the Shiites will rise to the occasion and courageously choose the path that leads to brighter horizons.

WSJ-Bayless (WSJ Vancouver correspondent) "Holocaust Trials Can Make Hatemongers Appear as Victims" This year the pernicious theory that the Holocaust is a Jewish hoax has moved into the spotlight. Ernst Zundel has been found guilty for publishing false material which is subject to cause injury. But the victory may be Pyrrhic because Zundel gained much publicity and is viewed as a Gov't target.The free speech issue is is obscuring the hoax theory's blatant anti-Semitism and its mockery of the suffereing of both Jews and Gentiles under the Nazis.

Press Reports

Man in the News-Siwar el-Dahab

NYT-Schumacher-Specu tion continues over whether Gen. Bahab is a surprising new strongman or bland front for other army officers.

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ איסור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

טופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

דף 2 מתוך 3 דפים

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

דע:

רחיפות:

מאת:

תאריך חיתי: 43/164

מס. מברק:

The picture drawn of the General by his friends and diplomats is that of an uncorrupt, apolitical and mystically religious man who rose through the military ~~not by brillance but by~~ plodding caution. He is also known to have a sense of duty and nationalism, which may have lead him to overthrow Nimeiry at at time when there are great problems in the Sudan. He is a devout Moslem but did not favor imposing strict Moslem principles on the population. He is a member of the Khatemia sect, which combined Sufi mysticism with reformist pragmatism.

Sudanese Unions Call Off Strike

NYT-Miller-p.1-The five day general strike that helped bring down the Sudanese Gov't was called off. Dhaab says time is needed before the country can return to civilian rule and democracy. 1000 political prisoners have been freed. 350 of Nimeiry's senior officals, including his brother have been arrested and 45,000 members of the newly disbanded internal security authority has surrendered their arms. Nimeiry reportedly sent a message to Dahab wishing him success and saying that he understood why the general had taken power.

US Sees Coup as "Pre-emptive" Move

NYT-special-US officials said the military leaders of Sudan decided to oust Nimeiry to forestall a move by younger military officers who were plotting a purge of the country's leadership. Because the impetus came from the lower ranks, the US is worried about the stability of the new regime.

Cease-Fire Futile in Southern Lebanon

NYT-Hijazi-Factional fighting continued in southern Lebanon despite the cease-fire called by Moslem and Christian leaders. The leaders see this cease-fire as a last resort to full-blown religious strife that will engulf the entire country. Palestinians have joined with the Moslems in fighting the Christians.

Wallenberg

DN-Breslin-Wallenberg personified moral issues. Many American citizens were saved by him. There is evidence that Wallenberg is still alive in Russia.

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ איישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מברק גלוי

אל:

רע:

מאת:

דף 2 מתוך 3 רכיס

סיווג בטחוני:

רחיפות:

תאריך חיתי:

לשימוש של הקשר

מס. מברק: 43/164

Israel Favors Role in Star Wars Research

NYT-special-Israel said it would have a "positive attitude" toward Reagan's invitation to join a research program on a space-missile defense, said Maj. Gen. Uri Simchoni.

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בדיון מלא המלצות שלמים מהאלעשלמים
מצהיר פרופ נתנאלי/משרדם

תאריך: [illegible]

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד + בטחון

206 181

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מצפ"א, מתנכ"ל, מע"ת. רמ"ת קשת

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד יום ג' 9.4.85

Q Do you have any comment on the reports that Mr. Shultz might visit Amman and Cairo after he goes to Israel on the 10th of April (May)? Could you comment on the significance of that?

MR. OJEREJIAN: Well, we've already addressed that question here. As of now, Secretary Shultz plans only to go to Israel on May 10th and there are no other plans to visit other countries at this point.

Q Do you have anything on the coming visit to the Middle East by Assistant Secretary Murphy in terms of itinerary, whom he is going to meet with?

MR. OJEREJIAN: Nothing further than what we've already said from podium.

Q Do you have any comment on the Israeli raids against Southern Lebanon today and the military actions against the civilians in the area?

MR. OJEREJIAN: Well, we have no information, quite frankly, to add to the press accounts and media accounts that you're referring to. All I can say -- and that we've reiterated frequently -- is that we deplore the cycle of violence in Southern Lebanon.

Q Do you have any information that the national Lebanese resistance is still going on against Israelis? I think during the last few days at least nothing was heard about operations by the guerrillas against the Israelis, but still the Israelis are going on with their so-called "iron fist policy."?

MR. OJEREJIAN: I have nothing for you on that.

עתונות -

שלום רבה מנל ממנל שרבה סמנל מלכסל מלה המסרה

מדרים מאד רם אלא

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

אל: מא"פ, ממ"ד

דע: מצפ"א

משיחת היכרות עם ג'יפרי דוידוב מנהל המשרד לענייבים רגיונליים באגף האפריקאי של מחמ"ד ב- 9 (משרד המטפל בנושא המדיני והצבאי (סיוע), התפתחות חברתית, זכויות אדם ופליטים והנושא האפריקאי בקונגרס).

1. סודאן. בתשובה לשאלתי האם הפלת נומיירי הפתיעה אותם ואם לא באיזה שלב ידעו על כך, השיב תשובה מעורבת. ראשית, במידע שהגיע מהשגרירות בחרטום לא נרמזה אפשרות כזו. שנית, בתחילת ביקור נומיירי בוושינגטון נדמה היה להם מכאן שאם כל חומרת ההפגנות הם אינן מוליכות בכוון שאין חזרה ממנו. המצב השתנה עם הצטרפות העילית החברתית (רופאים מהנדסים וכדי) ומטחיה ברור שהממשלה איבדה שליטתה. השלב האחרון במצב הקריטי היה עם ביטול ביקורו בפקיסטאן (אמור היה לבקר שם אחרי קהיר), והידיעות שהעבירו אליו המצרים שמשהו מתרחש בחרטום ומוטב שלא יחזור לשם.(התרשמתי, אם כי זה לא נאמר על ידו, שלמצרים היה מידע עדכני יותר מאשר לאמריקאים).

2. ההפיכה ע"פ הידוע להם, לא תוכננה על פי מיטב המסורת במקרים של העדר שליט. שר ההגנה נאלץ לפעול כמעט בעל כורחו, כדי למנוע אנרכיה מוחלטת , ההתגברות ההפגנות מחד, ושיתוק החיים במדינה מאידך, והיא כוונה נגד נומיירי אישית ומדיניותו הכלכלית - שחיתות וניהול כושל. מבחינה אישית נומיירי היה במצב של מעין בודד בצמרת כשנמיים. כפיית ה"שריעה" ופגיעתו ב"אחים המוסלמים" העידו על הפכפכותו וחוסר יציבות נפשית. השליט החדש הוא אמנם מוסלמי אדוק אך לא איש "האחים המוסלמים" ולא ראה בעין יפה את התהליך שנומיירי הקיף עצמו ב"סופיים". עדיין אין מידע האם הוא Front figure ואם כן מי ניצב מאחריו. דוידוב נוטה להעריך שלא, ושהוא פעל כפי שפעל מאחר והוא,קרי הצבא . הכח היחיד שיכול להשתלט על המצב. מאידך אם הוא אכן דמות ברור שהוא מייצג אל ראשי הצבא, ולא קצינים אמצעיים .

3. עם סילוק נומיירי מתקיימות בחרטום התייעצויות משולשות קבועות בין שלוש המדינות האינטרסנטיות ביותר בסודאן - ארה"ב, מצרים וסעודיה. הערכה, נכונה לעתה, של הגורמים הנ"ל הוא שלא צפוי שינוי לפחות לא לפי שעה, במדיניות החוץ של סודאן ובנטיותיה הפרו-מערביות כולל כלפי גורמים ערביים המזוהים עמה. אלדיהב הבטיח ל- 3 המדינות שלא יפגע

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

ליחסים אתם ושברצונו להמשיך ביחסים ההדוקים. דוידוב מציין שפהד שלח אגרת חמה במיוחד בנוסח "אחי אלדיהב", דבר בלתי שגרתי מבחינת הסעודים במצבים הנ"ל (הסיוע הסעודי לסודן הוא קריטי גם מהסיבה שהוא עולה על זה של ארה"ב)

4. לא ידוע עד עתה על כך שההפיכה נסתייעה בגורמים מהחוץ. התמיכה שהפגינו לוב וסוריה מתקבלו כאן בנסיון לנצל את המצב ולקפוץ על עגלה נוסעת, ולאו דוקא כמי שנתנות או יהנו מהשנוי.

5. כל אנשי המשטר הישן נעצרו לרבות סגן הנשיא א- טייב. האמריקאים מעודדים מכך שלא קיימת כוונה של הוצאות להורג המוניות או משפטי ראוה, אם כי לא פוסלים העמדתם לדין של כמה מנאמני נומיירי, בעיקר על חלקם במצב הכלכלי.

6. השאלות המכריעות כעת ולעתיד הן: א. האם יעמוד אלדיהאב בהבטחתו להעביר את השלטון לידים אזרחיים.הנסיון של הסתגלות מחושת כח ועוצמה יכול לחזור על עצמו בסודאן.
ב. מה יקרה בתקופת הביניים , קרי כיצד יתמודד המשטר החדש עם שני נושאים כבדי משקל: הכלכלה והדרום.

7. בנושא הכלכלי. לא צפוי ביטולם המוחלט של הצעדים שנקט נומיירי. ראשית, הוא עצמו נטוג מכמה מהם. שנית אולי בשל הפופולריות של המשטר החדש יהיה לו קל יותר לבצעם. סיפר שבדעת ארה"ב וה - IMF לא להחמיר יתר על המידה בשעה זו, ויהיו מוכנים "להעליט עין" מכמה מהם.

8. הדרום. הנושא אף יותר סבוך. אין לו אישור שגרנג יצר קשר עם השליטים החדשים. דוידוב חוזה מספר אפשרויות: א. הקפאת המצב הנוכחי,בעיקר אם אלדיהב יראה עצמו זמני בתפקיד. ב. חזרה להסכם סיום מלחמת האזרחים תוך עשיית ויתורים למורדים, בעיקר בתחום הפנייה יתר משאבים לדרום, ובראש ובראשונה הכנסות מנפט. ראיה כזו אפשרית כחלק מתכנית רחבה של הבראה כלכלית. ההגיון המונח מאחורי זה הוא שהויתורים הכלכליים עשויים להתקזז עם הסכומים העצומים המופנים עתה למלחמה במורדים. כאמור, כל זה עדיין על הניר.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

דף...3...מתוך...3...דפים
שווג בשחוני.....
דחיפות.....
מעריך ודיים.....
מספר מברק...196...

8. דוידוב לא צופה תמורות ביחסיה הבינערביים של סודאן. נקודה מעניינת תהיה כמובן "הנקודה הישראלית" ודי לחכימא.

9. זכויות האדם והקונגרס. דוידוב (משמש איש הקשר לגבעה) צופה הקשחת הקו בנושא הסיוע כלפי מספר מדינות ובראש ובראשונה ליבריה וזאיר, אם יחול שינוי המצב זכויות האדם שם. במיוחד חמור המצב בליבריה. אמנם העצורים הרבים שם בעקבות נסיון ההתנקשות בדו שוחררו, אך כללית מצב זכויות האדם שם חמור. בקונגרס מתגברים הקולות לבדוק נושא הסיוע (מאז 1980) לליבריה. דוידוב מעיר כי במקרה של קיצוץ בסיוע, ליבריים קרוב לודאי יפעילו לחצים על ישראל בנדון.

10. בריה"מ . לא חוזה שינוי במדיניות הסוביטית ביבשת בטווח המיידי, שכן הנושא לא בעדיפות עליונה בקרמלין, אם כי גורבצ'וב עשוי להתגלות באור אחר. המדיניות עד עתה היא של ריכוז ובניית מאמצים בשלושה מקומות Front States - אתיופיה אנגולה, מוזמביק , והרפיה מסוימת במקומות שבעבר נחשבו כידידות מסורתיות לבריה"מ: גיניאה, מאלי, כיף ורדה (קונגו ברזוויל יוצאת דופן) ועוד. הסוביטים לפי דוידוב הגיעו למסקנה שאין בכוחם להקצות משאבים, כלכליים וצבאיים לכל המקומות ויש לערוך רשימת עדיפויות. אספקת הנשק לשלוש המדינות המועדפות הללו ואחיזה הסוביטית שם היא מעבר לכל פרופורציה אפילו במונחים סוביטים.

11. לשאלתי האם הסוביטים לא מודאגים מתהליכים נוסח ההסכם בין בראיי"פ ומוזמביק והמאמץ לעבר אנגולה, השיב שלכאורה מופקבה צריכה להיות מודאגת מעצם האירוע אולם ניתוח קר של מצבם הפנימי והגיאו- פוליטי של שתי המדינות הנ"ל, מוליך למסקנה שגם אם תן הנקוטנה בצעדי התמתנות כלפי המערב, אין תחליף לסיוע הסוביטי, ביחוד בנושא אספקת נשק. המערב וביחוד ארה"ב מוכנים אמנם לפתוח עמם בדו-שיח אך כל עוד לא יחולו שם תהליכים בכוון של דימוקרטיזציה פנימית, לא ניתן יהיה לדבר על סיוע בודאי לא בנושא נשק.

12. מוסר ד"ש לאבי פרימור.

אלי אבידן

אלי

שלחה רהמ שלחה מנכ ממנכ סמנכ מנכ"ל מאיר רם אלמן

56

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד	בטחון	ניו-יורק
191	164	51

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

NEWS SUMMARY TUESDAY APRIL 9, 1985

COLUMNS

AMERICA AND ISRAEL

ARYE NAOR THE SUN The emergency aid requested by Mr. Peres could help head off both political and economical strains here. The American's entirely understandable concern over how the aid is spent could be met, meanwhile, by giving U.S. representatives a role in working out a long overdue restructuring of the Israeli economy. It is a restructuring which both American and Israeli experts have vocally recommended. Economically the compromise makes sense. And, the arrangement would serve America's broader political and strategic interests - not to mention those of Israel. Isn't that what our friendship is all about ?.

THE PERSS REPORTS

** ISRAEL DISPLAYS DETENTION CENTER

E. WALSH WASH POST The Israeli a-my opened a detention center in the West bank for foreign journalists, and denied that the prisoners have been mistreated. The facility is overcrowded with as many as 15 men in a single cell, but it appeared to be clean and well run. and the prisoners did not appear to be intimidated by prison officials.

4 DEAD, 11 INJURED IN LEBANESE BATTLES

(RT) WASH POST Moslem-Christian fighting left one dead and one wounded and temporarily closed crossing points between East and West Beirut today while battles in Sidon killed three and wounded 10, security sources said.

SOMALIA, LIBYA TO REESTABLISH TIES

(UPI) WASH POST Libya and Somalia agreed today to restore diplomatic relations on the Ambassadorial level after a break of four years, according to Somalia's official Radio.

[illegible]

[illegible]

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, לש' ממנכ"ל, יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת, מצפ"ם,
לש' יגר
רע: וושינגטון
מאת: עתונות

דף 1 מתוך 3 דפים
שיוון בטחוני:
דחיפות:
תאריך חיידי: 0144/49
מס. מברק:

News Summary April 8, 1985

Press Reports

New Sudan Leader Says He'll Favor West

NYT-p.1-special (Wash) The new military leader of the Sudan met separately with senior US, Egyptian and Saudi diplomats and has reassured them he would keep the Sudan on a pro-Western course, State Dept. officials said. The US is making a special effort to show public support for the new regime. Sudan is the largest recipient of US aid in Africa after Egypt. There is still concern about the ability of the Sudanese military regime to bring about the changes it promised. There are sharp differences with dissidents in the south, the economy is deteriorating and Libya and Ethiopia continue to cause trouble. (see WSJ-Ignatius & Mufson)

Egypt Pleased

NYT-Miller-Egyptian leaders expressed relief at the new military Gov't becuase it appears to be pro-Western, pro-Egyptian and committed to the return of civilian democratic rule. Nimeiry will probably stay in Egypt for a while. Life is beginning to return to normal in Sudan. Most editorials in the Gulf countries wished the new regime good luck.

Round-up of Nimeiry Associates

DN-combined-Sudan's new military leaders ordered the arrest of all former ministers of Nimeiry.

Khadafy Tried to Take Over Sudan

NYP-Dan-Pro-Khadafy agents had been poised for a coup of their own but were beaten to the punch by a few hours.

Israel May Help US in Star Wars

NYP-Israel may accept an invitation to join in research on the controversial Star Wars program. Peres and Rabin support Israeli participation. The final decision will be up to the Cabinet. 17 countries have joined the US in the research program.

Instability in Mideast-Analysis

ND-4/7-Sloyan-A combination of ancient feuds and economic decay

עופס מברק גלוי

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

דפים 3 מתוך 2 דף

אל:

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

דף:

תאריך חיתוך: 1144/45

מס. מברק:

לשימוש של הקשר

מאת:

throughout the Mideast along with the threat of mass starvation in two of the largest Arab nations is fueling instability that threatens leaders aligned with the US. Egypt has some of the same elements that lead to the crisis in Sudan. There is much anti-Mubarak talk in Egypt now due to inflation. Most nations hope that the US will become involved in the area. The key to US leverage is its support of Egypt and Israel, virtual wards of the US. But Assad is now a dominant player in the region. Modearte Arab nations have allied with Egypt in peace plans but reluctance within the Israeli Gov't and the PLO is a major roadblock.

Fighting in Lebanon

NYP-Fighting around Beirut and Sidon continued on Easter Sunday. The 10 day death toll is 48 dead and 200 wounded.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Sciolino (Royadh) The US Sec. General arrived in Teheran for talks with Iranian leaders. He warned not to have high expectations.

DN-UPI-Iran called Reagan "the head of international terrorism" and told the US Sec General that it will never make peace with Iraq while the present Iraqi regime remains.

Senate Vote Near on Genocide Pact

NYT-Molotsky-After almost 36 years of delay, the Senate is aring a vote in which it is expected to consent to UN ramification of the UN treaty condemning genocide.

Pope's Easter Talk Lauds Nazis' Victims

NYT-Dionne-The Pope, invoking the 40th anniversary of the end of WW II, delivered an Easter message that praised "the men and women in each country who offered their lives in sacrifice for the right cause..."

Art Stolen From Viennese Jews Remains in Austrian Custody

ND-4/6-Agus-What became of goods plundered by the Nazis is at the heart of an international controversy that is still unresolved for 47 years. As early as 1952, the US complained to the Austrians about the problem. Weisenthal believes the Austrian Gov't is stalling so the statute of limitations runs out and the art is "hierless."

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מברק גלוי

אל:

רע:

מאת:

דף 3 מתוך 3 דפים

שיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך חיתי: 14/4/45

לשימוש מחלקת הקשר

מס. מברק:

Raoul Wallenberg Story on TV

NYT-O'Connor-The story of Wallenberg allows the use of a close-up portrait as a means for understanding the larger picture of the Holocaust. The movie ends abruptly with Wallenberg being arrested by the Russians. Per Anger, a collegue and friend of Wallenberg then states that he believe Wallenberg may still be alive in the Gulag. (see WSJ-Bayles; NYT-4/7-Lester)

Book Review

NYT-4/7-Moorhead Kennedy reviews "The Shah of Shahs" by Ryszard Kapuscinski. Moorhead was held hostage in Iran. He says that the book is readable timely and valuable. Moorhead still wonders why the US Gov't still underevaluates Islamic fundamentalism.

Letters

ND 4/7-New York resident writes that there are many examples of blacks being pro-Jewish contrary to popular beliefs. The mayor should stop saying that blacks are more anti-Semitic than any other group because he is wrong.

Cartoons

NYP-Rigby- A camel with a band of crazy looking Arabs and Africans kick a Western looking Nimeiry off the animal while the US is dragged by a rope. The caption reads "The ups and downs of desert diploamcy."

ITONUT

ב-ו- מילון מלים מצרית מבולבל שמתה מיתות שמות
מצרי

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

תל אביב 32

N' 187

דף.....מתוך.....דפים
פוג בשוני..שמור.....
דחיפות..מיידי.....
תאריך ודשמ.אפר.8.1200
מספר מברק.....

אל: מנהל מצרים
מפקד יחידת הקישור (שיאון)
דע: מנהל מצפ"א

הצוללת "דקר": לשלגי 48 למשרד, ו-9 לתל V.

