

מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

לשרד ראש הממשלה

משרד

מחיר

כאשר מתקיים 1

לשכת ראש הממשלה -

אברהם

4/1986 - 5/1986

המשק מתקיים 3



שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

א - 2 / 4383

מס פריט: 1739787	מס פרט: 43.4/3 - 219	מזהה פיזי:
25/08/2010	02-111-01-07-10	מזהה לוגי:
		כתובת:

מחלקה

מס. תיק מקורי

4

משרד החוץ  
ירושלים

תאריך: ה' בניסן תשמ"ו  
15 באפריל 1986

מספר:



שמור

אל: לשכת רוה"מ  
מאת: מצפ"א

הנדון: ביקור אד מיז

התובע הכללי האמריקאי, EDWIN .A. MEESE III, מגיע לביקור פרטי בארץ בין התאריכים 10-19 מאי 86. הביקור מאורגן ע"י מרשל בריגר וישתתפו בו פרט למיז רעייתו ובתו, גם מרשל בריגר ורעייתו וכן כוב וולק ואמו.

מיז, יליד 1931, התחנך באוניברסיטאות ייל וברקלי במדע המדינה ומשפטים, הועסק ע"י רייגן בעת היותו מושל קליפורניה וכן ביועץ במערכת הבחירות לנשיאות ב-1980. מ-1981 - 1985 שימש כיועץ לנשיא רייגן ובפבר' 1985 נכנס לתפקידו כתובע כללי.

במסגרת ביקורו מבקש לפגוש את רוה"מ ואנו ממליצים לאשר הפגישה.

אם וכאשר תאושר הפגישה ניתן לתאם הפרטים עם מר מאיר משען ממאו"ר שהוא עורך התכנית.

ב ב ר כ ה,



ברוך רם

העתק: מאו"ר מר מאיר משען

# מדינת ישראל

משרד החוץ  
ירושלים

תאריך: כח' בניסן תשמ"ו  
7 במאי 1986

מספר:

שמור

אל: מנהל מצפ"א

מאת: ברוך רם

הנדון: אד מיז - שר המשפטים האמריקאי - רקע

שר המשפטים, EDWIN A. MEESE, המגיע לביקור בארץ נולד ב-1931 והתחנך באוניברסיטאות ייל וברקלי.

בקריירה המשפטית שלו שימש כפרקליט פלילי באחד המחוזות של קליפורניה וכן כיהן כפרופסור למשפטים.

עלייתו לגדולה בממשל רייגן באה בעקבות קשר רב-שנים עם הנשיא שיסודו בתקופה בה כיהן כראש לשכתו של רייגן - אז מושל קליפורניה.

שימש כיועץ במערכת הבחירות לנשיאות ב-1980 ובשנים 81-85 היה יועץ לנשיא במעמד קבינטי, כבכיר במלישיה שניהלה את פעילות הבית-הלבן (השניים האחרים היו בייקר - כיום שר האוצר ודיורהיום לובייסט עצמאי), בתפקידו זה נחשף לראשונה לענייני חוץ והגם שלא היה פעיל באורח בולט בענייני המזה"ת, עסק גם בהם.

לקראת תום כהונתו הראשונה החליט הנשיא למנות את מיז לשר משפטים, המינוי נתקל בקשיים שנבעו מטענות בדבר מתן טובת הנאה למקורב שהלווה לו כסף, לאחר עיכוב (ובעזרת עוה"ד גרמנט וכן וולאק המתלווה לביקורו בארץ) אושר המינוי והוא נכנס לתפקיד בפברואר '85.

מבחינה אידיאולוגית מייצג מיז את האגף השמרני, אמנם לא הקיצוני ביותר, אך הרבה ימינה מהמרכז. בתחום משרד המשפטים מתבטא הדבר בביטוי חקיף של עמדות אידאולוגיות בפרוש החוקה, הדגשת ה - Low & Order והתרחקות מפרושים המקובלים כליברליים של זכויות האזרח בתחום הפלילי. מציג עמדות שמרניות בענייני דת ומדינה ודבק במינוי משפטנים שמרניים לבתי דין פדרליים.

ביחסו לישראל נראה ידידותי, התערב אישית לאשור 250 מליון ללביא, שגרירנו בושינגטון מספר כי שעה שתמכנו בפעולת ארה"ב בגרנדה - היה זה מיז שהתקשר במיוחד להביע תודתו על שהיינו היחידים שתמכו בפעולה.

כאמור מעמדו החזק של מיז נובע מקרבתו לנשיא, הוא גם מחזיק צוות קטן המיעץ לו בענייני בטחון לאומי, בהיותו חבר במועצה לבטחון לאומי יש לו גם יכולת השפעה בענייני חוץ ובטחון.