דניס ניל (השתדלן של המצרים בגבעה) חזר למורשה ברמן, ומסר שדיבר עם שהב"ט המצרי בנידון. לדבריו, אמר לו אבו גזאלה שנמסר לברמן מידע מוטעה מפני שהאחרון פנה קודם לנציגי משרד החוץ המצרי (השגריר והיועצת בוושינגטון), ולא הם אלא משרד הבטחון המצרי מטפלים בשאלה. אבו גזאלה מוכן לעזור בעניין החיפושים אך קיימת בעיה: בגלל דעת הקהל במצרים אינם רוצים שהחיפושים ייערכו מאוניות ישראליות (הערה: שעוגנות מול אלכסנדריה), ומעדיפים שבעשן ע"י צוללנים ישראלים שיפעלו מאוניות מצריות. אבו גזאלה הוסיף שבנושא זה, משרד הבטחון המצרי הם "בסדר", ואילו משרד החוץ הם "ניצים".

הערתי שנוח לכל משרד ממשלתי במצרים להאשים את משרד החוץ (אם כי נכון שהחלטות הנוגעות לישראל מתואמות באמצעות משה"ח). חשוב שהמצרים לא ינסו לנהל את המגעים בנושא זה (ככל נושא אחר) דרך צד שלישי. הצעתי איפוא שניל יחזור לאבו גזאלה ויפציר בו להביא למגע ישיר בין לביב ושיאון ע"מ שהם ינסו ללבן תוכנית שתהיה מקובלת על שני הצדדים.

ברמן מעוניין לעקוב אחר נושא זה. אודה לפרטים על ההתפתחויות (אם תהיינה).

למדן

יוסף לנגר

שהם רוצה מגע מגעים בגבול קיבוץ בתים בשטח

58

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

N/ 181 | 140

1/3

מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, מע"ת, רא"ל קשה

תרגום אוטר מרא"ב - ו.מ. מי 8.4.85

Q There was a report in today's Washington Times about terrorists, presumably Middle Eastern PLO-related terrorists, captured or detained following the Olympics, and there's a paragraphs that says, "One of the suspects identified in Seattle was a former member of the Palestine Liberation Organization." Now is that your information.

MR. KALB: Coul you pick that up again?

Q It said, "One of the suspects —

MR. KALB: Go back a sentence beyond that.

Q Well, terrorists suspects were detained and were followed during the Olympics. Okay? One of them was identified in Seattle as a former member of the Palestine Liberation Organization. First of all, is it your information that these so-called "terrorists" were detained? Are they former members of the PLO and what is to indicate that they are or were? And if you don't have that information, would you please look into it?

MR. KALB: I'm not sure I will, but I will go so far as to see whether anything is possible, without making any commitment here whatever. But, generally speaking, I don't have anything on any of those questions you have just put to me.

STATE DEPT. 4/8/85 2-3

Q Does the State Department have any comment on the new Cabinet in Jordan, Zeu Zefar's (?) Cabinet?

MR. KALB: No, I have nothing here on that.

Q Do you have any itinerary of Mr. Murphy, and is he going to be meeting with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation when he reaches the Middle East?

*

MR. KALB: I think, to some degree, we have shared some of this guidance, perhaps on Friday. He took a shot at, I guess, as to when Secretary Murphy would be leaving. Sometime this side of mid-April or thereabouts, without any specific date.

I can't make any predictions about precisely what Secretary Murphy will be doing, or what will happen on his trip. He will be exploring a number of possibilities, and I think to some degree I may have gone through this guidance. The purpose of any meeting he may have anywhere will be in keeping with the exploratory nature of his trip. He will not be engaging in any negotiations. It is hoped that he will be able to meet, in any case, with individuals from the West Bank and Gaza. This has become a routine, but very useful, thing for U.S. officials to do, and is especially appropriate, given our interest in the quality of life in those areas.

Q Have the Israelis notified you of their welcoming to participate in development of SDI, officially now? Did they notify you of that, or not?

MR. KALB: Let me take a look to see if I have something on that.

Q Have any countries in the area, in the Middle East area, been invited, at least financially, for SDI?

MR. KALB: Well, let me say, we have not yet received any official response from the Israelis on the U.S. offer in connection with the SDI research program.

Q Because the Prime Minister, in an interview two days ago, he said they welcomed that.

MR. KALB: Well, as I'm saying, no official reply.

Q I see. And is there any other country in the Middle East who has been invited, at least financially, to support SDI?

MR. KALB: I have nothing on that.

Q Is there any indication that the Israelis may be more amenable now to release some of the prisoners that they had transported from southern Lebanon, from the Ansar Prison Camp, to Israel?

MR. KALB: I have nothing on that.

Q The entire situation there? Or the fact that it hasn't been clarified whether or not they violated any international conventions, prisoners of war, that sort of thing?

MR. KALB: Nope. Sorry, I have nothing on that.

*

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

מקור | N'

3/3 | 181 | 140

עמוד	מספר
דף 3 מתוך 3 דפים	
סווג בסתום	
דחיפות	
תאריך ושעה	
מספר מברק	

*

Q What can you tell us about the situation in Sudan, and in light of the switch in government, is this aid money that was released by the State Department about two weeks ago still destined to go, as planned?

MR. KALB: Let me give you a brief sit. rep., to the degree this has been put together. Demonstrations continue today and despite the government's call to return to work, some unions continue to strike. Political prisoners, including the recently arrested Muslim brothers, have reportedly been released. Some senior officials of the Nimeiri government have been detained. Public services seem to be returning to normal. International telecommunications have been partially restored. Electrical power has been returned to the capital. Airports are still closed. But the new government has indicated that they may be reopened soon.

Now, as far as a response is concerned to your second question, about the on-going American aid, the short answer is yes, and I'll read you a slightly longer answer. The new leadership is facing a heavy agenda of economic and political issues for which there are no easy solutions. According to the initial communiques released by General Suar El Dahab (?) over the weekend, the military government wants to continue its ties with Sudan's traditional friends, improve relations with neighboring countries, and work constructively with international organizations, providing economic support. We are ready to participate in this process and are continuing our aid programs.

Q In brief, they say they want to work with the U.S. Has the U.S. made a judgment this is a friendly government in place?

MR. KALB: My answer to that would be that it is too early to offer any detailed assessments. As you know, the new leadership issued a statement, or two statements perhaps, yesterday, defining its orientation. But I am going to stay with what I suggested a moment ago, that it is too early to offer any detailed assessments on political orientation of the new leadership.

עדכונים

שם יהיה שהם עשו עושים ועושים איתך הם גוים
עליהם אלה הבריה עצמם

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

מספר 8812
דף 1 מתוך 2 דפים
סווג בטחוני גלוי
דחיפות רגילה
תאריך ושעה 8 אפריל 1988 85

אל: ערב 1 ממ"ד

השגריר המצרי ב- SAIS ב4.4.

1. במזה"ת נפתח פתח לשלום - Window of opportunity כתוצאה מכמה התפתחויות חיוביות במספר זירות. בצד הערבי: חידוש יחסי מצרים - ירדן לפחרון הבעיה הפלשתינאית על בסיס 242, הקשרים בין מצרים ואש"פ (ביקור עראפאת) ובעקבותיו הדיאלוג בין אש"פ וירדן - כנס המל"ם בעמאן והתסכם בין חוסיין ועראפאת. ההסכם פותר שתי סוגיות: א. בעית הייצוג ע"י משלחת משותפת ב. הגדרה עצמית במסגרת פדרציה (מינוח השאול מביקורו של אלמצרי כאן-א.א.) בכך הדגיש "הוסר האיום מישראל" . ג. הסכם עמאן החשוב ביותר בשנים האחרונות בכל מה שנוגע לתהליך השלום.

בצד הישראלי: א. ממשלה חדשה שייחודה שאינה דוחה תכבית רייגן. ב. הנסיגה מלבנון. ("אסון לכולם ולישראל") ביקר את העברת עצורי אנצאר מלבנון.

בצד הבינ"ל: א. בחירתו של רייגן לתקופה נוספת ומחויבותו לתכניתו. ב. חידוש הדיאלוג האמריקני - סוביטי.

2. ביקור מובארכ האיץ המומנטום. מה שדרוש עכשיו - דיאלוג אמריקני - פלשתינאי דבר זה ישנה את האוירה והפסיכולוגיה שלהם שאינם נידחים מהתהליך. יש להוציא את תושבי האזור מהתסכול שלהם שמוליך לרדיקליזם. הכוונה לדיאלוג ולא למו"מ. ההצעה לא התקבלה ע"י ארה"ב אך גם לא נדחתה על ידה. על הפרק ביקור מרפי, ושאזלי בן ג'דיד. ידם של הערבים המחונים על העליונה, "הם עשו את כל אשר ביכולתם". נוצר גוש של מצרים ירדן אש"פ כ"שעירק לא רחוקה ממנו". ללא פעילות ועזרה מצד ארה"ב לא יקרה דבר.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

[illegible]
דף 2 מתוך 2 דפים
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 179

3. בחלק השאלות הדגיש - אי פתרון הבעיה הפלשתינאית הגורם המרכזי לרדיקליזם במזה"ת (מספר משתתפים חלקו עליו).

- מידת האמביוולנטיות שבהסכם עמאן אינה עדלה על זו המקובלת בהסכמים מסוג זה. כנ"ל לגבי התבטאויות דוברי אש"פ על ההסכם.
- אש"פ קיבל את הנוסחה של "אדמה תמורת שלום".
- המודל לשלום, אם התהליך יגיע לכלל סיום חיובי יהיה ע"פ מודל השלום המצרי - ישראלי. "היחסים טובים, הגבול פתוח. יש יחסי מסחר תיירות וכדי".

ניפק את אי בואם של תיירים מצרים לישראל בכך שהם לא יכולים להרשות לעצמם זאת מבחינה כלכלית , שכן התכנסה לנפש במצרים קטנה מדו בישראל.

- לא שכח להזכיר לבנון, טאבה ודיר אלסולטאן.

אלי אבידן

שלה מיה שהכ עשל עלעשל סלעשל עיעב המ ילעמן
עלמ עלמ

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד	בטחון	ניו-יורק
173	130	41

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

NEWS SUMMARY MONDAY APRIL 8, 1985

NEW SUDANESE LEADER PURGES NIMERI BACKERS

CH. DISKEY WASH POST Sudan's new military leadership said it dissolved the State security apparatus today and ordered the arrest of ousted President Nimeri's closest associates. General Abdel Rahman Sawar Dhahab, who seized power as Nimeri was en route to Cairo from a US visit met today with the Amecan Charge d'affairs while Nimeri remained in Egypt.

TERRORIST SUSPECTS DETAINED, FOLLOWED DURING OLYMPICS

T. DIAZ WASH TIMES A senior US Customs Service official has confirmed that a number of suspected terrorists were questioned and detained or kept under surveillance by US Authorities during last year's olympic games. One of the suspect was a former member of the PLO.

DIPLOMATS GIVE PRAISE TO RIFAI

D. NEFF WASH TIMES The appointment of veteran diplomat Zeid Rifai as Jordan's new Prime Minister is seen in Washington as a move by King Hussein to strengthen his government to meet expected difficulties caused by the unfolding peace process.

ISRAEL REPORTED BACKING 'STAR WARS'

(UPI) PHIL INQ Israel is leaning toward accepting a US invitation to join in research on President Reagan's controversial space-based defensive missile system, government sources said yesterday.

IN ARAB LANDS, A REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

R. WILSON CHRIS SCI MON Writing last year in the Jerusalem Post, Hillel Hirsh pointed out that there are proportionally as many students in higher education from the west bank as there are in Israel itself, and a higher proportion than England or France. This is but one sign of the growing hinger for education in the Arab world, a hunger which in most cases is being satisfied to some degree.

[illegible]

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 1 מתוך 4 עותק מתוך 30

סודי ביותר

אל: 011, נד: 250, מ: המשרד
דח: ב, 20: מ, תא: 080485, חח: 1500

סודי ביותר/נהול

דיון

בהמשך לשלנו 222.

מצ"ב פ"ח עם הסכם תמסור תרגום של המאמר הבא מאל אהרם
ב-7 דנא בדוגמא למאמרים האנטי ישראליים התריפים
המתפרסמים לעתים תכופות בעתונות המצרית.
העברת נד 44 מקהיר--

בראון ===

מצ: שתה.רהט.שהגם.סנכל.מסנכל.ד/מרכז.רם.אמן.מצפא.קידר

פגישות רוהיים

יום 8.4.85

שעה 9.30

מקום כאן

מזמן (נים) ד"ר הבר, קונגרס, מרינבויה, מולבאה, אוטשנטין

אירוע

(מיכאל רונן משה 235653)

מדינת ישראל

תאריך .....

אל:

מאת: לשכת ראש־הממשלה.

3 עמ'

חבר הכנסת מיכאלי

לשלב יחד עם הכנסת מיכאלי

לדרך בה אנו

מיכאל רוזן

235653

מדינת ישראל

תאריך: 14/3/85

אל: אליס

מאת: לשכת ראש־הממשלה.

יחד עם ליבדס תמאס
אליס עם
קרשסמן דנמ"ר ואוקרמן.
לפי בקשת אולי בבקר ניתן
לקיים פגישה לתדרך
שישלבו ביחד.

מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ
ירושלים

תאריך: י"ח אדר תשמ"ה
11 במרץ 1985

מספר:

אל: לשכת רוה"ם

מאת: המחלקה לארגונים רשמיים, משה"ח

הנדון: ביקור המזרשה - לינדסי תומס.

רצ"ב C.V. של מר לינדסי תומס - איש הקונגרס האמריקני ממדינת ג'ורג'יה.
האיש יבקר בארץ ב- 5-14/4/85 ובמסגרת ביקורו מבקש להפגש לשיחה עם רוה"ם.
האיש הינו ידיד מובהק של ישראל ומאחוריו רקורד הצבעות מרשים לטובתנו.
זהו ביקורו מראשון בארץ.
המזרשה הינו פוליטיקאי דרומי שמנבאים לו עתיד גדול ובשלב כלשהו בעתיד מתכוון לרוץ לכס הסנט.
אודה על תשובה חיובית לבקשתו להפגש עם רוה"ם.
מועדים מוצעים לקיום הפגישה הם: 7-8/4/85.

בברכה,
מיכאל רונן

דוגמא
לא מספיק חשוב (עדיין) כדי להכניס פגישה ע"י הרמ"מ.
11/3/85

בהצבעה לי: העדפה מוקדמת:
1. הבלין (אלבמה) - 4/6/April
2. בן אוונס (וושינגטון) - 4/6/April
3. יומולד - Foreign operations
14-16 April

סטטוס
נמצא מחוץ לארה"ב עד ה-14 ב-April.

2/2 185

U. S. Representative Lindsay Thomas

First Congressional District of Georgia

Biographical Information

Lindsay Thomas, 41, is a native Georgian whose personal background and experience reflect the diverse rural and urban nature of the state's First Congresssional District.

He was born in Patterson, Georgia, where he was an honor graduate and president of his junior and senior classes at Patterson High School. After graduation from the University of Georgia in 1965, he moved to Savannah and worked for seven years in the investment banking field, serving as an account executive and an assistant vice president.

In 1973, he returned to rural Georgia when he and his wife, Melinda, moved to Screven to take over the operation of his family farm. As a self-employed farmer, he managed a row crop and timber operation which produced some of the highest yields recorded in the Wayne County area.

Mr. Thomas is a charter member and former president of the Wayne County Young Farmers, as well as a former vice president and member of the Board of Directors of the Wayne County Farm Bureau. He has served as a county committeeman in the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and has represented Georgia Farmers in a variety of state and federal agricultural organizations.

He was a member of the Georgia Air National Guard, serving for six years with the 165th Tactical Airlift Group in Savannah, and is a member of the Leadership Georgia organizations.

Mr. Thomas is an active member and serves on the Board of Stewards of the Screven United Methodist Church. He and Melinda have three children, sons Lindsay, Jr., and Rans, and a daughter, Nell.

His successful race for Congress in 1982 marked his first bid for public office.

He sought and won assignment to the two House committees whose jurisdictions encompass some of the major legislative issues that directly affect the First District — the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The Committee on Agriculture considers the major agricultural and rural development measures that come before the Congress. The jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries includes port-related activities, the U.S. merchant fleet, coastal-area environmental issues and the work of the U.S. Coast Guard in search and rescue and in fighting illegal drug smuggling.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DANIEL J. EVANS
WASHINGTON

May 15, 1985

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Please allow me to take this opportunity to thank you for the time you spent with me during my recent trip to Israel. You were most generous with your time. I did enjoy our discussion and hope that we will meet again in the near future.

I was heartened by your spirit of perseverance and cautious hope with respect to the prospects for peace in the region. On my brief visits to Egypt and Jordan I heard similar expressions of hope, equally guarded, but nonetheless encouraging. My visit was much too short and I do not consider myself an instant expert on the issues you face. Yet my visit did give me a sense of the complexities of the regional issues.

On your next visit to Washington, D.C., I do hope we will have an opportunity to visit.

Sincerely,

Daniel Evans

DANIEL J. EVANS
United States Senator

His Excellency Shimon Peres
Prime Minister
The Knesset
Jerusalem

מדינת ישראל

תאריך 7.4

אל: רוזה א

מאת: **לשכת ראש־הממשלה.**

אורית בוקר טוב שר החוץ של ארה"ב לשעבר.
היום עורך ביקור במכון למחקר
וושינגטון לבעיות המזרח
והיה בארץ עד ה-7.4.
מעוניין להפגש אתך.
בברכה
יוסי שגיב מזכיר המדינה לאזרחים
רשאים במשרד 235364
235371

רוזי

לא מעניין. בקשר נמוך. מציע להשתדל
בתרגיל לדבר עד סוף השבוע. יום רביעי
נפגשים אולי אחרי שישמרה. טוביה

פגישות רוהיים

יום: 4.6

שעה: 19:00 - 20:00

מקום: מגן המלך דוד

מרוזמן (נים): מרוזמן

אירוע: קבלת פנים לרב הפנטרים
שמואלי ורפלין

מדינת ישראל

תאריך 1/4/85

אל: רחל הכהן

מאת: לשכת ראש־הממשלה.

רחל,

קבלת הסניף ארוך ומיוחד

דמוקרטי היא לכבוד הסניפים

ולוועדים והפלגים ומלוויהם.

הערב יתחיל ב- 19:45 ויסתיים

ב- 20:30 מתוך רצון ארוחת

ערב.

אם תוכל לבוא שם מס' דקות

לא תהיה מחולה עליה.

מרדכי

מדינת ישראל

תאריך .....

אל:

מאת: לשכת ראש־הממשלה.

עיתון:

(בעד הבנים שמעולה ב צליל.
ע"ר שמעולה ה-צליל.

מינהל:

מלוק הבלן דוד. (תדר עדיין לא
ידוע).

נוכחים

הסקרים והפעילויות חדי כולן,
סב לעלים הרעננים
סהכ כב סב אנש.

April 7, 1985

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I wish to thank you, Finance Minister Modai, and Bank of Israel Governor Mandelbaum for the hospitality which you accorded Herb Stein and Stanley Fischer during their recent visit to Israel. Both Herb and Stanley were most grateful for the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding that prevailed.

Herb and Stanley have given me and my Cabinet colleagues a full briefing on the very productive meetings which they had with you and the officials from the Ministry of Finance and Bank of Israel. As you know, the purpose of the meetings was to explore the technical aspects of your program implementation and discuss possible benchmarks that might assist you in evaluating progress toward economic stability during this and subsequent phases of your program. In this regard Herb and Stanley have reported that their Israeli colleagues have formulated a possible conceptual framework, encompassing specific key elements, which would guide you as you implement your program and which we could also use in developing a supportive financial assistance package and evaluating the success of your continued stabilization program. I and my colleagues have examined the framework and agree with Herb and Stanley that it could represent a useful and promising approach that could indeed help you achieve your objective of economic stability and renewed growth and prosperity.

I understand from a letter which Director General Sharon has just sent to Allen Wallis that you have made some progress on several of the programmatic elements which were defined during Herb and Stanley's

recent visit, but that consideration of other key points, especially those regarding monetary policy, will require more time, due to the complexity of the issues involved.

While I can understand that you might wish to defer further action on your program until the Histadrut election, I would nonetheless appreciate hearing your views as soon as possible on the merits of the elements in the conceptual framework which Herb and Stanley discussed with the Finance Ministry prior to their departure.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ George Shultz

ראש הממשלה
THE PRIME MINISTER

Jerusalem April 22, 1985.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

Thank you for your letter of April 7, 1985 and the opportunity to benefit from the experience and knowledge as well as the professional and friendly advice of Professors Herb Stein and Stanley Fischer.

Finance Minister Moday and I have given thorough consideration to the elements of the ten-point framework developed by Stein, Fischer and Emanuel Sharon. It was further discussed in our most recent Cabinet session (on Sunday, April 14, 1985) which was part of a series of sessions dedicated to a comprehensive review of our economic policy.

Both the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Israel continue to study the implications of the framework in order to evaluate its operational dimensions and to suggest the required cabinet decisions.

Cognizant of the time constraints that are involved, I would like to share with you at this point some observations about the various elements, bearing in mind that the process is still in motion and the decisions required are far-reaching. As they relate to the corresponding points in the framework, they are:

1. The Government, along with the Bank of Israel, will set quarterly inflation targets. These will serve as guidelines to the Ministry of Finance for updating the budget and to the Bank of Israel for its monetary policy. If possible, the consent of the social partners will be secured.

2. As you know, the budget for this year has been enacted. The Ministry of Finance will set quarterly targets for expenditures, revenues and deficits, taking into account the inflationary targets. Each quarter the Ministry will conduct a detailed performance review, will analyze deviations and recommend to the cabinet corrective measures as deemed necessary.

3. The budget law, as enacted by the Knesset, incorporates disciplinary measures for strict implementation.

/2.

The Honorable
George P. Shultz
Secretary of State
Washington
United States of America

4. As described to you by Minister Moday during your most recent meeting, the amendments to the Bank of Israel law will gradually restrict the amounts of loans given to the government to finance its budget with a three-year objective of ruling out such loans altogether. These amendments are under consideration. They will be ready by the end of April. We hope the Knesset will enact them by the end of May.

5. As specified in #1 above, the Bank of Israel has agreed to adopt inflation targets of budget updating as guidelines for its monetary policy. In so doing, it will also have to take into account the need to keep adequate real interest rate on credit to the private sector so as not to severely disrupt private sector economic activity while not losing control over the private sector's rate of unemployment.

6. The Bank of Israel will set monetary targets consistent with the inflation targets. The specific monetary aggregates and interest rate margins are under consideration and will be suggested by the Bank within the next month.

7. Our commitment to increase export competitiveness involves a policy that sustains an adequate real exchange rate. This rules out any appreciation of the shekel.

8. The government intends to make government debt tradable. The Ministry of Finance will offer a plan for implementation by the end of June.

9-10. Points 9 and 10 reflect intentions which we fully share. However, timing and methods of implementation are still to be determined. I hope that by the beginning of June, at the JEDG meeting in Jerusalem, we shall be able to be more explicit on these issues, and elaborate on some additional ideas.

I am convinced that the steps taken thus far, coupled with the measures detailed above, will yield positive results. However, their short-term effect on our foreign currency reserves will not be apparent to a significant extent for quite some time. Consequently, evidence of American support for our efforts will provide an important signal to the financial community, as it contributes to improving our reserve situation during this transitional period.

/3.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to express my admiration of, and gratitude for the far-sighted position and firm support expressed in your speech yesterday. This additional evidence of the unique state of U.S.-Israel relations under the stewardship of President Reagan and yourself -- unprecedented in their closeness and depth -- is most reassuring to us all.

I look forward to greeting you here in May.

Sincerely,

Shimon Peres

May 2, 1985

His Excellency
Shimon Peres
Prime Minister of the State of Israel
Jerusalem

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Thank you for your letter of April 22 in which you outline your government's intended approach to future economic policy. The President has asked me to congratulate you on this framework, which he and I believe represents substantial progress in your continuing efforts to formulate a program which will stabilize your economy and lay the basis for renewed growth. We fully understand the far-reaching nature of your proposals, which establish new procedures which would assure that your existing program will be fully implemented and further strengthened over time. As such it is a courageous expression of your personal determination to address Israel's economic problems. We understand the need for further study of the implications of certain aspects of the framework, as well as the need to consult with the social partners and secure their consent if possible. A program that has the full support of the cabinet and the social partners is clearly desirable and will hold the greatest promise of success.

Let me emphasize that we view our dialogue as a continuing process in which both Israel and the U.S. will participate and in which both governments will still have decisions to make. On Israel's side, the success of your stabilization effort will depend not only on full implementation of your existing program of budget deficit reductions, progressive exchange rate adjustments, monetary reform and institutional changes, but also on following through on the plans you outlined, with the further elaboration which your officials have discussed with Professors Stein and Fischer and with us here next year and the year after. Those further steps, such as the three-year objective in your point 4, together with its fiscal implications, are the key to ensuring a vigorous Israeli economic recovery. On the U.S. side, our financial assistance should be phased so as to bolster your reserves, preclude destabilizing capital

flight, and provide maximum policy support during the transitional period and to domestic and balance of payments equilibrium. As is the case with your program, details of our financial support will need to be carefully worked out in close consultations in the Joint Economic Development Group (JEDG).

In the above context and in recognition of the close bond of friendship and mutual respect which unites us, the President is prepared to recommend to the Congress a supplemental assistance appropriation of 1.5 billion dollars to be disbursed over the course of FY 85 and FY 86 as the President or his designated representative may deem most helpful to the economic stability and growth of Israel.

Turning to organizational/procedural considerations, we believe that the JEDG should make recommendations to both our governments at its June meeting on the timing of aid disbursements and the programmatic benchmarks associated with such disbursements. As you point out in your letter, you also hope by that time you have completed more definitive work on key aspects of your program, which would be factored into discussions. Thereafter, we would envisage a continued prominent advisory role for the JEDG not only on economic policy issues, but on the longer range growth and development issues which must increasingly command our attention and joint efforts. In that regard, we would hope to address more systematically than heretofore the respective roles of our governments and private sectors in encouraging investment in Israel at the June JEDG meetings. I deeply share your conviction that we must work to ensure the future prospect of renewed economic growth and prosperity in Israel as the just reward of current sacrifice.

Finally, I wish to express once again my admiration not only for your clear commitment to economic reform but your courageous action in Lebanon and commitment to regional peace. Rest assured that the U.S. will remain your steadfast partner in these worthy endeavors.

Sincerely,

/s/

George P. Shultz

משרד החוץ – מחלקת הקשר

טופס מברק צפון

אל: ממיאראל וושינגטון

דף 1 מתוך 3 דפים

סיווג בטחוני: סודי ביותר פקס

דחיפות: מיידי

לשימוש מח' הקשר: תאריך וזמן רישום: 07/830

מס. מברק: 222

עותק 6 מתוך 28 עותקים

תאריך וזמן חיבור (ימולא ע"י השולח) 7.4.85 13.22

לידיעת: רוזן

רייב מכתב משהייח לזכיר שנודה באם תמסור בהקדם:-

(קשר נא העבירו הרצ"ב)

לשכת בר-און

שהח רהמ שר הקטרון ענה ממנכל מצפון (מרכז) רם אומן

בלוגיקה

השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ אישור לשכת המנכ"ל: _____

(לציין תאריך וזמן העברה לקשר)

222 2/3

Jerusalem, April 5, 1985

Dear Mr. Secretary,

A few days ago, the Egyptian press published a particularly odious attack on Israel, its people and government. We deemed it necessary to lodge a strong protest with the Egyptian government, but the pattern seems to be consistent and we fear such attacks will continue in spite of our protests.

I find it necessary to draw your attention to this irritating phenomenon in our relations with the first Arab state that has signed a peace treaty with Israel, because it spotlights a trend that is of increasing concern to us. Not only because it reflects the general state of our relations with Egypt, but more important, because of its implications with respect to the efforts at resuming the peace process in our region.

In numerous discussions between us, we have both agreed that the enlarging of the peace camp can be built only on the foundations of a solid Israeli-Egyptian relationship. We had hoped that the ~~triangular~~ relationship which both we and Egypt have with the US would influence President Mubarak to improve relations with us. We welcomed the Egyptian signals and overtures to us prior to President Mubarak's recent trip to Washington, although we knew that they would stave off some of the questions that would be addressed to him regarding the sorry state of Egypt's relations with Israel. We hoped that these overtures reflected a genuine desire on Egypt's part to improve relations and resume the dialogue between us. Although we responded as best we could, no concrete step forward has been taken since Mubarak's return to Cairo. None of our proposals toward the resumption of normalization have received a favourable reaction and the press campaign against us seems to continue unabated.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian government has been engaged in considerable political activity. But instead of discussing with us how best to resume the peace process, it has chosen to put much effort in inducing the West, and in particular the US, to deal with the PLO as a partner to the peace process. Cairo well knows our attitude to the terrorist organizations that comprise the PLO and that we will not negotiate with them, directly or indirectly. In fact, I had reason to raise the subject with Egypt early in 1982. Both President Mubarak and Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali told me at that time that they understood our position and assured me they had no such dealings with the PLO.

As you know, Mr. Secretary, our government of national unity is trying its best to solve our grave economic problems and achieve a withdrawal from Lebanon while assuring security on our northern border. These two formidable tasks provide the raison d'etre of our government and there is a large degree of agreement on how to cope with them. Nevertheless, all of us would welcome progress toward peace with our other neighbours, provided it is done in a manner that is consonant with those basic perceptions of peace which have already been agreed upon between us and which in our view are concommittant with our vital interests.

We are in agreement that the best road to peace is thus the Camp David Accords. We believe that Jordan is a vital participant in the process and should be enabled to play an independent role and to undertake its commitments in direct, free and unfettered negotiations. Representatives of the Palestinian Arabs, residents of Judea, Samaria and Gaza, should participate in the talks as long as they do not represent the PLO in any way. Clearly, the only way to achieve progress is through direct negotiations.

We are convinced that introducing the PLO into the process will constitute an insurmountable obstacle to the chances of agreement and therefore to peace. In addition, we believe that any strengthening of the PLO, or any attempt at granting it legitimization, is bound to have a negative impact on Jordan's stability and prejudice its capacity to achieve an agreement with us.

I thought it would be helpful to stress these points at this juncture, before any further steps are considered, We would, of course, welcome your views on these topics, in the spirit of frankness and close friendship that have always characterized our relations.

I want to thank you and Mrs. Shultz, also on behalf of Mrs. Shamir, for your warm words on the occasion of Passover. I would like to express the wish that its message of freedom and hope will draw our two democracies even closer together in the service of peace and prosperity.

I am looking forward to Mrs. Shultz' and your forthcoming visit to Israel. With warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Yitzhak Shamir

56

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מנהלי

אל: הסברה, מע"ת, לש' ממנכ"ל, יועץ רוה"מ להקשורת, מצפ"מ.
לש' יגר
רע: וושינגטון
מאת: עתונות

רע: מתוך:
שיחוז בטחוני:
רחיפות:
תאריך הגשה:
מס. מבוקש: 0134

News Summary April 6-7, 1985

Editorials

NYT "A Message of Liberation" Passover and Easter signifies liberation. There is still greed and hatred everywhere but Americans have-with God's help-liberated themselves from one old entrenched sin. The secrarian hatreds that use to disfigure relatiosn between Christians and Jews have either disappeared or are fading rapidly. Christ's Last Supper was, after all, His celebration of the Passover Feast. 4/6

DN "The Holocaust PLan" The plan for NYC's memorial to the 6 million slaughtered by the Nazis during WW II looks excellent. There are dangerous people who claim that the Holocaust has been exaggerated. Others believe it is a lie. A holocaust in the US's most influential city will keep the awareness of the event alive. It should kindle mankind's determination that such a thing should never happen again. 4/6

Columns

NYT-David Shaham "Discreet American Pressure Would Help Peres" The world is losing an almost unprecedented opportunity to make progress towards peace in the Mideast because of the immobilism of the US. The majority of the Israeli public is ready to make compromises. Peres has problems with the coalition Gov't but there is no doubt that he is willing and ready to supply necessary leadership, his political future depends on it. His interests are reinforced by by what seems to be growing realism on the part of the Palestinians and some open support from some Arab states. Only the US can help Peres in his efforts. US inaction lends tactic support to rejectionist fronts in both the Arab world and Israel. 4/7

Press Reports

Coup in Sudan

NYT-4/7-p.1-Miller (Cairo) The 15 year old gov't of the Sudan was overthrown in a military coup led by the Defense Minister, according to statements by the new Gov't. Swareddahab had been considered a close friend of Nimeiry. Tens of thousands of people thronged the streets in celebration of the overthrow. Swareddahab pledged freedom and social change. The Sudan has been a major opponent of Qaddafi. There has been concern that the coup could be a victory for Libya who was the first Gov't to recognize the new Sudanese regime. Sudan's borders and airspace has been closed indefinitley. (see DN-combined; NYT-p.1-4/6-Gwertzman)

תפוצה: ק+1 + מלפיו שטחים מתוך שטחים תפוצות פרט מצתים

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

טופס סברס

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

אל:

מאת:

0134/36

New Sudan Leader Called Apolitical

NYT-4/7-PageThe new Sudanese leader, Gen. Abdel Rahman Mohammed Hassan Swareddahab, was dsecribed yesterday by a former Information Minsiter of the Sudan and by a Sudanese Ambassador as an apolitical career officer. They both thought he would return power to a civilian Gov't after an interim period. The former Minister of Infromation lives in Manhattan. The Gen. is said to be popular an an evenhanded administrator. He is a strict Moslem and it is not believed that he will hand back the Gov't to Nimeiry. The General is expected to seek reconciliation with the Sudanese Provisional Liberation Army.

US Worries Over Sudan's Stability

NYT-Gwertzman-4/7-US official voiced concern over the stability of the new Sudanese Gov't. The American officials said that Swareddahab seemed to be an "establishment figure" and that there were no signs of Libyan or Ethiopian involvement. But they are worried about the untested ability of the new leader to handle the economic and political problems that had caused the previous Gov't so many problems. Officials said they were not shocked by the coup. The US will keep diplomatic relations open with the new Gov't. The State Dept. said US aid would continue to go to Sudan.

Israel-Prisoners

NYT-Week in Review-Summary 4/7-It is unusal that the US joined in with the Arab states in criticizing Israel's handling of violence in southern Lebanon. The adminsitration said Israel had violated the Fouth Geneva Convention. Despite the attack, the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved $1.5 billion in additional economic aid for Israel in 1985-86. They overroad Shultz who had stated that Israel had not made necessary economic reforms.

Sharon Plans to Be Prime Minister

NYT-4/6-UPI-Sharon said in an interview to Chadashot that he planned to be Prime Minister in 1988.

Pickering Nominated As US Ambassador to Israel

NYT-4/6-Reagan said he would nominate Thomas Pickering, the US Ambassador to El Salvador, to become the new Ambassador to Israel. He has

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

served as Ambassador to Jordan and Nigeria. He appointment had been expected.

Palestinians Attacked Jet

NYT-4/6-AP-Black September took responsibility for a rocket attack on a Jordanian airliner at Athens airport on Thursday.

Syria Warns Lebanon on Fighting

NYT-4/6-special-Syria reportedly told Gemayel that he must either act quickly and firmly to end three weeks of fighting around Sidon or face Syrian military intervention. A meeting of Lebanese Christian and religious leaders will be convened early next week. Meanwhile, battles continued to rage. There are about 10,000 Syrian troops in northern Lebanon and twice that many stationed in the Bekka region. They are backed by about 500 tanks, haevy artillary and Soviet bult Katyushas. (see NYP-wire)

Foreigners in Lebanon

NYT-p.1-4/6-Hijazi -The French secretary's abduction in Lebanon has deepened apprehension among Westerners still in Beirut that foreign women were no longer immune from kidnapping. Even a more oppressive atmos ere than before has settled on Beirut. Only about 250 US citiznes are in Beirut, many of them are associated with the University 2,500 foreign companies have left and most foreign correspondents are gone. Even Arab foreigners have moved out.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Week in Review-Miller-4/7-The "war of the cities" is only one nasty aspect of this war that seems to have no end. Residents here in Baghdad appear confused. There is no sense of panic among Iraqis. Iraq extended the "war of the cities" so the Iranian people would demand peace. If that doesn't occur, Iraq will wage total war. Yet the Iraqi tactic seems to grow out of a sense of frustration at the failure to score victories elsewhere.

NYT-p.1-4/7-Sciolino-(Riyad) The Sec. Gen. of the UN announced that he had changed his plans and would vist Iran and Iraq to help end the war. He will fly to Thran on Sunday and to Baghdad later in the week. It appears that Iran has shown willingness to participate in a comprehensive settlement.

טופס מבוקש

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

אל:

מאת:

0134/36

Foe of Qaddafi Killed in Bonn

NYT-special-An exiled opponent of Qaddafi was shot and killed by Libyan gunmen on a crowded Bonn shopping street. Gebril el-Denali, 30, was seeking political asylum. The killing comes at an awkward time for Bonn, which is seeking to normalize relations with Libya.

Ethiopian Jews Celebrate Paseach in Israel

NYP-Passover took on a special meaning this year as thousands of Ethiopian Jews celebrated in Israel. 1000 Cabbage Patch Kids are being airlifted to Ethiopian children to celebrate. Abe Foxman of the ADL had the idea to send the dolls and convinced Coleco Industries, the doll's makers to donate them. El Al agreed to ship them free of charge.

Papandreou

NYT Magazine-Cover Story-Hamm "Papandreou; The Politics of Anti-Americanism" Papandreou has been labled "mercurial, unpredicatble, unrealiable and worse." He den as being anti-American but he and the US differ on many points. He broke Western unity by granting the PLO full diplomatic recognition and meeting with Arafat. He has shown friendship towards Qadaffi.

New German Film-Review

NYT-4/6-Canby. "Heimat" is a 16 hour chronical of life in Germany and it is a masterpiece. The story begins in the early 1900's and end in the present. The film is no "Holocaust," its not about guilt yet it excuses nobody.

Letters

NYT-Two letters chastises Reagan for not visiting Dachau. They say that Germany's wartime generation lives on.

Cartoons

NYT-Wright (Miami News) A terrorist bisites "Mad Sammy the Shhite" Used Car Dealer. A car blows up and the terrorist says "I've come to the right place."

WD-Wright-Two Iranian ayatollahs see a little boy and says "Ibal A draft dodger!"

ITONUT

תאריך: 7.4.85 השולח: אישור מנהל המחלקה: תחימה:

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, מע"ת. משה ט - נתן ש.

NEWS SUMMARY

SAT., APR. 6, 1985

PRESS RELEASES

SYRIA THREATENS TO INTERVENE IN LATEST LEBANON FIGHTING

WASH. POST, WIRES: The battle between Christian and Moslem militias for the ancient port city of Sidon raged on yesterday, with Syria reportedly preparing to step in before Lebanon's warring factions are swept into full-scale civil war, The Associated Press reported.

Officials said a policeman was killed and 15 civilians were wounded in exchanges of rocket-propelled grenades and mortar and machine-gun fire between Christian militias on one side and Moslem militiamen and Palestinians on the other. The Christian fighters are loyal to rebels who, objecting to Syrian influence over Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and the president's efforts to give Moslems more power, last month took control of the main Lebanese Christian forces in Beirut and regions north of the capital.

SHULTZ MAY VISIT JORDAN, CAIRO

WASH. POST, UPI: Secretary of State George P. Shultz might follow his brief Israel visit next month with other stops in the Middle East in a stepped-up U.S. peace effort, State Department officials said yesterday.

Although no Middle East visits beyond the announced May 10 visit to Israel have been set, officials said Cairo and Amman, Jordan, would be "the most likely." A joint meeting with the Jordanian and Egyptian foreign ministers also is under consideration, they said.

IRAN, IRAQ TRADE MISSILE STRIKES/GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGE HIT ON BAGHDAD

WASH. POST, SALAM: Iran fired a ground-to-ground missile into downtown Baghdad today and Iraq retaliated with missile strikes on three Iranian border cities, an Iraqi military spokesman said.

The government gave no casuality figure from the powerful blast in Baghdad, but ambulances sped to the area. It was the eighth huge explosion in the capital in just over three weeks, and the first that Iraq acknowledged was caused by an Iranian missile.

EAST EUROPEAN EMIGRES ARE ACCUSED OF IMPEDING HUNT FOR NAZIS IN U.S./RESPONSE CHARES JEWISH ORGANIZATION WITH AIDING SOVIETS

WASH. POST, THORNTON:Federal Nazi hunters say their efforts to investigate and expel World War II criminals are being obstructed by a group of more than 30 Eastern European emigre organizations that are raising legal defense funds for accused Nazis and openly urging their supporters not to cooperate with the Justice Department.

On Tuesday, the World Jewish Congress, after a year-long investigation, charged that various Baltic, Ukrainian and other Eastern Eruopean emigre groups have engaged in "an intensive and shocking campaign aimed at undermining the Justice Department's Nazi prosecution program."

On Thursday, Myron Wasylyk, director of the Washington office of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, responded by accusing the World Jewish Congress of "a vicious defamation campaign against Ukrainians, Balts and East Europeans" that has "served to promote the interests of the KGB," the Soviet secret police.

WITHDRAWING ISRAELIS STILL HAVE A CLEAR ROAD BACK

THE SUN, PRICE:Little doubt exists that the Israeli army is pulling out of Lebanon as quickly as possible. But the road for its potential return seems equally clear, and it extends far north of the border security zone that Israeli leaders have said they wish to maintain after the withdrawal is completed.

The road is a combination of old highways predating the 1982 Israeli invasion and new shortcuts that have been carved through moutainous terrain from the Christian village of Marjayoun to this Christian enclave high in the mountains overlooking Sidon.