.. /2

# מדינת ישראל

- 2 -

משרד החוץ  
ירושלים

תאריך:

מספר:

כיום פעיל מיז במיוחד בנושא המלחמה בטרור, המשתלב בבעיות משפטיות.  
הגברת מיז גילתה תמיד יחס אוהד מאד לישראל והזוג מיז נפגש לעתים  
קרובות בנסיבות חברתיות עם שגרירנו בארה"ב.

ב בר כ ה,



ברוך רם

העתק: לשכת רוה"מ  
לשכת ממ'רוה"מ ושה"ח  
לשכת שר המשפטים  
לשכת שר המשטרה  
לשכת המנכ"ל  
לשכת ממנכ"ל

125  
~~מדינת ישראל~~

.....תאריך

אל: 555

מאת: לשכת ראש-הממשלה.

~~בית דין בבקשה לזיוף -~~

~~צבאית - זיוף~~

~~(18.5 - 5.8)~~

ספיקה  
אשר אצל

*J*

שם  
564

אל:

המשרד

ס 1 2 3 4 5  
דף... 1... מתוך... דפים  
סוג בשחוני שקוק  
דחיות...  
מאריך דחיות 10.09.86  
238

Handwritten notes and signatures in blue ink, including a large signature and the date 12/3/86.

אל: מצפ"א  
דע: לשכת היועץ המשפטי

- א. שר המשפטים האמריקני אד מיז עומד לבקר בארץ (לראשונה).  
הסגריר עמד עמו בקטר וגם שיגר לו הזמנה בקטר לחנוכה בית לשכת עוה"ד. הביקור מטופל על-ידי מרשל בריגר, שהודיעני אתמול כי ייערך בין 10 ל-17 במאי. בוודאי תעמוד עמכם בקטר גם שגארה"ב בארץ (ווילקוקס מנהל מחי ישראל קטור עם בריגר).
- ב. לדברי בריגר יתלוו אל מיז רעייתו גם עו"ד פוברט ואלק לשהיה פרקליטו והממש גם נציג ארה"ב בוועדה לזכויות האדם, לואלק תתלוו אמו, כמו כן יהיו בריגר ורעייתו.
- ג. מן הסתם יכלול הביקור, פגישות, מלבד כמוכנ עם שר המשפטים והיועץ המשפטי לממשלה, גם עם הנשיא רה"מ, ממרה"מ ושתי"ח, שהנ"ט, וכן עם נשיא בית המשפט העליון וסופטים. למותר להזכיר קרבת מיז לנשיא ריגן.
- ד. בריגר מעוניין בביקור שלא ישא אופי פורמלי מדי.
- ה. בביקור ב"יד ושם" ימסור כנראה מיז חומר ארכיוני שאסף משרד המשפטים כאן על פסעי הנאצים.
- ו. מוצע סיור מסוק להכרת הבעיות האסטרטגיות (ינו"ש ועזה, רמה"ג).
- ז. יתכן גם ביקור במוסד של מערכת המשפט (ביה"דש ?).
- ח. בריגר מזכיר גם אפשרות הרצאה באוניברסיטת ת"א.
- ט. פרטים נוספים בהמשך.

רובינסטיין

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the name "RUBINSTEIN" and other illegible text.

אל:	.....
מאת:	חוק מס'
הנדק:	.....

איצ + אשתו ארתו

אישל קריאר ואשתו

קוב וולק ואשתו.

# ידיעות לעתונות

ץץץץ

01# (לע"מ עש"ת) רבין נפגש עם שר המשפטים של ארה"ב

לידיעת המערכות  
נמסר ע"י דובר משרד הבטחון

ירושלים, ז' באייר תשמ"ו, 16 במאי 1986 (לע"מ עש"ת 3)

שר הבטחון יצחק רבין נפגש היום לשיחה עם שר המשפטים של ארה"ב מר אדווין מיז. בשיחה סקרו השניים את בעיות האזור, ובמהלכה אמר שר הבטחון בין השאר כי "אין היום כל סימן לעימות צבאי עם סוריה". בפגישה השתתפו גם שגריר ארה"ב בישראל טומס פיקרינג וראש אגף תזכרון במטכ"ל, אלוף אביהו בן-נון.