The road is now patrolled by Israeli forces and by the South Lebanon Army, the predominantly Christian militia trained and equipped by Israel. ...

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

ירח - 167
כ"ב - 120
יג - 38

NEWS SUMMARY

SUN., APR. 7, 1985

מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, מע"ת.

PRESS RELEASES

GEMAYEL MEETS LEADERS TO SEEK CALM IN SIDON

WASH. POST, WIRES:Lebanon's political and military leaders met under the chairmanship of president amin gemayel yesterday in an effort to halt fighting that has killed 48 persons in the southern city of Sidon.

It was the ninth straight day of fighting between Christian militiamen and Moslem and Palestinian fighters in that port, 25 miles south of Beirut. The Associated Press reported that the two sides exchanged sporadic rifle fire and hurled grenades through much of the day, adding mortar, tank and artillery exchanges in the late afternoon.

QUADDAFI FOE SLAIN IN BONN; LIBYAN HELD

WASH. POST, REUTER:A Libyan gunman shot and killed an exiled Libyan opponent of Col. Muammar Qaddafi and wounded two West German passer-by today on a crowded square in central Bonn, police said.

Gebril Denali, 30, died of gunshot wounds to the head and body, police spokesman said.

A 29-year old Libyan, named only as Fatahi T., was arrested at the scene with a 9-mm pistol still in his hand, the spokesman said.

EDITORIALS/COLUMNS

MAYBE U.S. SHOULDN"T TRY HARDER IN MIDEAST

THE SUN, HALASZ: . . .Strategically, the U.S. in the past had to worry about Soviet encroachment in the Middle East, and it had to be concerned about the safety of its main ally, Israel. No more, since the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. Israel today is a true regional superpower and will remain that as long as the U.S. continues to provide for Israel's economic and military needs - and the U.S. will.

On top of that, today it is clearer than ever that the Soviet Union committed a historical mistake when it made the wrong choice between the solid Israelis and the mercurial Arabs, making the former an implacable enemy while not gaining

the latter's reliable friendship and alliance.

The United States, which has refused to make such a choice and maintained ties with moderate Arab states while protecting Israel, has had to put up with a lot of problems and inconveniences arising from the ambivalence, but today it enjoys the fruits of its patience: Israel is secure and the moderate ARabs, threatened to the core by the extremists, have nowhere to turn but to Washington for protection. Under these circumstances the best U.S. policy is to leave well enough alone. That is what Washington appears to be doing.

NEO-NAZIS FORM KINSHIP WITH KLAN/SURGE OF RACIST VIOLENCE FEARED

CHIC. TRIBUNE, COATES:A small but violent band of Western neo-Nazis, linked to armored-car robberies and last summer's assassination of a Jewish radio show host, has forged strong ties to the far larger Ku Klux Klan in the South.

Disclosure of the cooperation between the Westerners and major Southern Klan leaders has prompted fears of renewed racist violence in the U.S.

עדיין

בדיון מלא מבוקר עמדות אמריקאיות
מעניינים מדיניים מעניינים

60

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

אל: הסברה, מע"ח, לש' ממנכ"ל, יועץ רוה"מ לתקשורת, מצפ"א.
לש' יבר
רע: וושינגטון
מאת: עתונות

News Summary April 5, 1985

Editorials

DN "Terror Against Soviet Jewry" Tentative reports that the Soviets are easing up on granting exit visas for Jews is good news. But only a few are involved and its a self serving move-a token tied to pressure the Reagan administration. The Kremlin's record of mistreating the Jewish population is abominable. Emigration is at a trickle. On May 5th there will be a march to call attention to the Kremlin's crimes against humanitity in general and Jews in particular. That is a cause that should be honored by everyone who believes in liberty.

Columns

NYT-Annette Dulzin (Yediot Ahronot) "No Easy Rx for Israel's Economy" There are several reasons for Israel's failure to put its economic house in order. The public has bridled at the strict diet Peres has demanded because it was prescribed by such a grossly overweight government comprising nine parties and 25 ministers. The Gov't has dithered from its promises of economic reform. Israelis were ready but have waited so long they now doubt the operation. The infighting in the government has disenchanted the public. Yet Israelis continue to pay for the government policies right or wrong-for our defense and to absorb the continuing waves of immigrants. Critics forget that whatever we waste on war and other crises is insignificant compared to the necessary outlays on war and its deterrence; on the need to adapt to our enemies mentality; on peace with Egypt; and on bridging social gaps. Perhaps if diaspora Jews were to see Israel's achievements with some of their exquisite sensitivity to our faults they might do more to reinforce our economic muscle.

NYT-Harvey Cox (Prof of Divinity-Harvard) "The Trial of Jesus" The piecing together of history completely discredits the stubborn myth that the Jews killed Jesus for claiming he was the Messiah. What emerges is a story of intrigue, power-mongering and buck-passing that might of happened anywhere and still goes on today.

Press Reports

US Decides to Play More Active Role in Mideast

NYT-Gwertzman-The US has decided to play a more direct diplomatic role to keep alive the latest Mideast peace initiatives of Jordan and Egypt. Shultz will visit the region next month if Murphy

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ איסור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

reports progress. Shultz has already announced that he will visit Israel in May. He would like to advance the prospects of Israel talking to Jordanians and Palestinians. The US has been under pressure form Hussein and Mubarak to be more active.

Moynihan Faults Accusations of Israelis

NYT-special-Senator Moynihan criticized the State Dept. for asserting that Israel had apparently violated an international agreement by transferring detainees from Lebanon to Israel. The State Dept. said it stood by its statement. He said he was particularly angry because Israel has been the only county accused of violating the Fourth Geneva Convention which was originally drafted to prevent a repeat of actions that Nazi Germany had taken,

Israelis Report Killing 8 in Raid

NYT-AP-Israeli soldiers searching for guerrillas swept through Kawhariyat As Siyas and reported that they had killed 8 armed terrorists. Several miles to the south a roadside bomb exploded wounding three French soldier of the UN Peacekeeping force. Fighting tapered off in Sidon between Chrsitians and Moslems. The Red Cross saw two bodies of the men killed by the Israelis and said they had no arms on them. Three Israeli sold rs were wounded by roadside bombs. (see ND-AP photo of Lebanese woman with gun fleeing her burning home after Israeli troops raided her village.)

Police Storm Mount of Olives

ND-UPI-Police stormed a college on the Mount of Olives and arrested 130 Palestinian proesters who burned tired and hurled stones at the fficers. The protest came as part of a commerical strike in East Jeruslaem, called in solidarity with Palestinian prisoners on a hunger trike to protest conditions in Ashkelon prison.

eligious Sects Squabble in Jerusalem-Church of the Holy Sepulchre

WSJ-p.1-Rosewicz-In the most sacred church in Christendom, revered as hrist's execution and burial place-Christian religions mix as well s oil and water. The church is divided into five, Protestants et nothing. Centuries old disputes can stir monks and priests to tone one another or switch locks in the middle of the night.

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מס'

אל:

דף: 3

עיוון בעתונות:

דחיפות:

דע:

תאריך חיתי:

מס. מברק: 7/83

מאת:

לשימוש של הקשר

NYT-Clarity-When Easter and Passover coincide, Temple Micha Synagogue and St Augustine's Episcopal Church are presented a challenge. The two congregations occupy the same building in Washington. But relations between the groups are so positive they have worked out schedules involving concessions on both sides.

Jordan Premiée Quits

NYT-AP-Prime Minister Ahmed Abdel Obeidat resigned and King Bussein named former PM Zaid Rifai to form a new Gov't. Rifai is known to favor improving relations with Syria. (see NYP)

Strikes in Sudan

NYT-AP-A general strike called by oppenents of Niemiery crippled the Sudan forcing a shutdown of business, transportation and basic services. Strike leaders vowed to continue until Nimeiry is forced out of power.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-AP-Iraq said it fired long-range missiles into two Iranian cities and Iran said dozens of people were killed. The attacks appeared to be the most severe since an Iraqi raid on Monday on Tehran.

Holocaust Museum in NY

NYT-p.1-Greskes-Gov. Cuomo announced plans to put a museum and memorial to Holocaust victims in a new apartment building at Battery Park City. Cuomo offered the plan as an alternative to having the museum at the Old Customs House that many preservationists said was unappropriate. (see DN)

Soviet Family Has First US Seder

DN-Singleton-The members of Elyusha Goldbenberg's family will gather around the seder to give thanks for their own recent escape from the Soviet Union.

TV Guide on CBS-Israel/Wallenberg Story

TV Guide-April 6-12-Weisman-CBS canceled the CBS Morning News broadcasts scheduled to originate from Israel to protest the killing of two CBS crewmembers. But four days later CBS reported that Israel's version of the story was correct.

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה:

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מברק

אל:

דע:

מאת:

דף: 4

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך חיוב:

לשימוש של הקשר

מס. מברק: 17733

TV Guide-Elie Wiesel -Just Christians existed in Europe during the War although none had crossed my path. The most famous is Raoul Wallenberg. He showed many the way. At Yad Vashem there are 4500 names of the Just. Is this a great number? For so many countries? For six million victims? (The Raoul Wallenberg Story will be broadcast on NBC on April 8-9)

ITONUT

Happy Pesach!!!

מה זה מפקחו הכוכב שמתמשמש מאמרים

תאריך: 5.4.85 השולח: לוכה דשאישור חומר

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד	בטחון	ניו-יורק
161	107	35

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

NEWS SUMMARY FRIDAY APRIL 5, 1985

COLUMNS

TERRORISM : DOUBLE MEANINGS

PHILIP GEIELIN WASH POST Now that the Reagan administration has embarked on a global war against "terrorism", it becomes increasingly important to know what it is we are at war against. But instead of getting more precise, definitions are getting sloppier. In a recent line in this space Shiite were refered to as "terrorists", which brought a wave of responses claiming that unlike PLO shelling of Israeli villages, the Shiite attacks are directed against the soldiers of an illegal occupying force.

~~THE PRESS REPORTS~~

ISRAELIS KILL 8 IN LEBANON

(AP) WASH POST Israeli troops searching for guerrilas swept through a Shiite Moslem village in southern Lebanon today and reported killing 8 "armed terrorists".

ROCKET FIRED AT JORDANIAN JET IN ATHENS

R. HORMAN WASH POST An unidentified attacker fired a rocket at a Jordanian airliner in Athens yesterday in the fifth attack in two weeks against Jordanian interests abroad, apparently by hard-line factions opposed to King Hussein's joint effort with PLO leader Arafat to negotiate a Middle East peace.

1$ MILLION REWARD HEATS UP MENGELE SEARCH

J. McCASLIN WASH TIMES The latest reward offered by the Times, guaranteed by an insurance policy, has generated overwhelming response to the newspaper's Washington headquaters and several foreign bureaus.

VIOLENCE THREATENING GEMAYEL'S LEADERSHIP

A BOROWIEC WASH TIMES President Gemayel of Lebanon was reported yesterday to be "running out of options" in the face of the steady escalation of the latest factional crisis.

COLD PEACE

C. WILKIE BOSTON GLOBE Six years after the signing of the Camp David Treaty, relations between Egypt and Israel are in the state of mutual mistrust. Although both countries recently expressed interest in reviving the MidEast peace process, they remain devided

on several emotional issues, and the antipathy is creating a poor climate for progress.

JERUSALEM AND ITS FUTURE

R. ZELNICK CHRIS SCI MON Jerusalem is intimately identified with Islam, Christianity and Judaism. Yet only Israel couples it with a political attachement of singular and special intensity. Israel cannot deny Jerusalem to humanity, but neither can humanity deny Jerusalem to Israel. Even among patient Palestinian nationalists there is a scant sentiment, for bisecting the city in the onerous pre-1967 fashion.

לעיון

מדוע מדגיש הכתב שלא מאמינים לערבים

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

ס ר ק ס מ ב ר ק

דף..1...מתוך...1..דפים

סווג בטחוני....סודי...

דחיפות...רגיל.....

תאריך וז"ח. 5.1.000 אפר' 85

מס' מברק....154....

אל :- מצפ"א

ל ב י א

סיפר לי ווילקוקס, ביוזמתו, שנושא הלביא פרובלמטי ביותר וכי להערכת ארה"ב אין מיכוי כי נוכל לייצא המטוס מאחר ועד שהמטוס יהיה מוכן לייצוא, ובהנחת שנקבל אישור, לא יהיה כבר שוק למטוס מסוג זה.

סביר שהרקע להערתו היה כבשל למדן 129.

ס י ב ס

שרמו רה"מ שאתם מנסים מלאנס מדשמו רלמ"ל מאמב רס אלון

שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

אל:

משרד

מברק מס'

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סוג בטחוני סודי.....

דחיפות.....

תאריך וז"מ..051100 אפר

מספר מברק.....153.....

נוביק.

לשלך 190. בשלב זה לא דרושה פעולה נוספת לאשר נבצע כאן.

מועדים לשמחה.

רוזן

עדכון/מעדכן

13

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: משרד

לכל הנ"ל: מסתבר שיצא ולבסוף לבדק
ודרך אבן מתנשק לוועדה.

טלקס סברה

דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים

סווג בטחוניקנדז.....

דחיפות.....מדדדז....

תאריך וז"ס 5.1000 אפריל 85

מספר מברק.....151

אל: נדביק, לשכת רוה"מ

דע: שר אוצר, שר החוץ, מנכ"ל אוצר, ממנכ"ל , מצפ"א

לעלך 190

השאלה איננה האם הורדת הריבית היא רצויה או לא. ברור שבמסגרת המתאימה ענייין זה יכול לתרום לכך סכום ניכר (500 מיליון דולר או יותר) מדי שנה. הבעיה היא כיצד למנוע שיזמה זו תבוא על חשבון המיליארד וחצי דולר שכבר היכו שורשים הן במימשל והן בקונגרס כפי שהוכח גם השבוע בהחלטת ועדת החוץ של בית הנבחרים.

בעיה נוספת שעליה יש להתגבר היא הצגת ישראל באור מזיק, דבר שאפשר למנוע אם תעשה רפורמה בענייין הריבית לא רק לגבי ישראל אלא לפחות גם לגבי מצרים ואולי גם לגבי מקבלות סיוע אחרות.

זו גם דעת איפא"ק בענייין.

כיוון שהקונגרס בלאו הכי יצא לפגרת, אני מציע שנקיים שיחה נוספת בשבוע של אחר הפסח כאשר אהיה בארץ.

בברכה,
הלפרין.

שתה מנט מ/מנט מדשה מנט אודר שפתאודר נלהקו מאדרהם

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

**אל: המשרד, נדל .165 ,ם : 011
**דת: מ, 30: ם, מא' 050485 ,מ: 1400

**מולי ביומרמירי

**אלישר האוצר

**דמיסנביל האוצר

**לוטנים בלבד

**סיום תדום -הטרבת מצב

**לבקשתך אנסה להעריך את המצב באשר לסיום מיותר בסך 5 ל
**ש'ליאדל שאותו אנו מנסים לקבל מארה"ב בתמן הקרוב.
**א. עמדת הטימשל : שולץ היה מרוצה יחסית מדיווחים של שטין
**ופישר עם שוכם מישראל. עמדתו היא שהבדור בשגרשנו ובי עלינו
**לקבל התלמה חיובית באשר לעשר הנקודות. בשקבות התלמה בדו
**יחוף שולץ בתוך הטימשל לקבלת התלמה באשר לסיום הנוסף
**ו(ומהכרלמה' גם יצליח) להתגבר של התנגדות שקיימת באוצר ובאו
**התקציבים להגשת התקציב הנוסף לקונגרס תוך פרק זמן קצר. באם
**יתקבל אצלו הרושם שאינו מוכנים להגשים את שער הנקודות בי אר
**יתין ואם אנחנו יחוש שאנו ערב משבר בתחום מט"ח תושם לנו מערה
**אך לא באותו היקף ובאותר התרבות מופגן .תוך הדגשה שהבסף
**ניתן בדי לחצנו מבוץ אך מבלי שתהיה בכך הטיבה בלשהי
**בסדיניות הבכבלית, במקרה בזה יש גם לצפות שהחשרומים יעשו
**בשורה באשר המגמה המוצהרת היא ייהתריק אותנו מעל המים
**אך לא יותר מכך . אם הקונגרס יחום הקצבת בסף נוסף יהיה
**הטימשל קורני יותר בסתיחת הביקורת עליו מאשר היה ביטים
**האחרונים .

**בפי שבודאי ששם לב הטימשל אתר לוטרת החוץ השבוע בי הוא
**מעדיף שלא יתקדמו באשר לתקציב הנוסף אך מצד שני לא היה מתוך

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 2 מתוך 4

עותק 2 מתוך 10 עודי ביתר

מצד המישטר למנוע את ההחלטה שתתקבלה. גם לאח יש יקחת באמור
בנשבון שאחרי הפגרה נהגמרת ב-16 לאפריל) אם יעשה נסיון מצד
הקונגרס כקום התקציב הנוסף ומצידנו לא תינתן תשובה חיובית ב
אי יעלו את רמת ההתנגדות לתהליך העצמאי של הגבעה

עמדת הקונגרס: אדבע ועדות עוסקות בנושא : שתי ועדות החוץ
ושתי ועדות התקצוב באשר באחרונות מוביליים את הועדות אם בי
גם כמליאת הועדה יש משקל עטים

ועדת החוץ של בית"ינו אנו נהנים מהעיבה המצקה ביותר אולם
בפי שראיתם מהוותים על הדיון ביום ד' גם הם מצפים לעמעים
נוספים מצידנו והיו מעדיפים שלא לפעול בניגוד למישמל.
בהיפאי"ק סבורים שאם יתקבל הרושם בי אנו אינו מעלאים את
חלקנו בי אי המילטון ואחרים עטויים לשקול התודת ההחלטה
ההיובית שקבלו ממליאה ,בלומר. יבצעו נסיגה.
ועדת החוץ של הסנט שבה רוב רפובליקני יש היסוסים אפילו בין
הדמוקרטים . ביידן מוען שאם יצטרכו ליום בי אי עדיף שיעשו
את במסגרת הצעת אינוית להורדת הריבית. בושביץ חושש מליום
ובבך מחליש מאוד את עמדתנו מאחר שתן ביויר את הועדה לעניינ
המלהית זהן בתוך מושבם שרנו יש לעמדתו משקל רב גם הוא מתפ
דרבים שאין בהם הקצבת בסף ישירה. כאמור ראת מתוך הנחה
שהמישמל לא יוום .אם תבוא יוזמה מן המישמל בי אי מובמתת כנו
מעיבה רחבה למדי משני צדי המתרס הפוליטי.
מת ועדת המקצבות בבית"נו. היויר הדמוקרטי אובי מהווה בעיה קשה
במיוחד ואת ללא בל קשר גם עמדותיו לגבי ישראל ובעצם אפילו
בניגוד לתן שכן הוא תומך ליכוד עד מסירת פרס. הוא חושש בי
הדמוקרטים יואשמו בפגיעה מפגרת המקציב ולכן עמדתו הפומבית
הוא שיש לחבות להשבמה עם המישמל ובי של ישראל כשות יותר
הוא מרבה רגשם את מאשרו של אילנשמדט) הרפובליקני הבכיר
ועדה -קמפ'- מובן ליום תקציב נוסף . בלי מעיבה היויר ולאור
ההיסוסים של במה חברים אחרים דמוקרטים ורפובליקנים שפק אם
ברגע יש רוב למהלך בזה.

מת ועדת המקצבות של הסנט : מהיגותם של קסנן ואינוית הוסבת
ועדה לו לחיובית ביותר מבחינתנו. גם לאת קסנן גורס בכ הזמן
שעלינו לנהוג עימות עם המישמל. לאינוית במובן יש עיקולים
שונים במקצת בענין . גם אינוית חושש מהקצבת סכום של מיליארד
ומצי כמיוחד אם המישמל אינו חומך בו ומבחן ביו היתר

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

עמוד 3 מתוך 4

גוש 7 מתוך 10 סוגי ביותר

**הצעות יוגשו רק בכתב בלבד. באמור בשעת הדחק אפשר לסמוך על
**ועדה לו שיבטל אך לא השבעה עם הועדה המקבילה בבית הנבחרים
**יהיה כמעט אם הימים המיוחדי של קסמו ואינוניה שאף הם ובעיותר
**הראשון, מדגישים בי העת הצורך בהעמדת מיוחדת מצידנו בתחומים
**שעליהם מצביע שולץ

**בכלליות כל חברינו נגבעה לכמעט אחרי גיק קמפ'ז ובן גם איפאיק
**בוועדה שולץ מיקן מאוד את דרישותיו ולמעשה לא קיבל את כל
**עמדותיו של ואליס ודרישותיו ברגע הן עבירות גם בהתם הראשון
**ומנאר הטר שהם מעבירים רגו במישרים ובאמצעות איפאיק
**סיכום והמלצות: הדרך הטובה ביותר להתקדם היא בסובן להגיע
**להסכמה עם המישלו. שולץ מקובל בתן ביריד ובמי שמיתן דרישותיו
**בהתום הבלבלי אין לנו אפשרות לסמוך שדרישותיו הן מטוות לחלוי
**עולים ולכן בהתוודות עימו גם אם נגמר יהיה לה נצחון יקר
**ביותר גם אם נקבל את כל שעד הנקודות חושב שולץ שעלינו בעצם
**לשמוח יותר אך הוא מביך בהגבות התברתיות והפוליטיות
**ובייחודיות של מצבנו. פחות מכך יהפוך אותנו מבחינתו לשותף לא
**רציני ויקטין מאוד את אמינותנו בעיניו. התוצאות עשויות להיות
**קשות לחלו. נביצד מביב שולץ כאשר אמינותה של מדינה נפגעת
**אפשר לסמוך מיתמו לבסה מדיניות ערב לרבות בביקורים באן של
**שאנר מובארק ונצרים אם יתברר שאינו יכולים להגיע עימו
**לחשבה ונצטר להעליך בל יהבנו של הקונגרס. נאלץ להשקיע מאמץ
**רב מאוד בבסה מן הועדות וגם להתפשר על מה שנקבל ו הפתחות
**רבות ואחרי אפילו אי-השלום לשנה אחת) תוך ידיעה שגם המומכים
**בנו עושים זאת ברגשות מעורבים. בכל מקרה חשוב ביותר שבשבוע
**הבא נשבע את חבר הקונגרס דיויד אובי ואת חברינו בתת ועדת
**ההקצבות בעת ביקורם בארץ כי אנו עושים כל שאנו יכולים בתחום
**ה. כי וועדה זו בעייתית במיוחד. נצטרך גם לשבע את איפאיק
**שאמנם העיות הוא בתחי נגע כי ברגע זה מקובלת עליהם העמדה
**שהוגעה ע"י חברי קונגרס בועדה החוץ השבוע. אני מקווה שלא
**ונגיע לכך ובודאי נרחיב בנושא בשבוע הבא כאשר ניפגש בירושלים

**הרפרן =

**מרכז מכון הכרל מחוקי שרתאיר מוכלראיצר

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

דף 9 מתוך 9
עמוד 7 מתוך 10 עודי ביומר

בלמ"ס נבנס

אל: המשרד, נר: 16, מ : מ"אמי
דח: ר, סג: ב, תא: 040485, רח: 1630

בלמס/רגיל

אל: מצפא'

דס: שג 111

מ"אמי הראלד ב-4 בהבלטה על ביקורת מחמד' של ישראל בעקבות העברת 1200 עצורי אנצאר לשטח ישראל.

מריגור.==

חפ: שהח,רהס,שהבס,מנבל,ממנבל,ר/מרבו,רס,אמן,ממר,מצפא,
יגר,מעת,הסברה,קידר,מרתים,דוצ,נחמן ש'/משהבס

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

5842 .
** יוצא שמור
**
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**

אל: ווש, נר: 131, מ : המשרד
דת: ר, סג: ש, תא: 040485, ות: 1000
נר: סנטור בראדלי

שמור/רגיל

למדן

דע: מוא"ר מאסו"יק

סנטור בראדלי - שלך 23 מה-1 אפריל 1985.
מלשכת רוה"מ' נמסר לנו כי הסנטור הציע במקור לבקר בארץ בסתו, נודה לבדיקתך אם אכן כך.
אשר לנושא התענינות ומסרים להעברה בבריה"מ' וסין העברנו הבקשה למוא"ר ומאסו"יק ועם קבלת הצעותיהם נעביר הבקשות אליך.

בדיקה עם נמרוד נוביק העלתה כי סטיב גרינברג לא התבקש או הוסמך להומין בשם רוה"מ' לא את הסנטור בראדלי ובודאי שלא את הגב' אהרונוב. אם תהיה כוונה להומין מישהו לארץ היא תועבר בדרך המקובלת דרך השגרירות.

מצפ"א.====

תפ: שהת,רהמ,מנכל,מסנכל,מצפא,מואר,פרימור,מאסוק,יגר,
אורחים

מחלקת הקשר - ניו-יורק

טופס מברק גלוי

דף 1 מתוך 3 דפים

אל: חברה, מע"ח, לש' סמנכ"ל, יועץ רוח"מ לתקשורת, מצפ"א.
לש' יגר

רע: וושינגטון

מאת: עתונות

סיווג בטחוני:

דחיפות:

תאריך תיחד: 041339

לרשימת הקשר: מס. מברק: 0094

News Summary April 4, 1985

Editorials

NYP "Khadafy Has To Go" Does the Libyan dictator ever take a day off? Last Sunday he called for terrorist action against the US, Egypt and the Sudan. He has openly established and equipped a terrorist organization, the "Pan-Arab-Command for Leading the Arab Revolutionary Forces." Will anything be done? It should not be beyond the wit of US officials to assemble a coalition of countries threatened by Khadafy that would mount a covert operation to topple him. Doing nothing is too big a risk.

Columns

Amsterdam News-Congressman Gus Savage "New Mid-East Policy Needed" On March 12 the world watched the US make another feeble and embarrassing attempt to justify its unsound Mideast policy, a bad policy that took a turn for the worse when Israel invaded Lebanon. The US vetoed a UN resolution condemning "Israeli practices and measures against the civilian population in southern Lebanon." As Israel withdraws, the US stands alone in support of the same policy of overkill that prompted the invasion in the first place. Arafat's influence is stronger than ever with the moderate Arab nations and his call for the creation of a seperate Palestinian state is more accepted than ever. Yet Reagan doesn't seem to realize that the only way to resolve the impasse in the Mideast is to bring the PLO into negotiations. Jordan and Egypt realize this. Israeli and American policies of the past are not the way to peace in the Mideast.

Press Reports

US Accuses Israel of Violating Pact on Shiite Captives/Additional Aid OK'd

NYT-p.1-Gvertzman (Photo of Israeli soldier releasing prisoner at Ansar) The Reagan administration said that Israel violated an international agreement on Tuesday when it transferred 1,100 Lebanese detainees to Israel. The State Dept. said the transfer is prohibited "regardless of motive" under the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. The Red Cross issued similar charges against Israel. Yet, there is no sign that the Administration planned to penalize Israel for its actions. The House Foreign Affairs Committee approved $1.5 billion in additional economic aid to Israel. The administration requested that the vote be delayed because they felt that Israel had not made suffiecient progress in reforming its domestic economic policies. Shultz met with Arens in Washington and discussed several issues including the possibility that

תאריך: _____ השולח: _____ אישור מנהל המחלקה: _____ חתימה: _____

Shultz would meet with Arab leaders after he attends Holocaust ceremonies in Israel this May. (see text of Article 49; 76; 77 of Fourth Geneva Con.)

Israel Defends Actions

NYT-A spokeman for the Foreign Ministry said that the guerrillas moved into Israel have been accorded all the privileges due prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention, although they did not qualify for that status. He also said that the transfer was temporary and that detainees would be released as developments in southern Lebanon permit.

Freed Prisoners

NYT-AP (photo of prisoner freed by Israelis, handed a rifle and embraced by relative upon his arrival in Zifta, Lebanon) Hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners released by the Israelis streamed out of Israel's occupation zone chanting victory slogans. There were emotional welcomes and some prisoners were handed rifles. Several prisoners vowed to continue to fight the Israelis, others said they wanted to fight the Phalangists. (see WP-LA Times photo p.1)

Widows of Shiite Suicide Bombers Prepare for Own Missions

WP-Rabinovich-An Israeli newspaper reported that widows of suicide bombers were training to do the same to join their husbands in "paradise."

Soviet Jews Look To Easing Of Exit

NYT-Schmemann-There has been a flurry of exit permits issued in Moscow, raising hopes among Jews that the upturn of relations with the US may lead to more emigration. Actual numbers could not be verified but there is a suggestion that Soviet authorities are making a deliberate signal. Western diplomats urge caution and stated it was too early to identify new trends.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-Reuters-Iraqi warplanes raided Tehran and Iraq warned it would strike at other Iranian cities.

Fifth Question This Passover-Ethiopian Jews

WP-Goldstein-In addition to the usual four questions a fifth will be added to this year's Seder. This Passover is different

"Because this year the Jews of Ethiopia are celebrating in their ancient homeland, the land they call Jerusalem."

Temple Welcomes Minister

NYT-Briggs-The congregation of the Central Synagogue in Manhattan invited Dr. James Carpender, an Episcopal priest to join the synagogue for 6 weeks. It was a heartwarming experience for all involved. The priest spoke on Shabbat and held classes on his religion.

Book Review

WSJ-Shaul Bakhash reviews "Shah of Shas" by Ryszard Kapuscinski. The book is a rich mixture of portraits of the Shah and ordinary citizens caught up in the revolution.

Paid Ads

NYT-full page ad for the Israeli Day Parade sponsored by Israeli Banks.

NYT-Full page ad urging readers to write to the Soviet Ambassador to "Let My People Go."

ITONIT

ב-ו- מלאנו תבלו שמאד עתיד שמאד עצמאד נחמן ש

20

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

מרכז מידע
דף.....מתוך.....דפים
סווג בטחוני..שמור....
דחיפות.....רגיל....
תאריך וזמן...4/4/
מספר מברק....148.....

8830

מצפ"א

ההשר ארנס והסנטורים בושוויץ, קסטן (ואיצוה)

1. בעת ביקורו בוושינגטון אתמול (3/4), נפגש השר ארנס עם הסנטורים בושוויץ וקסטן (לפני השיחה עם קסטן, נכנס הסנטור אינווה כדי לומר שלום). מצידנו השתתפו ההשגריר, הציר הכלכלי והח"מ.

2. השר עידכן את בושוויץ ואת קסטן על המצב הכלכלי בארץ.ככ' השיב על שאלות קסטן הקשורות ללבנון, יחסי ישראל-מצרים, פרויקט הלביא ועוד.

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3. בושוויץ הבטיח להמשיך לעזור לישראל בתחום הסיוע, אך אמר הוא מסכים עם המזכיר שולץ בקשר ל"ישלוש הנקודות" (לא פירט - יתכן שההתכוון לעשר הנקודות). הוסיף שנפגש עם שטיין מאז שובו מהארץ והלה מייעץ נגד מתן תוספת חרום טרם נקיטת צעדים מסוימים ע"י ממי ישראל. לכשעצמו הוא מוטרד מבעיית "פיצוץ התקציב" האמריקאי ולפיכך סבור שחייבים למצוא דרך לספוג (Subsume) את תוספות החרום לישראל מבלי להגדיל את ההוצאות - פירוש הדבר,להביא לצמצום ב- Receipts בצד האמריקאי, ע"י ויתור על רבית,למשל.

4. קסטן העיר שהתיקון שעמד להתקבל בו ביום בועדת החוץ של , תיקון בדבר התוספת עלול לחתור תחת מעמדו של וואליס, כאשר חשוב לשמור על אמינותו ועל כבודו. לא מעט תלוי בתגובת הממשל להעברת התיקון בועדת החוץ של הבית.

5. בנושא אחר אמר קסטן שמספר חברים בועדת ההקצבות של הסנט רוצים להתנות את הסיוע למצרים בהחזרת השגריר המצרי לישראל. הוא (קסטן) מתנגד עקרונית לכל התנית, ולכן הוא עושה מה שביכולתו לשכנע את המצרים לגמור ענין זה בתקדם.

למדן

יומן למדן

שיהיה חדא בשל בגשל בכפו בחוי מלחמה אוכלה.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: ה מ ש ר ד

ס ד פ ס	ס ב ר ק
דף	מתוך דפים
סווג בטחוני	שמור
דחיפות	רגיל
תאריך וז"ח	אפר' 4 1700
מס' מברק	144

מנהל מצפ"א.

דע: ממנכ"ל.

"מלחמת הכוכבים"

כידוע זכה הממשל בהסכמת הקונגרס להמשך תכנית ה- HX ברוב זעום בשני הבתים, וזאת רק לאחר לובי נמרץ ע"י הנשיא באופן אישי בקרב סנטורים ומורשים. מבלי להכנס לשיקולים האסטרטגיים הצבאיים והטכנולוגיים, מניח שלוקחים בחשבון את האפשרות שוויינברגר הזמין את ישראל (יחד עם מדינות נאט"ו, אוסטרליה ויפן) להצטרף לתכנית על מנת להשפיע על קולותיהם של מספר ידידי ישראל בקונגרס.

למדן

[illegible]

[illegible]

36 נוסחה

שגרירות ישראל • וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד	בטחון	ניו-יורק
141	96	32

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

NEWS SUMMARY THURSDAY APRIL 4, 1985

THE PRESS REPORTS

ISRAEL FREES 752 PRISONERS IN LEBANON

(UPI) WASH POST The Israeli army released 752 Arab prioners from the Ansar prison camp in southern Lebanon today, emptying the barbed wire compound a day after 1200 other inmates were taken to Israel - a move that brought criticism today from the US State Dept. and the Red Cross.

OZAL SEEKS TO MEET WITH GREEK

J. GOSHKO WASH POST Turkish Prime Minister Ozal announced yesterday that "he is ready to meet any time with Greek Prime Minister Papandreau to relieve Greek-Turkish tensions and call on Greece to sign " an agreement of friendship good-neighborslines, conciliation and cooperation".

ISRAEL DETAIN 300 IN GUERRILA HUNT

Rival militia clashes in southern port city of Cidon for the sixth streight day yesterday as Israeli occupation forces detained some 300 men in a search for suspected guerrilas in a Moslem market town.

SAUDIS REPORTED SET TO BUY U.S. F-15E FIGHTER BOMBER

WASH TIMES The Saudian Arabian leadership appears to have been persuaded to choose the Amerigan made McDonnell Douglas 5-15E Enhanced Eagle as it's next generation all weather fighter bomber, according to diplomatic and military aviation sources.

SCHULTZ URGES TO DELAY ON EXTRA AID TO ISRAEL

CHRIS SCI MON Secretary of State George Schultz urged Congress Wednesday to delay providing additional economic aid to Israel as a key House Committee prepared to vote on a proposal for 1.5$ billion of new aid.

HOUSE PANEL VOTES AID FOR CAMBODIAN FORCES

J. OMANG WASH POST The House Foreign Affairs committee last night voted 24 to 9 to authorize 1.5$ billion in economic support for Israel over a two year period, despite administration objections that the aid shouls await Israel economic reforms. This was part of approving a 14.5$ billion foreign aid bill.

U.N. PEACEKEEPERS FIND DIFFICULTY IN COPING WITH MIDEAST CONFLICT

INTERVIEW WITH BRIAN IROHART (UNDERSECRETARY GENERAL AT THE U.N.)

WASH TIMES Lebanon is a very complicated country internally, quite apart from other external factors as Israel and Syria. All anybody can do in Lebanon - including countries like the U.S. - is to try to help, but not get too involved because it does'nt help to try to become part of the conflict. It is something one has to try and avoid - it does not help the Lebanese either.

FALWELL ATTEMPTS TO MEND INTERFAITH FENCES

KATHY SAWYER WASH POST In the last month, television evangelist Jerry Falwel has broadcast a TV show from Jerusalem featuring Israeli Prime Minister Peres, denounced a proposal by President of Egypt Mubarack that the PLO would be included in a US-sponsored peace initiative and appologized to a Miami gathering of Rabbis for "excesses" by conservative Christians. Falwell's activities represent a paradox. He remains a memesis of many American Jews, the joint man of what they consider an intolerable right wing threat to America's unique religous pluralism and a major reason that 71% of them voted for Reagan's opponent last November.

בדיון המלא בנושא מבקרים מהשגרירות
מדינה

20

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: ת מ ש ר ד

ע ר פ	ס ב ר ק
דף 1 מתוך 12 דפים	
סווג בטחוני גלוי	
דחיפות רגיל	
תאריך וז"ח אפר' 4 1630	
מס' מברק 137	

מצפ"א.

בית הנבחרים - ועדת החוץ, תת הועדה לאירופה ולמז"ת.

מרפי הופיע בפני תת הועדה הנ"ל והציג review תקופתי של ההתפתחויות במזה"ת.
רצ"ב התבטאותו שבכתב.
בחלק של הדיון המוקדש לשאלות ותשובות, מרפי לא חידש.
מכתב בדים.

למדן

יוסף לנגר

שיה רהג גשל גלגשל בבפו גשפל רלגרסל מתת הל אלג
1. 1+1+1 1 1 1 1 1 3 1+1+3 3

2/12 137

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STATEMENT BY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY RICHARD W. MURPHY
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST
OF THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
APRIL 4, 1985

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee,

It is a pleasure to meet with you today to review developments in the Middle East.

Let me begin with some observations on the efforts being made to bring peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors. Several encouraging developments have occurred. Israel has proposed negotiations with Jordan without preconditions, Jordan and the PLO have reached agreement on a joint approach that we have said could be a helpful step in the process leading toward direct negotiations between Jordan and Israel with the participation of representative Palestinians, and Egypt has been highly active in seeking practical steps toward direct negotiations. In addition, high-level contact and communication between Egypt and Israel have intensified, and this is an invaluable contribution to the current efforts.

In sum, the parties in the region have imparted a new momentum to the search for peace. Thus far, however, this momentum is tentative, and further efforts are necessary to maintain and build upon it. We hope that the key parties in

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3/12 137

the region, who see 1985 as a year in which to make progress, will make such efforts. In that hope, we will be working with our friends to achieve the near-term goal of direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan with the participation of representative Palestinians.

A key development has been King Hussein's initiative with the PLO and the conclusion of their February 11 agreement. The Jordan-PLO Framework Agreement demonstrates that thinking in the region is evolving in a constructive manner, and it can serve as an important step forward in the current process. It could have been more specific on some issues, such as acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 242, and it contains elements that in our view are not realistic. Nonetheless, the direction of this process will probably prove to be more important than the document itself. We strongly support King Hussein's efforts to move toward negotiations, but only time will tell whether the agreement will ultimately enable him to do so.

The visit of President Mubarak to Washington was a positive occasion and gave us ample opportunity to discuss the importance of practical steps with the Egyptians. We made it clear that we are open to their proposals, including the suggestion that the U.S. meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, provided this would lead to direct negotiations

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between Israel and an Arab partner. We intend to discuss this and other suggestions further to determine how they can contribute to a realistic scenario leading to direct negotiations.

In Israel, the National Unity Government is moving to withdraw from Lebanon and striving to deal with its economic problems. At the same time, it clearly seeks progress toward peace negotiations. Only a few days ago, on March 31, Prime Minister Peres told the Jerusalem Arabic-language daily "al-Quds" that "we are prepared to negotiate unconditionally with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, a Jordanian delegation, or a Palestinian delegation in our efforts toward an immediate peaceful solution or a solution in stages." We will remain in close consultation with Israel on the search for peace.

In view of the encouraging developments of recent months, and given our abiding interest in fostering moves toward peace, the President and the Secretary have asked me to travel to the region this month to assess the situation there, to explore how the various ideas that have been put forward might serve to move the process forward, and to stimulate further thinking. No itinerary has been set for the trip, but I would expect to travel to a number of key countries. My basic objective will be to try to get a real sense of what is possible and of how we

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5/12 137

can be most effective in helping the parties turn the possible into reality.

Our thinking is flexible. We are prepared to respond creatively to practical suggestions coming from the region, but it is important to set forth on a clear path to direct negotiations. This is the only way a peaceful settlement can be achieved.

At the same time, our policy regarding the PLO remains unchanged: we will not recognize or negotiate with the PLO until it accepts UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and Israel's right to exist.

With regard to Lebanon, we have consistently encouraged the withdrawal of all foreign forces and welcome the steady implementation of Israeli withdrawal, now in its second phase. The timing of the third phase -- withdrawal to the international border -- is under active discussion in Israel, with many proposing that it be accelerated over earlier estimates. We are deeply concerned by the mounting cycle of violence that has developed in southern Lebanon and have urged that all parties exercise restraint to help bring this pattern of attacks and counter-attacks to an end. We hope that Israel and Lebanon will be able to resume talks under UN auspices to work out adequate security arrangements.

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6/12 137

Early in March, when the Security Council last deliberated on southern Lebanon, we made known our preference for consensus action aimed at calming the situation. Instead, we were confronted with an unbalanced resolution and therefore voted against it, with our negative vote constituting a veto. We have consistently advocated practical steps to resolve the problems of southern Lebanon. We do not believe this can be accomplished by one-sided resolutions.

The situation in Christian areas of Lebanon, recently unsettled, appears to have stabilized. We have received reports of efforts within the Christian community to achieve a peaceful political solution to its disagreements. We wish these efforts every success. We support the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and we support the efforts of the central government under President Gemayel to restore sovereignty over all Lebanese territory. We believe that security for all Lebanese can best be achieved by restoration of central government authority.