לע"מ עש"ת (דף מס' 2)

לו 86.5.16//12.10

תנתה

0#

JERUSALEM, 16 MAY 1986

#22 RABIN MEETS WITH MEESE, SEES "NO SIGN" OF CONFRONTATION WITH SYRIA

-----  
(COMMUNICATED BY THE DEFENSE MINISTRY)

DEFENSE MINISTER YITZHAK RABIN MET TODAY WITH U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL MR. EDWIN MEESE. IN A CONVERSATION, THE TWO REVIEWED THE PROBLEMS OF THE REGION, AND IN THE COURSE OF THE DISCUSSION THE DEFENSE MINISTER SAID AMONG OTHER THINGS THAT "TODAY THERE IS NO SIGN OF A MILITARY CONFRONTATION WITH SYRIA." ALSO PARTICIPATING IN THE MEETING WERE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL THOMAS PICKERING AND THE CHIEF OF THE IDF'S PLANNING BRANCH, MAJOR GENERAL AVIHU BEN-NUN.

AC/RM/86.5.16  
INST.  
#0

12:25 HOURS

24

סגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

ס ו ט ס  
 97... מתוך 9 דפים  
 סווג בסחונ'י רגיל  
 דחישות מאי 9 1600  
 מאריך וזיח  
 סט' מבר

אל: המשרד

272 + ניו-יורק

156 -

אל: מ/מנכ"ל. מצפ"א.  
 דע: מנכ"ל בטחון. מזכ"צ לשב"ט  
 נספח צה"ל. רמשי"ן (ניו-יורק)

בית הנבחרים: מפגש שהביט עם חברי תת הוועדה למזהי"ת ואחרים (75)

(1) השתתפו: המורשים הדמוקרטים - המילטון (יו"ר תת הוועדה), לנטוט, וייס, לארי סמית, וולפה, סולארז, לויין, ריד, ברמן ודניאל; והרפובליקאים - ברומפילד (בכיר המיעוט במליאת הוועדה), גילמן (בכיר המיעוט בתת הוועדה), סולומון, ליצי, ווייטהרסט, ודיאגוארדי מצידנו נכחו - השגריר, הציר, הציר הכלכלי, נספח צה"ל, נספח צה"ל המיועד, רמשי"ן, מזכ"צ לשב"ט, יועץ השר לענייני תקשורת, הדובר, קצין ניתוחל חנטפחות והח"מ (קצין הקישור לקונגרס). כמו כן נכחו עוזרים רבים מצוות העוזרים לוועדה.

(2) לאחר דברי ברכה קצרים מהמילטון, פתח השר בדברי תבוא שהיו כמעט זהים לאלה שהשמיע יום לפני כן במפגש עם הסנטורים (ראו נא שלנו 214 ל-ים, 134 למשרד הבטחון, 71 לניו-יורק

(3) להלן תשובות השר לשאלות המורשים:

א לברומפילד, ששאל על עסקת הושק עם סעודיה, וציין שאיפא"ק אינו פועל נגד המכירה. השר השיב כפי שהשיב לסנטור זורינסקי (סעיף 8 ז' בשלנו הנ"ל).

ב לגילמן (המעמד הנוכחי של פרויקט הלב"א):

השר סיקר את הרקע ההסטורי להחלטת ממשלת ישראל לבנות את הלב"א. הדגיש שלפחות 50% מהייצור יתבצע בארה"ב, על ידי מספר לא קטן של חברות אמריקאיות. ציין שטקס חשיפת אב-הטיפוס יתקיים ביולי, תוך תקווה שטיסת הבכורה תיערך בחודש ספטמבר או אוקטובר. הצביע על חילוקי הדעות בין משרד ההגנה וישראל לגבי מחיר המטוס וההשלכות לסיוענו בהנחה שהסיוע הצבאי יימשך ברמתו הנוכחית. להערכתנו נוכל לשאת את הנטל אם כי אנו סבורים שיש מקום להגדיל את הסיוע על מנת להתאים את צרכינו. גילמן המשיך ושאל אם מטוס ה-16 לא היה עולה לנו פחות, והשר חזר ואמר שיש המטילים ספק בחישובים שלנו, אך הנושא בבדיקה שתימשך חודשים מספר ואנו תקווה שבסופו של דבר נגיע לסיכום מקובל בדבר עלות המטוס.

ג כמו כן לגילמן (בנושא "פרשת ברמודה"); תשובת השר כתשובתו לסנטור לאוטנברג (סעיף 8' בשלנו הנ"ל).