We are determined to obtain the safe release of the five American citizens missing in Lebanon. The captivity of these innocent men is in flagrant contradiction to all civilized norms of behavior and to all religious tenets. We believe that the quiet, unpublicized course we are following is the best way

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1/12 137

to achieve this result.

The United States will not allow itself to be intimidated by terrorist threats or permit those threats to compromise our fundamental policies and values. As we have stated before, we are prepared to consider the use of force to deal with specific terrorist situations. However, in a situation as serious as this, we must be certain that our actions are based on sound intelligence and will lead to the results we seek.

Turning to Israel, the Israeli Government has begun to make progress in developing a comprehensive economic reform program. It has concluded and put into effect a second wage/price restraint agreement, and the Israeli Cabinet has approved a series of new taxes that it hopes will ease pressure on foreign exchange reserves and increase revenues. Knesset approval is required. Government expenditures and subsidies have also been cut in the FY 85/86 budget. While this is a significant improvement, the deficit is still unsustainable and inconsistent with domestic and balance of payment equilibrium. Finally, the Israeli Government is taking steps to introduce institutional reform through legislation to improve budgetary discipline and the execution of monetary policy.

We have repeatedly indicated our willingness to provide additional extraordinary assistance in support of a

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8/12 137

comprehensive Israeli economic program. Our goal is to help Israel achieve a sustainable program of solid economic growth. Supplementary U.S. assistance can be very helpful in supporting Israel's progress toward recovery, but it needs to relate closely to a reform program. Israel will gain nothing by postponing the solution of basic structural problems in its economy. Extraordinary U.S. assistance, if provided in the absence of a clear and realistic reform program, may simply be consumed without contributing to a solution to Israel's economic problems. The President pledged last October that we would be prepared to work with the Government of Israel to avert balance of payments problems, and we have recently reaffirmed that policy.

As a result of the visit of Israeli Finance Minister Modai last month, we have now intensified our dialogue with the Government of Israel. Herb Stein and Stanley Fischer, who are consultants to the Secretary of State, recently visited Israel. We hope our intensified dialogue will lead to agreement on an approach in which additional U.S. assistance could be associated with an effective Israeli program. Pending the outcome of these discussions, we intend to continue to defer a request for an FY 85 supplemental. In the meantime the Administration supports regular ESF assistance for Israel in the amount of $1.2 billion for FY 86.

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9/12 137

The Egyptian Government has also requested supplementary assistance for FY 85. Egypt's economic situation has been deteriorating over recent months, not only as a result of a decline in oil export revenues, but also because Egypt's other traditional sources of foreign exchange -- tourism, Suez Canal tolls, and remittances from Egyptians working abroad -- are not performing as well as expected. We estimate that each $1 decline in the per-barrel price of crude oil will reduce Egypt's oil export earnings by about $150 million. The anticipated decline in employment opportunities in nearby oil producing countries will also have a negative effect on the Egyptian economy. The Egyptians have begun to broaden the scope of their economic reform efforts in response to these developments. At the same time, Egypt's debt service is growing. One component of that debt is the growing burden of interest payments on FMS debt to the U.S. -- expected to be about $450 million this fiscal year and $540 million in FY 86. Because of these worrisome economic trends, the Administration is now seriously considering presenting a proposal to Congress for supplementary economic assistance to Egypt in FY 85.

In the tragic war in the Gulf, the Iranians undertook a major offensive across the marshlands of the south in March and failed disastrously. We may never know the cost of this latest campaign in human lives, but it can be reckoned in the thousands and perhaps tens of thousands. The Iraqi

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10/12 137

counterattack seems to have recovered, with a terrible cost in Iranian lives, most of the territory Iran had gained only a few days earlier. Meanwhile, the frequency of attacks by both sides against shipping in the Gulf has increased over the last month.

An ominous development since we last met has been the breakdown of the ceasefire arranged by the UN for civilian population centers. Iraq is carrying out aerial bombardment of Iranian cities and economic targets, and Iran has employed surface-to-surface missiles against Iraqi cities. The capitals of Tehran and Baghdad have both become targets in the war.

Further, it is our conclusion that that the Iraqis have used chemical weapons against the recent invasion attempt. On this there can be no doubt about our position. We condemn the use of chemical weapons in violation of international law and conventions whenever and wherever it occurs, including in this latest instance. We initially raised our concern about the possible use of chemical weapons with the Iraqi Government in late 1983 and were the first to condemn their use publicly when our information became conclusive in March 1984. We have continued to express our strong views to Iraq on this issue and did so again when Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz was here last week.

11/12 137

We have also tried to get at the heart of the problem by supporting international efforts toward a comprehensive settlement of the war. We have done so to protect our interest in the stability of the region and to halt violations of international standards and conventions against the use of chemical weapons, the use of children in combat, attacks on civilian centers, and the abuse of prisoners of war.

We firmly believe that there can be no military resolution of this conflict. We again urge Iran to join Iraq in accepting the many international calls for an immediate ceasefire and negotiations to reach a settlement. While recognizing the need for a comprehensive ceasefire, we continue to support all steps directed toward ending the fighting, including efforts within the UN context. Unfortunately, we see no evidence that Iran is willing either to come to the bargaining table to end this war or to forego its support of terrorism to pursue its wider aims.

In conclusion, let me note that the Administration has been undertaking a comprehensive review of our security policy in the Middle East. We are making satisfactory progress on the study. When it is completed, we will consult with the Congress. Its basic purpose is to assess the relationship of our security assistance partnership with countries in the area to our policy goal of maintaining stability in the region and to our other broad political and military objectives. Among

12/12 137

these are the resolution of regional disputes, the foremost of which is the Arab-Israeli conflict. As we have said before, we are not initiating the sale of major new weapons systems while the review is under way. Following the review, and based on its conclusions, we will make decisions on the content and timing of further major arms sales to Middle Eastern states. I wish to emphasize that this is an assessment of our policies within the context of longstanding and important security relationships with countries in the region -- including Israel and moderate Arab states. We expect no fundamental changes in our policy or in our commitments to states in the region.

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15

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

סוג	מברק
דף	מתוך דפים
סווג בטחוני	סודי
דחיפות	רגיל
תאריך וזמן	4 אפרי 1645
מס' מברק	129

ממנכ"ל.

ה- CIA ופרוייקט הלביא

לפי מקור מהימן, בתדרוך ה- CIA למשלחת אובי לקראת יציאתם לאזור, נאמר שהפרוייקט הנ"ל פרובלמטי ביותר. נתגלו בעיות יצור בלתי צפויות, והולכות וגדלות ההוצאות התופחות וגולשות מעבר להערכות הראשונות ("Huge over-runs").

לדברי ה- CIA, שוררת בקרב הממסד הצבאי בישראל דעה שמוטב היה לצאת מפרוייקט הלביא אילו יכלו.

למדן

אמרתי לאמצ

שהיה רחוק משל גלגל בלבנון שהבטח

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: בטהרן המשרד

90 125

דף.....מתוך.....דפים

סווג בטחוני..גלוי.....

דחיפות.....רגיל.....

תאריך ודשה.בקלנוס.....

מספר מברק.....

מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, מע"ת. ר.מ"ת קש"ת

תדרוך דובר מתמ"ד ליום ה' 4.4.85

Q Anything on Lebanon, on the transfer of the Alsar (?) prisoners to Israel?

MR. KALB: I think I do have something on that. The transfer subject was addressed yesterday, wasn't it, but essentially what was said in the guidance that I think was offered yesterday was —

Q Anything more on it?

MR. KALB: No, I don't have anything additionally beyond that it appears that Israel's actions are inconsistent with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention and that is all I have on that. And it's my understanding that that was made available in almost that exact terminology yesterday.

Q Israel responded to that and made some clarification or different position from your position on that. Do you take that Israeli answer or Israeli position as consistent with their inconsistency?

MR. KALB: We stand with what I just said and what was said by the press office yesterday.

Q It looked like these 3,000 who were taken from South Lebanon and removed to Israel have been taken as hostages to wait and see for the behavior of the people in South Lebanon, if they're going to keep the peace with Israel or not. And this is what the reports have indicated, that these were taken not just as prisoners but also as hostages. Can you address this issue?

MR. KALB: No, I have nothing on that.

Q Do you have anything new on the possibility of a sale by France of one or two nuclear reactors to Israel that was raised a while back?

MR. KALB: No, I haven't anything on that.

[illegible]

[illegible]

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד בטהרן

90 125

מצפ"א, ממנכ"ל, מע"ת. רמ"ח קש"ת

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום ה' 4.4.85

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[illegible]

63

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

119

קבלת מברק
דף...1...מתוך.....דפים
סווג בטחוני...שגרה...
דחיפות...רגילה.....
תאריך ודש.4.1310.אפר' 85
שעת שידור מברק.....

אל :- משפט , מצפ"א

עצורי אנצאר

שוחחתי ארוכות עם קרציקו. סיפר שלא מקבלים פרושנו לסעיף 49 מאחר והוא סותר את פרשנותו של פיקטה, אשר מצדיק העברה רק במקרה של סכנה פיזית לאנשים המוגנים עצמם. הוסיף שמוטב היה אילו היינו מעבירים את האנשים לאד"ל אשר ישאר תחת שליטתנו עד לשלבים נוספים. הוסיף שבכל מקרה ,לא מתכוננים להוסיף פרשנות נוספת. שלל טענתנו שהאנשים מקבלים תנאי שבויי מלחמה בציינו שאנו לא התחייבנו שלא להעמידם לדין.

הגבתי :

1. הנזק כבר נעשה ע"י הודעתם לגבי אי חוקיות צעדנו.
2. וודאי ידוע להם שמבחינה מעשית לא היתה לנו כל אפשרות להקים מחנה אלטרנטיבי סמוך לגבול ואם היינו עושים זאת וודאי היו מגנים אותנו על תנאיו הירודים.
3. ציינתי שבפועל אין אנו מעמידים אותם לדין על מעשים המותרים ללוחמים (עצם הלחימה).
4. הדגשתי שאין כאן פגיעה כלשהי בזכויותיהם הממשיות וגם לפי גירסת ארה"ב יש כאן עבירה טכנית.
5. ציינתי בחריפות שבזמן שישראל נמצאת במצוקה ונסוגה מרצונה מלבנון מחמ"ד מנחית עלינו "מכה משפטית" מיותרת דבר שרק יתן עידוד לאויביבינו המשותפים.
6. ביקשתי שע"מ לנסות לתקן את הנזק יתדרכו את הדובר לפחות לגבי הדברים שאינם שנויים במחלוקת.
   א. היו לנו סיבות לוחצות וכנות לפעולתנו (לא זדוניות).
   ב. העצירים ממשיכים להיות תחת פקוח והגנת הצלב האדום.
   ג. הסעיף 49 עצמו מאפשר חריגים (אף כי כאמור ארה"ב לא מסכימה עמנו שהחריגים חלים כאן).

קרציקו הבטיח לבדוק אם יוכל לעזור.

ס י ב ל

עליה הדא עליהם מנע ממנו אלפי קידר מצרים
ר/מרכז ממר רם אמ

20

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

טרפס	מברק
דף	מתוך דפים
סווג בטחוני	שמור
דחיפות	רגיל
תאריך וז"ח	אפר' 4 1200
מס' מברק	109

ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א.

סיוע

1. שגריר ישראל הודה ליו"ר ועדת החוץ, פאסל, על המנהיגות שגילה בעת הדיון על ה- Supllemental .

2. פאסל הדגיש כי סבר שזה העיתוי המתאים לכך, אולם אין הדבר פוטר את ממשלת ישראל מהצורך לקבל החלטות קשות לשיפור מצבה הכלכלי.

3. פאסל בדעה שיש לחול התקדמות במצבה הכלכלי של ישראל לקראת שנת התקציב הבאה משום שאחרת ישראל תמצא עצמה בבעיה.

קני-טל

[illegible]

21

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

המשרד

דף...1...מתוך...8...דפים
שווג בשחוני....גלוי
דחיפות....מיידי
תאריך ושעה 0845 4 אפר' 85
מספר מברק....108

אל :- ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א

ועדת החוץ של בית הנבחרים - Mark-up

ישראל - מצרים

1. עם חידוש הדיון בועדת החוץ תודיע פאסטל על כוונתו לסיים את כל החקיקה במהלך הישיבה הנוכחית.

2. המורשה קרוקט הציע תיקון המבטל קריאת הקונגרס למצרים להחזיר השגריר (ראה נספח) קרוקט סבר שזוהי התערבות בעינית הפנימיים של מדינה ריבונית. התפתח דיון במהלכו דיימלי וזשאו תמכו בקרוקט .

3. סמית דחה טעוני קרוקט והדגיש כי ישראל מילאה אחרי תנאי חוזה השלום שעה שמצרים לא מקיימת אותו. סמית ציין כי התיקון שלו לא מתנה הסיוע למצרים ואינו פוגע במאמצים להתקדם בתהליך השלום. סולרז הרחיב הדבור על האכזבה ההולכת וגוברת בישראל לנוכח השלום חקר עם מצרים. סולרז ציין כי ישראל עשתה ויתורים כבדים ומצפה שמצרים תמלא אחרי התחייבויותיה. סולרז הדגיש כי לא תחול התקדמות בתהליך השלום אם מחנה השלום בארץ ייחלש. הנסיון המר עם מצרים לא מחזק מחנה השלום בישראל. החזרת השגריר המצרי יכולה לראות תרומה מצרית מוחשית לתהליך השלום. גם קוסטמייר ודורנן הצטרפו לסמית. בהצבעה שבערכה נדחת תיקון קרוקט.

4. נשק לירדן. המורשים לגומרסינו, זשאו, דיימלי וחייד הביעו הסתייגות מלשון החוק המתנה מכירת נשק לירדן בהצטרפותה למו"מ ישיר עם ישראל. הנ"ל חזרו על טעוני הממשל שהדגישו העיתוי הגרוע לנוכח השלב העדין בו נתון כעת תהליך השלום. א מרו הנ"ל כי אשתקד אומצה לשון בלתי מחייבת של Sense of the Congress ולכן החרפת הנוסח ישגר איתות שלילי ויפגע במאמצי השלום. הייד היה החריף ביותר בהתנגדותו להכתיב למדינה ריבונית מה לעשות. אד פוקס ממחמ"ד הביא עמדת הממשל המתנגד לתיקון סמית. במהלך הדיון ניגש אלי המורשה ברטון וסיפר כי הוא נוטה לתמוך בעמדת זשאו אולם ימנע מליטול חלק בדיון. סמית הגן על התיקון שלו ודחה הטענה שהוא שולח איתות שלילי לעבר עמאן. לבסוף, הנוסח המקורי הושאר בגוף החוק (הערת- בהמשך התהליך אתכן התפשרות וחזרה לנוסחה הבלתי מחייבת של ה-Sense of the Congress)

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2 ו+1 2 1 2 1 3 1

שהם רחת לשל גלגשל גלגשל בחורי כלליבי יולדים קיפה
נבחרים רלבנים לא

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

דף...2...מתוך...8...דפים

סווג בטחוני.....

דחיפות.....

תאריך ודשה.....

מספר מברק.....108.....

5. צמצום ה-FMS המורשה, בונקר המוטרד לנוכח הגרעון המסחרי הגדול של ארה"ב, הציע לקצץ 100 מליון דולר מהסיוע הצבאי ולהעביר הסכום לתכנית שתמריץ מעשיות היצוא של ארה"ב. בונקר הדגיש בי ישראל ומצרים לא יפגעו מכך. מתמ"ד ביטאה התנגדות משום שהתיקון יפגע בתכניות הקטנות (סיוע לקוריאה, תאילנד, פקיסטן, מרוקו ותונסיה). המורשה ברויסר הציע לצמצם הקצוץ ב-FMS ב-50 מליון דולר והצעה זו אומצה על ידי הועדה. בונקר הדגיש הצורך שארה"ב תעשה יותר לעודד היצוא במגמה לצמצם הגרעון המסחרי. זו הדרך היחידה שתאפשר לארה"ב להתחרות עם מדינות במערב אירופה ויפן.

6. על הדיון ב-Supplemental בנפרד. מצ"ב תיקונים נוספים שהתקבלו אתמול.

קני טל

קנ-ן

WCM646 3/8 101

[April 1, 1985]

AMENDMENT TO THE COMMITTEE PRINT (DATED 3/29/85)

OFFERED BY MR. LEVINE

Page 118, after line 16, insert the following new section:

1 **SEC. 1109. NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION CONDITIONS ON ASSISTANCE**
2 **FOR PAKISTAN.**
3 Section 620E of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is
4 amended by adding at the end thereof the following new
5 subsection:
6 ``(e) No assistance shall be furnished to Pakistan and no
7 military equipment or technology shall be sold or transferred
8 to Pakistan, pursuant to the authorities contained in this
9 Act or any other Act, unless the President certifies in
10 writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and
11 the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
12 Senate, during the fiscal year in which assistance is to be
13 furnished or military equipment or technology is to be sold
14 or transferred, that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear
15 explosive device and that the proposed United States
16 assistance program will reduce significantly the risk that
17 Pakistan will possess a nuclear explosive device.''.

BARNES067 4/8 /08

[MARCH 29, 1985]

AMENDMENT TO THE COMMITTEE PRINT (DATED 3/29/85)

OFFERED BY MR. BARNES

Page 21, after line 16, add the following new section:

1 **SEC. 126. CERTIFICATION CONCERNING AWACS SOLD TO SAUDI**
2 **ARABIA.**
3 (a) THE PRESIDENT'S 1981 AWACS COMMUNICATION TO THE
4 SENATE.--(1) The Congress finds that in his October 28, 1981,
5 communication to the Senate concerning the proposed sale of
6 AWACS aircraft and F-15 enhancement items to Saudi Arabia
7 which was then being reviewed by the Congress (hereafter in
8 this section referred to as the ``1981 AWACS
9 communication''), the President stated the following:
10 ``Transfer of the AWACS will take place ... only after
11 the Congress has received in writing a Presidential
12 certification, containing agreements with Saudi Arabia,
13 that the following conditions have been met:
14 ``1. Security of Technology
15 ``A. That a detailed plan for the security of
16 equipment, technology, information, and supporting
17 documentation has been agreed to by the United States and
18 Saudi Arabia and is in place; and
19 ``B. The security provisions are no less stringent

than measures employed by the U.S. for protection and control of its equipment of like kind outside the continental U. S.; and

``C. The U.S. has the right of continual on-site inspection and surveillance by U.S. personnel of security arrangements for all operations during the useful life of the AWACS. It is further provided that security arrangements will be supplemented by additional U. S. personnel if it is deemed necessary by the two parties; and

``D. Saudi Arabia will not permit citizens of third nations either to perform maintenance on the AWACS or to modify any such equipment without prior, explicit mutual consent of the two governments; and

``E. Computer software, as designated by the U.S. Government, will remain the property of the USG.

``2. <u>Access to Information</u>

``That Saudi Arabia has agreed to share with the United States continuously and completely the information that it acquires from use of the AWACS.

``3. <u>Control Over Third-Country Participation</u>

``A. That Saudi Arabia has agreed not to share access to AWACS equipment, technology, documentation, or any information developed from such equipment or technology with any nation other than the U.S. without the prior,

explicit mutual consent of both governments; and

``B. There are in place adequate and effective procedures requiring the screening and security clearance of citizens of Saudi Arabia and that only cleared Saudi citizens and cleared U.S. nationals will have access to AWACS equipment, technology, or documentation, or information derived therefrom, without the prior, explicit mutual consent of the two governments.

``4. <u>AWACS Flight Operations</u>

``That the Saudi AWACS will be operated solely within the boundaries of Saudi Arabia, except with the prior, explicit mutual consent of the two governments, and solely for defensive purposes as defined by the United States, in order to maintain security and regional stability.

``5. <u>Command Structure</u>

``That agreements as they concern organizational command and control structure for the operation of AWACS are of such a nature to guarantee that the commitments above will be honored.

``6. <u>Regional Peace and Security</u>

``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

*

1 have either been successfully completed or that
2 significant progress toward that goal has been
3 accomplished with the substantial assistance of Saudi
4 Arabia.''.
5 (2) The Congress finds that the President also stated in
6 the 1981 AWACS communication that should circumstances arise
7 that might require changes in the arrangements described in
8 that communication, ``they would be made only with
9 Congressional participation''.
10 (b) REQUIREMENT FOR PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATION.--As
11 provided in the 1981 AWACS communication, before the E-3A
12 airborne warning and control system (AWACS) aircraft which
13 were the subject of that communication are transferred to
14 Saudi Arabia, the President shall submit to the Congress a
15 written Presidential certification, containing agreements
16 with Saudi Arabia, that the conditions set forth in that
17 communication have been met.
18 (c) CONGRESSIONAL PARTICIPATION IN CHANGES IN AWACS
19 ARRANGEMENTS.--In order to facilitate the congressional
20 participation provided for in the 1981 AWACS communication,
21 the President shall notify the Congress promptly of any
22 changes being considered by the United States in the
23 arrangements described in that communication.

Hon. Robert G. Torricelli
317 Cannon H.O.B.
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Bob:

At the full committee markup of the FY 86-87 Foreign Assistance Authorization bill, I will be offering the attached amendment which expresses hope that the Governments of Israel and Egypt will work in harmony to achieve a permanent peace in the Middle East.

This provision amends the section, being offered by the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, which places such expectations solely on the Egyptian Government and calls for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel. I feel we should expect the best from both Governments. I hope you will agree.

Passage of my amendment would revise SEC. 1102 "Egyptian-Israeli Relations" to read:

> "The Congress notes the recent effort of Egypt to move the peace process forward. However, the Congress continues to be concerned about the less than normal relations between Egypt and Israel. It is the sense of the Congress that all United States foreign assistance to Egypt and Israel is provided in the expectation that the Egyptian Government and the Israeli Government will continue in their efforts to bring peace to the region and will continue to support and fulfill the provisions of the Camp David Accords and the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty.

Sincerely,

Geo. W. Crockett, Jr.
Member of Congress

8/8

15

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

דף...1...מתוך...5...דפים
סווג בטחוני...גלוי
דחיפות...מיידי
תאריך ושעה...0830 4
מספר מברק...

ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א

דע: וצאר

הדיון בועדת החוץ של הבית ב- Supplemental לישראל.

1. הדיון החל אחרי ישיבה מרטונית של 10 שעות.בהתאם למוסכם הוגש התיקון (הוברק בנפרד) ע"י המילטון בשמו ובשם פאסל (יו"ר הועדה), ברומפילד (הרפובליקני הבכיר בועדה) וגילמן הרפובליקני הבכיר בתת ועדת מזה"ת). המילטון הדגיש כי זהו Preliminary step ולא נועד להפריע למו"מ המתנהל עתה בין ממשלת ישראל לבין הממשל האמריקני לגבי הריפורמה הכלכלית. המילטון העריך כי יחלפו לפחות חדשים בין היוזמה בועדה לבין ה-final enactment והביע תקווה שישראל וארה"ב יגיעו להסכם ביניהם בתקופה זו. המילטון ציין כי תוספת הסיוע לישראל אינה מתווה תחליף לריפורמה ומאמצי ישראל להבריא את כלכלתה. הקונגרס לא רוצה להכתיב לישראל מה עליה לעשות. הבראת הכלכלה הינה בעיה ישראלית ואנו נרצה לסייע לה במאמצית בנידון. המילטון ציין כי הסיוע ניתן מבלי להכתיב ביצוע התכנית הכלכלית הנכונה בארץ. זהו סיוע חירום זמני. אין בכוונת הקונגרס למסד תוספת סיוע זה. תוספת הסיוע לישראל לא סוגדת אפשרות שמדינות אחרות יקבלו Supplemental.

2. המורשה זשאו שאל מדוע לא הוגשה תוספת הסיוע לישראל כהצעת חוק נפרדת. המילטון השיב כי חוק הסיוע הנדון בועדה מהווה בשעה זו האמצעי המתאים לטפל בסוגייה זו.

3. ברומפילד הביע תמיכה ביוזמת המילטון אך הזכיר את התנגדות הממשל להכללת תוספת הסיוע במועד זה ובחוק הנוכחי. הביע תקווה שיוזמת הוועדה לא תכשיל סיום מוצלח של המו"מ בין ישראל לבין ארה"ב. ציין כי עוד צפוי Supplemental עבור מצרים, אולם לפי שעה אין סכום.

4. פאסל הזכיר לכולם שתהליך ההרשאה הינו ממושך. על ישראל לפתור בעצמה את בעיותיה. העיתוי של תוספת הסיוע לא צריך להפתיע איש משום שתמיד אמרתי שאם הממשל לא יתחשב בלו"ז הועדה היא תפעל בנידון בלא להמתין לממשל. הביע תקווה שהמו"מ עם ישראל יוכתר בהצלחה. סביר להניח שהאישור הסופי של חוק הסיוע יהיה סמוך לסיום שנת התקציב הנוכחית. אין ביוזמת המילטון כדי לסמל העברה מיידית של הכסף לישראל ולכן לא נפגע התמריץ לריפורמה כלכלית בארץ.

שדה רחל בשל בלבשל בצבי ברוחי קלקיר אורבר
3 1 2 1 2 1 1 2

5. גילמן הביע תמיכה בהמילטון ושיבח ההתחלה הטובה בישראל. העריך כי הצעת החוק תגיע למליאת בית הנבחרים לא לפני שיחלפו לפחות 8 שבועות וזה פרק זמן מספיק, המאפשר לעקוב אחרי קצב הריפורמה בישראל. סבור שעל אף ההתחלה הטובה על ישראל לעשות יותר בהבראת משקה. סיים בהביעו שבחים למאמציו ותרומתו של שולץ להבראת המשק בישראל.

6. הנרי הייד תומך בתוספת סיוע לישראל אך סבור שיש להפרידה מהחוק הנוכחי. זשאו הזמין את שניידר ממחמ"ד לבטא עמידת הממשל. שניידר ציין כי הממשל תומך בצורך להושיט תוספת סיוע לישראל, אולם הביע צער על הפעולה שננקטה בועדה. פעולה זו יצרה תקדים ובאה בעיתוי בלתי מתאים כשהמו"מ בין ישראל לממשל נמצא בשלב עדין. הממשל דוחה התניית סיוע נוסף לישראל בריפורמה כלכלית וסבור שאין statutory base לכך. הממשל סבור שיוזמת המילטון תרפה ידי המצדדים בפעילות נמרצת לשיפור כלכלתה של ישראל. זשאו לחץ על שניידר להעריך מתי הממשל יהיה מוכן להחליט סופית בנידון. שניידר השיב כי בעקבות ביקור פישר ושטיין בישראל על ממשלתה להחליט לגבי הקריטריונים שנידונו. הממשל מצידו אינו מתמהמה וסבור שתוך שבועות מעטים יוכל להגיש הצעה לקונגרס. שניידר העריך כי ממשלת ישראל תדון השבוע במצב הכלכלי ותקבל בחלטות.

7. זשאו הגיב כי תהיה זו טעות לאשר הצעת המילטון משום שזה לא יתרום לתהליך ההבראה ולא יזרז הטיפול בחוק הסיוע שיעבור השלבים האחרים בדרך הרגילה.
ברטון תמך בחייד וזשאו וציין כי חברי ועדת התוץ תינם ידידי ישראל ושמחים על אפשרות להצביע בנפרד על תוספת סיוע לישראל, אולם לדעתו אין להעמיס ה- Supplemental על חוק הסיוע הנוכחי.

8. המורשה גירי סטאדס מתנגד ליזומת המילטון משום שהדבר מחמיר הבעיה הנובעת מהפנייה 50% מכלל הסיוע האמריקני ל-2 מדינות במזה"ת בלבד. לארה"ב מחוייבות כלפי שאר חלקי העולם. לארי סמית תמך בהמילטון והדגיש כי היוזמה הנוכחית לא סוגרת האפשרות שגם מצרים תקבל תוספת סיוע.

9. זשאו חזר וטען שהכללת סיוע החרום לישראל בחוק הסיוע הרגיל איננה הדרך היעילה ביותר לעזור לישראל. סמית השיב כי זו האופציה הטובה ביותר בתנאים הנוכחיים. המורשה ברויטר הצטרף לסטאדס וביטא דאגה חמורה לנוכח הפנייה מחצית הסיוע לשתי מדינות במזה"ת. לדעתו, ארה"ב מזניחה את אמל"ט ושוללת מזון מפי רעבים באפריקה בשל כך. מסכים שיש צורך בסיוע חירום לישראל אך אל לקונגרס לפעול לפני שהממשל סיכם התסדרים המתאימים עם ישראל.

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

דף...3...מתוך...3...דפים
סווג בטחוני.....
דחיפות.....
מעריך ודיים.....
מספר מברק.....1.07.....

פאסל - גם אני רוצה לתת יותר לאחרים אך יש מגבלות תקציביות ולכן יש לקבוע עדיפויות. הסיוע לישראל מהווה עדיפות גבוהה. סולרז זו הצבעת אמון בממשלתו של פרס. זהו אות שימריץ את ממשלת ישראל ללכת בדרך בה החלת לצעוד.

סו. בתום הדיון נערכה voice vote. הצעת המילטון התקבלה ברוב עצום כשרק סטאדס, ברויטר וזשאו הצביעו נגד.

קבי-טל

107 4/5

Committee on Foreign Affairs

FY 1985 SUPPLEMENTAL FOR ISRAEL

— The purpose of this amendment is to authorize $1.5 billion in ESF funding for Israel as a FY 1985 supplemental to be disbursed over two years.

Points to make in support of the amendment:

— This action is the start of a lengthy Congressional process. This is a preliminary step, not the final action, and this step is taken while important economic discussions between the United States and Israel continue. This step should not be a surprise to anyone: we have all known there will be a supplemental. It was a question of when, not whether;

— This action should be viewed as an expression of intent of the committee: Israel is an important friend. It has serious economic problems and it is in the United States interest to help the Israelis help themselves;

— This action is also taken on the assumption that between now and final enactment of this legislation which will not occur for several weeks, perhaps months, Israel and the United States will reach mutually satisfactory understandings about the purposes of a supplemental and arrangements relating to the provision of this assistance;

— Since last September, Israel has taken some difficult steps to address its economic problems, but I think it is recognized by the Israelis and most knowledgeable Americans that Israel must take further steps, and (~~that the current and projected deficits under package Deal II in Israel are unsustainable and inconsistent with domestic and balance of payments equilibrium~~)

— The Israelis are fully aware that without further action to address its economic problems, this assistance will not achieve its purpose. We all agree that this assistance can only be effective if it supplements Israel's own program of reform — it cannot be a substitute for that program of reform. Israel, like any other country, must live within its own resources. Without economic reform the Government of Israel will return with future supplemental requests for assistance which is neither in the interest of Israel nor the United States;

— In this process, the Israelis are also aware that what needs to be done is not simply the announcement of a program, but steps to insure its execution, and benchmarks for measuring its performance. The Israelis are now working on these important matters of follow through and they realize how essential they are;

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107 5/5

— Finally, Mr. Chairman, I want to make four quick points about this preliminary step I hope the committee will take:

— In this process we are not trying to tell the Israelis what they have to do. It is their economic program. They are working on it and they know, better than we do, what needs to be done. Our dialogue and ability to maintain a frank and productive exchange with them is important but it can only be supportive and secondary to their own efforts;

— Second, this assistance is provided without dictating requirements for implementation of the program. That is a matter which is to be worked out between the two governments;

— Third, this extraordinary level of supplemental assistance for Israel, which is in addition to very high levels of assistance in the regular bill for FY 1986, must be viewed by all as a temporary, not a permanent, vehicle for assisting Israel. This point cannot be over-emphasized. This extraordinary assistance cannot become a permanent feature of our foreign assistance program, which is already strapped for resources during this very difficult budgetary year.

— Fourth, this action is not intended to pre-empt an administration supplemental request which might include requests for other countries. If other supplemental requests are presented, they should also receive expedited treatment. There will be points in the lengthy Congressional process to address this matter later.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of this amendment. I believe that it is important for us to start the Congressional process on this matter, fully realizing that it will take some time before final action occurs, and that parallel to this statement of intent of the Committee, Israel and the United States will be finalizing arrangements for this supplemental and its implementation.

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28

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל:

ה מ ש ר ד

ע נ י נ י ם ע נ ר ק
דף...1...מתוך...1...דפים
סווג בשחוני...שמור...
דחיפות...רגיל.....
תאריך וזמן 4.09.48 אפר' 85
מספר מברק...106...

אל :- ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א
דע :- האוצר

סיוע לישראל - עדכון

1. יו"ר ועדת החוץ פאסל החליט שלשום לטפל ב-Supplemental לישראל לפני צאת הקונגרס לפגרת הפסחא. פאסל התקשר להמילטון ומסר לו על החלטתו. המילטון שהרגיש מתוייב לפאסל הסכים לעשות זאת.

2. במגעים בין איפא"ק וידידינו סוכמה האסטרטגיה. לארי סמית היה בין הדוחפים העיקריים לטפול בתוספת הסיוע במועד זה. ידידים אחרים חיפשו קמעה משום שלא רצו "להרגיז את שולץ". לבסוף, השתכנעו ידידינו כי הכללת תוספת הסיוע לישראל במועד זה מהווה איתות כלפי הממשל והבעת תמיכה בכלכלת ישראל והחליטו ללכת קדימה.

3. סטיב סולרז נפגש ביחידות עם שניידר ועם פרופ' שטיין בתום הישיבה הסגורה שלשום במגמה לבדוק הצעתו בדבר התניית הסיוע לישראל במילוי קריטריונים (conditionality) שניידר ושטיין דחו הצעה זו (ראה בנפרד דברי פוקס ממחמ"ד בנדון). בשיחות עם מספר מורשים לא מצאתי שום תמיכה ברעיונו של סולרז.

4. במהלך הדיונים מאחורי הקלעים היו שלחצו על הממשל לבוא עם סכום עבור תוספת הסיוע למצרים. סמית היה מוכן לתת למצרים 500 מליון דולר אם הדבר יקל על אישור התוספת לישראל, אולם שוכנע שלא להקדים הממשל בנידון. פאסל סיפר כי הממשל לא היה מסוגל להחליט לגבי מצרים ומספרים שונים נזרקו לחלל. לבסוף הוחלט שלא להכליל את מצרים ב- supplemental.

קבי טל

שהיה רחוק מאפשר מלגלגל בעסקו ברור מלמעלה אולם קיבה מגבי
ר/מ רכב מגה ב

4

22

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המשרד

דף.....מתוך.....דפים
סווג בטחוני.....שמור
דחיפות.....רגיל
תאריך וזמן.....אפר' 4 1000
מספר מברק.....105

ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א.

מתוך שיחה עם אד פוקס, עוזר בפועל של מזכיר המדינה לענייני קונגרס.

סיוע

1. על אף לחצי שולץ סטוקמן טרם נענה לבקשת מחמ"ד לתקן את הצעת התקציב בגובה הסיוע הכלכלי בסך 1.2 בליון דולר. פוקס סבור כי אין טעם למהר עם ה- Supplemental בשל:

א. הקשיים התקציביים בארה"ב.

ב. בשל העובדה שמתילא הכסף לא יוזרם בשבועות הקרובים, זאת בשל הצורך לעבור את כל שלבי האישור של התהליך הממושך. פוקס לא משוכנע שהכללת תוספת הסיוע בחוק הרגיל תינה הדרך הטובה ביותר.

2. פוקס הדגיש כי הוא מצוי בין הפטיש של הקונגרס לבין הסדן של הממשל בנושא תוספת סיוע החרום לישראל. פוקס מציין כי הממשל מחוייב לסייע לישראל ומספר שבועות לכאן או לכאן לא ישנו מהותית את המצב. הממשל דוחה כל התניית (conditionality) וחושש שאם היא תתקבל הקונגרס תמיד ימצא תירוץ לבוא בטענות כלפי הממשל אם משהו משתבש.

3. ביקור משלחת אובי. אישר כי אובי מבקש להפגש עם ערפאת בעת ביקורו במזה"ת. מחמ"ד לא רוצה להיות מעורבת בכך העבירה מסר ברוח זו לאובי, אולם המורשה נחוש בהחלטתו לבצע זאת.

4. במשלחת אובי יכלל מר פיטר ברלי מה- INR . פוקס אישר כי ברלי ינקוט פרופיל נמוך בעת הביקור.

הערה להערכתי הכללת איש ה- INR במשלחת אובי אינה מקרית ואין לקבל הטיעון של פוקס שבחירתו היתה מקרית ונבעה מהיחסים ההדוקים בין השניים, בעת שברלי היה באגף הקשר לקונגרס של מחמ"ד.

קני-טל

שיחה רחבה מאוד בנושא בגבולות הלגיטימי לגבי פרוטוקולים

official text

Ambassador Samuel W. Lewis' Remarks
at the
Rotary Club of Tel Aviv-Yafo
Hilton Hotel, April 4, 1985

"The United States and Israel -
A Unique Partnership"

Thank you very much President Niels, Past Presidents, District governors, Past District governors, Rotarians, Rotary Anns, Excellencies and friends. I am happy for the opportunity to speak here before my club one more time before we finish our tour.

I would like to believe, truly, that as Rotarian Akiva has hinted in his remarks that this Samuel could be as frank and as uncompromising in his statements of moral principles as my distinguished namesake. But I must point out that I am still a diplomat, and he was a prophet and a judge. He answered to a different master, and therefore there are slight differences in our situations which I am sure all of you will understand. But, nonetheless, to the extent that I can emulate him and still keep my job for the remaining two months, I shall try.

The subject of my brief remarks this afternoon: "The United States and Israel - a Unique Partnership," is a theme which I've addressed perhaps all too often in previous encounters with Rotary audiences. I tried to develop it in detail before the Haifa club in 1978 - not very long after I had been sworn in as a member of this club. In fact, it was only three weeks after November 9, 1978, when I was inducted into the Tel Aviv club, that I appeared in Haifa and tried to deal with some of the complexities and unique characteristics of the United States' role in this extraordinary country. I don't want to repeat that talk today although I was rather tempted to do so. (It's always easier to give a speech you've given before.)

I would just remind any of you who may have read it or heard me at the time that the uniqueness of this partnership derives from a whole spider web of elements - family ties, moral values, commitment to democratic principles and institutions and the fact that both our societies are composed of immigrants from many lands and varied strains of ethnic origin. Both are in a sense pioneer societies, and both surely are co-strivers in a hostile world for the establishment of more lasting elements of enduring peace.

There are many reasons why the United States has a relationship unique among those we have with other nations. We have many formal alliances: we have formal alliances with countries that won't allow our ships to call. We don't have that problem in Israel. We have formal alliances with countries with whom we disagree sharply about how best to confront the Soviet challenge in a dangerous and uncertain world. We don't have those differences in Israel. I could go on through a long list of characteristics of our formal alliances that are not characteristics of this unique partnership, I believe the reason is as I've suggested - that as different in size and scale and historic experience as our two countries are - there are multiple bonds which go far beyond the bonds that our formal treaties symbolize in other places.

These unique characteristics have led to an evolving relationship, one which has gone through many turbulent moments. If you were to graph the closeness of our relationship, surely the last decade would show high peaks of comradeship and some low valleys of disagreement and even sharp bitterness. We've been through a number of roller coaster rides in these eight years that Sallie and I have been here. As the American Ambassador in Israel it has been my dubious privilege to be sitting in the front seat as the roller coaster suddenly went over a high point and dipped dizzingly down into what seemed to be an abyss. Each time, of course, it pulled out and went up again to yet a higher peak of cooperation. So my stomach has sometimes been a bit queasy.

As I recall the way we have gone through these difficult moments together, I think of the fact that I have served here under two American presidents of different parties and quite different political philosophies. I have worked with four Secretaries of State, four Israeli Prime Ministers, three Foreign Ministers, six Defense Ministers, and six Finance Ministers: with each of those gentlemen, it has been my privilege to have good personal relations, though sometimes rather complex official relations. The fact is that the diversity of American and Israeli leaders who have led our nations through these eight years haa not in any substantial way affected the underlying strength of the relationship between our two countries.

It is reassuring that if you chart the line of our relationship over these years, the ups and downs in it, it is reassuring to me to be able to say with all honesty that in 1985, the strength of our unique partnership is at an all-time high. That is true in every area one can point to. It is only newsworthy today to read in the press that the State Department's press spokesman, in careful and guarded language, said something mildly critical of Israel yesterday. That's newsworthy only because for the last couple of years he hasn't had anything critical to say! For the first several years of my tour here, one of my daily chores was to look quickly at the morning newspaper and to listen carefully to the seven o'clock English news to prepare myself to explain with great persuasiveness what exactly was meant and wasn't meant by that day's declaration from the podium in Washington about something the Government here had done. It is indicative of the fact that things have gotten so smooth in our bilateral relationship in recent times that any disagreement now attracts considerably more attention than it deserves.

I remember that in the early part of my tenure here there were many occasions at the United Nations when we and our Israeli diplomatic colleagues were in sharp dispute about how to deal with an issue affecting the Middle East. For the last four years really I can't recall one such incident. I used to be very assiduous at reading the diplomatic cables from our mission in New York to make sure that I had a chance to argue with them in time. I haven't had so much reading to do while Jeane Kirkpatrick has been our UN representative and President Reagan and Secretaries Haig and Shultz have been her leaders in Washington. It is fair to say that Israel votes more consistently the same way as the United States votes than any other country in the world, something like eighty-seven percent of the time. But more importantly, the United States has stood with Israel in the U.N. and its sister bodies scores of times in these years against overwhelming majorities: stood with Israel not for any quixotic reasons of loyalty but because we believed that that was the right place to stand.

In the military field, without I repeat, any formal alliance, one now sees the level of exchange of information, the learning of lessons from one another, the training of Americans on some techniques which the IDF has perfected, the many visits of elements of the U.S. Six Fleet to the extraordinary hospitality of Haifa harbor and the city of Haifa, the orientation trips in both directions by senior military officials, and, most importantly, the access provided for the IDF to the most advanced technology that the U.S. has developed to assist Israel to defend itself against its enemies. In all of these areas, there have been some periods of strain and difficulty during which we had fewer visitors for a time. But over the last two years, the level of cooperation has again risen and is now clearly at an unprecedented level. I can honestly say that. Today, unlike

some time past, when an Israeli Defense Minister goes to Washington, he doesn't have with him a long list of issues on which he must try to persuade skeptical American officials that the value of Israeli cooperation and in the military field warrants more generous treatment. That kind of visit is in the past. Instead, when Minister Rabin was in Washington recently he could devote his conversations to discussions of global issues in which both our nations looked together at ways to confront a global challenge.

In the field of cultural and educational exchange, perhaps we have not gone as far as we have in other fields. But there is of course an unending stream of Israelis visiting the United States, and Americans visiting and living in Israel. American cultural attractions are sufficiently attractive on their own merits to Israelis, that the U.S. Government has little more it need do in this field, though if we had the resources we would bring more theater groups, opera companies and speakers than we are presently able to do. I am impressed with the "reverse exchange" of cultural events, best typified by the fact that a very tough but excellent Israeli film was one of the five nominated this year in the foreign category for the Academy Awards: "Beyond the Walls." We have been quietly active with several universities, attempting to promote American studies at the university level by supporting translation of American history, andcultural textbooks into Hebrew. I have been struck by the fact that while so many Israelis speak far better English than we will ever speak Hebrew, and so many Israelis believe they know the United States well, for they go there often, usually to the same cities and to the same luncheon groups, nontheless the younger generation of Israelis know little about the complexity and texture of the American experience. In this area I believe there is a challenge to us to do more than we have done thus far.

I could go on at length about our cooperation in the diplomatic, intelligence, military, cultural and economic fields. One obvious example of the uniqueness of our partnership, drawn from the economic field, is in the news at this moment. After a couple of years of rather complex and torturous negotiations, we are finally, indeed, on the verge of signing the Free Trade Agreement Area Agreement between Israel and the United States, a unique development in U.S. trade policy. This will be the first such agreement in which we will open our borders completely to the trade of another country as it, likewise, opens its borders to our trade. In the long run, this Free Trade Area Agreement offers enormous promise to Israeli industry which is already making its mark in the American market but has great potential to do more. Despite Israel's recent economic traumas, many Israeli companies in the high technology field have gone right ahead developing and penetrating the markets of the world's most advanced industrialized societies. Many of you participate in this development. All of you who are in the foreign trade field should surely see tremendous potential over the next decade as U.S. tariffs and other trade barriers go down to zero. You can plan to take full advantage of the huge potential of the American market without inhibition. This agreement, therefore, gives me great hope for the future.

I have spoken often in the past about the U.S. role in peacemaking. Surely nothing will equal for me personally the satisfactions I have gained from playing a small part in the peacemaking process since 1977. When I spoke here as a new Rotary member in the Fall of 1978, just after the Camp David Agreement, I took genuine pride in the role American leaders had played in helping Israel to work toward its first peace with a major Arab neighbor. Now as I look back at the past six-and-a-half years I am saddened that I cannot point to a second and third peace. Frankly, one major reason that I have remained in Israel so long, far beyond the normal tenure of an Ambassador, was my hope of participating in the achievement of that second or that third peace treaty. But I am nonetheless proud of American efforts to extend that first peace. All of you know as well as I that the United States has stood at Israel's side, sometimes even a step ahead, in attempting to produce the kind of environment with your other neighbors that would permit that first peace treaty to multiply.

Meanwhile, the United States has been continuously active in attempting to help water and tend the peace treaty with Egypt. That historic document has changed forever the shape of the Middle East. It has survived some rocky times during the last three years and has needed, and does need, more cultivation for it to produce the fruits which you have every right to expect to harvest. I am reassured to see that in these last weeks of my tenure here one can sense a turn in that wheel of coldness and distance. I am confident that in the next few months the relationship between these two peace partners - Egypt and Israel - will grow into a warmer and more satisfactory brand of peace than now exists. Not that one should minimize what does exist. Surely the scores of thousands of Israelis who have visited Egypt in the last six years know better than anyone else that even a cool peace is far better than what went before.

In our peacemaking role the United States is still slogging away, not discouraged or deterred as some would have it, by the failure of our mutual efforts to reach an agreement over Lebanon which would endure. That was a great setback -- an honest effort to pick up the pieces from a tragic war and put them into some sustainable form, thwarted by the diplomatic weight of a power nearby. Certainly the outcome was a deep disappointment, not only to those Israelis who participated in those 1983 negotiations, and to Secretary Shultz and those of us from the United States who helped, but to all who now see the Lebanon tragedy in its true perspective. But, contrary to what some journalists have written, our own dark night in Lebanon, not as dark as yours but dark enough, has not dissuaded us from the importance of working at the problem of peacemaking in the Middle East.

In recent weeks, the effort to find a negotiating framework written which to work toward peace with Jordan and find a lasting solution for the Palestinian question which safeguards Israel's security and the long-term interests of the Palestinians themselves; that process has begun slowly to pick up a little momentum again. I would not pretend to predict the outcome, but something is changing in the Arab world about Israel. There are some new realities and perceptions of reality. There are those who could never see themselves living in peace with Israel who have come to terms with the permanence of Israel. We are now trying to find some way to translate those changes into a diplomatic outcome.

The United States is convinced that the only way peace can be made is by direct negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors. We are long past the time when third party shuttling intermediaries must or can do that job. But we are not past the time when a nation like ours, which has the trust of both sides, can play a useful role. That useful role can, however, only be in the context of a direct negotiation in which we are a third party. We are working quietly but steadily to encourage the Arab protagonists, some of whom have already reached that conclusion to translate it into diplomatic action. We are also working quietly and continuously, mostly behind the scenes, to make sure that we stay in very close coordination with your government leaders as we seek to renew the vitality of the peace process. I can honestly say there are no differences in strategic approach between us in this field. It doesn't mean we will succeed, and I don't want to be seen as being highly optimistic that the next couple of months will lead to dramatic breakthroughs, but the clouds are beginning to clear just slightly. If we can renew real peace negotiations this year on a basis of realism, the United States will be there to make sure that the outcome is as achievable and as durable as possible. There's one facet of our relationship that I have deliberately left to last, where I am much less happy. When I spoke to this club on the 25th of March, 1980, I spoke about several aspects of this unique relationship. One which I discussed was "dependence". I spoke then about the growing dangers and the pernicious effect upon an Israel created to be independent, self-reliant and proud, of becoming any more dependent economically on the United States. I was not saying then that you were asking us to assume a burden we could not bear or should not bear; but I was pointing to the psychological wounding that increasing dependence would bring to this proud people, and therefore to our relationship.

I don't take any pleasure that my concern is now shared widely by many Israelis. I do not take pride in the fact that the United States is this year providing 2.6 billion dollars in aid to Israel. I do not take pride or pleasure in the fact that we will undoubtedly be providing more next year. Not that I am not proud that we can help. And not that I am not proud that it is right for us to help. But I worry for your society so long as we must help in these dimensions.

I know all the reasons why Israel's economy is special; why unemployment is an unacceptable tool here to deal with a runaway inflaton; why the heritage of a generation of social democracy has woven a web around your economy which is not easy to break; why you carry an enormous and unprecedented defense burden and therefore must have outside assistance to bear it in this era of escalating defense costs; why it is difficult for coalition governments to make tough decisions; I have been well-educated in all of these themes, and I accept them. But I also know that this is a country that has made miracles. This is a people that has overcome unprecedented problems in creating its state; in doubling its population and integrating the newcomers in the course of a decade; and in building a flourishing economy in a land where no natural resources existed with the exception of the brainpower that is the leading characteristic of this people. I know this is a country whose democratic system is its greatest ornament. That democratic system can find ways to make decisions which are unpopular and even "unpolitical", for the greater good of the nation. That's why I believe that the overriding challenge for you is to find a way in the next year to reverse the pessimism about your own economic future which is infecting the national spirit today and which ties your hands unmercifully. You can do it. We are with you. Our new Free Trade Area will provide a new tool for you to regain that dream of economic independence that you had but now seem to have lost.

Yet, in the short run nothing will substitute for the tough political decisions which your own economic experts know and you must take. We will help you; we are helping you. But in this unique partnership, this is an area where only you and your own leaders can find your salvation. I expect to see it happen. I wish you well.

official text

April 4, 1985

MURPHY REVIEWS AID REQUEST FOR MIDDLE EAST

Washington, April 3 -- Following are excerpts of Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's statement before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations:

(Begin text)

...The Administration's proposal reflects our foreign policy and national security objectives in this vital region. In each country, our assistance programs are intended to nurture relationships of mutual interest and trust and to assist these governments in strengthening their security and furthering their economic progress.

Our foreign assistance programs in the region are vital to the achievement of our foreign policy goals;

-- To promote stability in this strategically important region;

-- To ensure the security and well-being of Israel, and to assist other friendly states in the region with their security needs;

-- To foster the peaceful resolution of regional conflicts;

-- To maintain Free World access to the vital oil resources of the Persian Gulf;

-- To search for peace in Afghanistan including the withdrawal of Soviet military forces and the restoration of Afghan independence.

In our efforts to advance regional stability and to promote the resolution of conflicts throughout the region, we recognize that the spirit of accommodation can grow more readily if friendly states feel confident of their ability to provide for their own security and for the economic and social needs of their people....

The levels and terms of our proposed assistance have been carefully developed within the constraints of our budget stringencies and the President's economic program, and are the minimum amounts needed to meet essential requirements of the countries in this region.

Our fiscal year 1986 foreign assistance request for the Middle East and North Africa will fund six major programs;

-- 3,321.3 million dollars in Foreign Military Sales Credit (FMS) including 3,100 million dollars in forgiven credits for Israel and Egypt;

-- 67 million dollars in grant Military Assistance Programs (MAP);

-- 10.15 million dollars in International Military Education and Training (IMET);

-- 932 million dollars in Economic Support Funds (ESF) which does not include ESF for Israel;

-- 52.2 million dollars in Development Assistance (DA) and;

-- 276.5 million dollars in PL 480 food assistance.

As part of our general effort to promote regional stability, the resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict continues to be one of our foremost objectives. There are no quick and easy solutions for peace in the region.

However, we will persevere with our efforts, which are based on the President's Middle East Peace initiative of September 1, 1982. Our assistance plays an important role in furthering the peace process.

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

Six years ago a peace treaty ended thirty years of war between Egypt and Israel. Israel and Egypt remain our principal partners in the quest for peace, and these two nations are the largest recipients of our proposed foreign assistance for Fiscal Year 1986. This assistance is aimed at ensuring their security and strengthening their economies, both essential to their continuing on the path to a broader peace settlement.

Smaller programs planned for Jordan and Lebanon can also promote regional stability and progress toward peace. Jordan requires our continued support to maintain its security, its role in facilitating the stability of the area, and to build the necessary confidence to join the peace process. Lebanon needs our support to help deal with the continuing problems besetting it. Our program also seeks to improve the quality of Palestinian life in the West Bank and Gaza, and to encourage economic and social cooperation in the region....

A stable and secure Jordan is essential to advance the President's Middle East Peace initiative. Jordan is surrounded by larger and more powerful states. It is farweaker militarily than Israel and its defensive capability visa vis Syria has declined dramatically in relative terms overthe past decade. Despite this difficult position, Jordan has recently taken some bold steps which demonstrate its commitment to moderation and progress toward peace. Last fall, it reestablished diplomatic relations with Egypt, thereby reducing Egypt's isolation, underscoring once again Jordan's moderate role, and reinforcing the principle that no state should be ostracized or penalized for making peace. Jordan also hosted the Palestine National Council meeting in Amman, where King Hussein openly challenged the PLO to accept U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and to give up the call for an independent Palestine state....

The Jordanians play a responsible role in the region in otherways as well. Jordan's preparedness to respond to requests forassistance and support to Arab states in the Gulf continues tobe a key element of King Hussein's policy, as does Jordanian efforts to maintain a secure border between Jordan and Israel. Jordan's influence as a force for security, stability and moderation in the Middle East has been and continues to be apositive one, deserving of U.S support....

We are encouraged by the stated commitment of Israeli Prime Minister Peres to support and encourage an improved quality of Palestinian life in the territories, and the steps taken to date in that regard, particularly in the health field. We willcontinue to encourage this approach directly and through this assistance program.

We are fully aware that these programs are no substitutefor a negotiated settlement that can give expression to the legitimate rights of the Palestinians in these territories -- nor are they intended to do so. We are prepared to address the political dimension of the Palestinian problem whenever the parties themselves are ready. In the meantime, we are actively addressing the human dimension both financially and diplomatically. These programs have the full support of thehighest levels of the U.S. government and, as circumstances allow, we are prepared to do even more....

Oman, strategically located at the entrance to the Persian Gulf, cooperates closely with the U.S. in our common objectives of maintaining security and stability in that vital area and assuring freedom of navigation through the Strait of Hormuz and its approaches. Oman's agreement to permit access to its facilities represents a major contribution to American force projection capability in Southwest Asia. The military supply and training relationship between our two countries contributes to Oman's continued willingness to cooperate with the U.S. in security matters....

The proposed Fiscal Year 1986 assistance program for the Yemen Arab Repubic (YAR) is necessary to maintain a bilateral assistance program which offers a visible alternative to Yemen's present heavy dependence on Soviet assistance. The strategic location of the Yemen Arab Republic, its porous border with Saudi Arabia, and the large numbers of Yemenis working in the oil states of the Peninsula underscore the mportance of Yemen to regional stability and, hence, to U.S.interests in the area.... U.S. relations with Morocco are

based on a long record of cooperation, shared foreign policy interests, and mutual respect. Despite differing views on how to deal with Libya's Qadhafi, bilateral relations remain strong, grounded in a firm foundation of mutual benefit. As chairman of the IslamicConference and the Arab League Summit, King Hassan plays a leading, moderate role in the Arab world....

On April 17, President Bendjedid (of Algeria) will pay a State Visit to Washington. This clearly points towards continuing improvement in bilateral relations, an improvement marked earlier by such notable achievements as the Algerian role in obtaining release of our Tehran hostages. We welcome the expanded relationship....

Our historic, friendly relations with Tunisia continue. We take pride in having contributed to steady economic development and in helping to meet the country's security needs. Although much has been accomplished under the leadership of President Bourguiba, Tunisia has experienced social stress which erupted into violence early in 1984 following a sharp increase in the price of bread. After several years of difficulty, Tunisia's economy is showing signs of modest recovery; however, a trade deficit combined with lower receipts from tourism and workers' remittances are adding to Tunisia's debt. Another serious and continuing problem is unemployment. As is the case in Morocco, we seek through our ESF program to foster greater productivity in the Tunisian economy....

In summary, we consider our FY 1986 submission to be consistent with programs which the Congress supported in previous years, justifiable in terms of the multifaceted political, economic and security requirements of the Middle East and North Africa, and realistic in the context of our budgetary constraints.
(End text)

official text

April 4, 1985

SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE SHULTZ BEFORE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

Washington, April 3 -- Following are Middle East portions of article on Secretary Shultz's Questions and Answers before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee:

On the search for peace in the Middle East, Shultz told questioners that "what we're looking for is movement in a process that in the end will lead to a proper Arab delegation sitting down directly with Israel to try to negotiate the conditions for peace."

"And there's a slight amount of motion in that direction -- not gigantic, but it's a little motion," he said.

The "key Arab country involved at this point is Jordan and King Hussein is the leader," Shultz said. "The population group that has to be satisfied in any deal is the Palestinian population group. No one can make a deal for a group unless they're represented in the deal-making process. I think that's elemental."

The problem is to find people who "will be accepted as legitimate by the Palestinians and who Israel will sit down with. And you start with the proposition that Israel won't sit down with declared leaders of the PLO," he said. "And on the other hand, it's not worth sitting down with people who have no standing to represent the Palestinian people."

Shultz said the dilemma lies in "trying to find your way through that key hole, and that's what we are trying to do."

"We continue to work with both parties in trying to warm up the peace between Israel and Egypt, and I think there's some considerable motion in that direction," Shultz said on a related issue.

He said the implication that there was no inter-action between the two countries was wrong.

"As was said during the Israeli election campaign by Mr. Shamir and by others, a rather chilly peace is a lot better than no peace at all," Shultz said. "Now we want to do better and they are trying to do better, and we're trying to help them. And I think we're making some progress."

He emphasized that Egypt does play a stabilizing role in the Middle East and its stance toward Libya has been "a very positive one."

"In terms of the relationship to the peace process, I think President Murbarak has been trying to play a constructive role recently," Shultz said, "and his efforts along with King Hussein, I think, show some progress -- not much, but it's motion. And motion in that part of the world is hard to come by."

He said it was simple fact that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982 had been "a big setback" to the peace process and created "great turmoil and put a lot of activities on hold."

Shultz said the current situation was complex and the United States would like to see the relationship between Israel and Egypt "stronger and warmer." He said Israelis often question the return of the Sinai to Egypt by asking· "If the formula is territory for peace, we gave up the territory, where is the peace? And what is the quality of the peace?"

"I think the quality of the peace needs to be maintained," the secretary said. He pointed out that Egypt has been very strong in

saying that it would never let go of its peace treaty with Israel as a condition for acceptance in the Arab world.

Jordan, meanwhile, has reestablished diplomatic relations with Egypt, even though Cairo has maintained its peace treaty with Israel. "So there's a certain bridging," Shultz commented. "And I think that's a positive thing."

"I don't want to paint a rosy picture here, but I don't think the picture is all bleak either," he said.

A number of questions were also directed at the status of the U.S. diplomatic mission in Lebanon and the problems of international terrorism.

"The situation in Lebanon in general and in Beirut in particular is chaotic," he said, adding that it was the administration's intention to "reconstruct" the U.S. Embassy annex in East Beirut.

"But it's not really feasible to move ahead on that project in any meaningful way right now," he said. He said there were no immediate plans for putting back into use the U.S. Embassy property in West Beirut before "more stable conditions" emerge.

In the meantime, the U.S. diplomatic mission continues to operate from the residence of Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew.

Shultz said no consideration was being given to the idea of completely withdrawing the U.S. diplomatic mission to Beirut.

"That is a very important part of the world insofar as the interests of the United States are concerned," the secretary said. "Lebanon is in a key spot and is a place where we should be represented."

"We will not be driven out by terrorists," Shultz declared. "I think the worst thing in the world you can do, in combatting the terrorist threat, is to allow them to achieve their objective, which is to drive the U.S. out of the Middle East. We're not going to leave the Middle East."

He said the people of the Middle East do not want an American withdrawal.

A "stream of people" have come to the United States "urging us to become more involved, not less involved," he said.

The secretary said U.S. facilities are being made more secure to defend against the threat of terrorism, but declined to provide details in public testimony.

"We have been leading the effort to persuade people in friendly governments that the problem that we're dealing with is an international problem. It's not a problem of what is happening in a country somewhere. It has international links," he said. "We see a lot of inter-connections to other things, and particularly drug trafficking."

Shultz told the panel that "unfortunately" some governments support international terrorism, either through public statements such as those made by Libya's leader Colonel Qadhafi, or "as we surmise it through our own intelligence gathering activities," actually provide support for terrorist activity in one way or another "as a semi-war tactic."

"We are leading an effort to get the nature of this activity recognized clearly and thereby to enhance our intelligence about it, to exchange ideas with other countries," he said, "so we are generating improved technique and intelligence."

"Philosophically," Shultz said, "we must have the attitude that we need to be ready to do more than just passively defend ourselves." If a definite and identifiable source of terrorist activity threatens the United States, "we shouldn't hesitate, in my opinion, to do something about it if we can."

However, Shultz said, he was not prepared to "talk about possible actions" the United States might take against a particular government. "I'm not without thoughts and we aren't without things, but I don't want to do this in a public hearing," he said.

Shultz asserted that the United States is "learning increasingly about how to cope with an environment" that has become "much more threatening" over the past ten or fifteen years as a result of burgeoning terrorism."

"To carry out our mission effectively, we have to take a different attitude toward the security of buildings and to the patterns of travel and activities of our personnel," he said. "That doesn't mean we change our mission. We change the environment so that we can carry out our mission properly."