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



4... 3... 9ד  
 1002 בסחונ...  
 דחיסות...  
 מאריך וז"ח...  
 סעיף 156

מל: 272  
 83  
 156  
 -2  
 -1  
 -5

ד לסולומון, שהתייחס לשאלת המלחמה בטרור ופיתח תיזה לפיה ארה"ב זקוקה למדינת המתונות במזה"ח לרבות סעודיה בכדי לנצח במלחמה זו; לכן יש לדבריו, לחייב את מכירת הסעודיה שתסייע לארה"ב ואף לישראל. השר ציין שסעודיה היא אחת ממקורות המימון של אש"פ והטרור הבינ"ל. ציין שאבו-עבאס חבר בועד הפועל של אש"פ, שהוא היה מעורב בפרשת האקילה-לאורונברצח קלינגהופר, ושהוא זה שאיים על נשיא ארה"ב (בהופעתו בטלביזיה האמריקאית יום פני המפגש). הערה: ההצבעה על מכירת הנשק לסעודיה התקיימה כמה שעות לאחר המפגש - וסולומון הצביע בעדה.

ה כמו כן לסולומון, ששאל אם ישראל מסוגלת להגן על עצמה נגד כל צירוף של צבאות מדינות ערב, תוך רמיזה ברורה שיבוא יום וישראל תצטרך לבקש מחיילי ארה"ב להגן עליה. תשובת השר - אנו כן מסוגלים לעמוד נגד כל צירוף של צבאות ערב בקונטקסט של הסכסוך הישראלי-ערבי; חשוב שישראל תמשיך להיות מסוגלת לעשות כך (ובמשתמע שארה"ב תמשיך לשמור על עליונותינו הצבאית תוך מתן הסיוע והכלים הדרושים).

ו סמית (כדרכו) השמיע הרצאה. רבים מאתנו בדעה שכל הנשק והשירותים הצבאיים בשווי של ארבעים וארבעה בליון דולר שמכרה ארה"ב לסעודיה בשנים האחרונות, לא הביאו אותה לקבל עמדתנו שיש לשתף פעולה במלחמה נגד הטרור הבינ"ל. כשלעצמו הוא צופה מניין קולות עצום נגד מכירת הטילים לסעודיה. מכאן עבר סמית למעורבות סוריה בפח"ע, הביע דאגה-ממעשיה והצהרותיה ושאל על האיומים לישראל מסוריה, בייחוד לאור כוונות הסובייטים באזור והתמיכה שהם מעניקים לסוריה. תשובת השר כתשובתו לסנטור לוגאר (סעיף 8 א' שלנו הנ"ל).

ז סולארז שאל על בעיות ניסוח שטר הבוררות בעניין טאבה. השר ענה שכל המחלוקת נובעת מן סביב מילה אחת והיא המילה - CORRECT. משביקש סולארז הבהרה לרקע המחלוקת - החריפה על מילה בודדת זו, הסביר השר את המטען ההסטורי והמשפטי הטמון במילה זו.

ח סולארז שאל שאלה נוספת על האפשרות לרסן את קדאפי כתוצאה מהפעולה האמריקאית ותשובת השר - כפי שדיבר בדברי הפתיחה שלו לפני המורשים וגם הסנטורים (ראו נא סעיף 3 לשלנו הנ"ל).

ט כששאל סולארז על ה- "PROPRIETY" של פלישה חד-צודיה-אי-רב-צדדית לתוך לוב אם פעולה ארה"ב לא תשיג את המטרות הרצויות, ביקש השר לא לתת עצות לאחרים וחזר על הדעה שהביע גם בפני הסנטורים לפיה יש צורך בשימוש בכל האמצעים ולפעולה כוללנית המורכבת מיסודות מדיניים, כלכליים וצבאיים. הטעים שמעורבות האירופאים חשובה מאד.

ס ר ס ס ר ר ה

94...3...מחור...3...דפים

סוג בסחונני

דחיסות

מאריך וז"ח

מסי פברי

אל:	54	272
	71-	83
	6-	156

ט לנטוס השמיע אף הוא הרצאה קצרה והביע דעתו שמתחת לפני השטח תהליך השלום כמעט מרוקן מתוכן. כלשעצמו הדבר הזה אינו מפריע לו והוא משוכנע שכל עוד אין שיפור קטני ביחסי ארה"ב-בריה"ם, אין זה מציאותי לצפות להתקדמות רצינית בתהליך השלום, ושיפור זה בוודאי לא יקרה לפני קיום פסגה בין מנהיגי המעצמות. השר מנה שלושה הנאים להתקדמות בתהליך השלום - שינויים במדיניות בריה"ם במזה"ח (לרבות הנכונות לעזור בעשיית השלום); שינויים ביחסים בין בריה"ם וארה"ב; והמצאות מנהיג ערבי שמוכן לקבל על עצמו הסיכונים הנובעים מכינון שלום.

השר סיכם באומרו שאפילו בהעדר שני התנאים הראשונים, אנו חייבים לנסות לקדם את השלום עם ירדן, אך לצערנו גם המלך חוסיין אינו מוכן לקבל על עצמו הסיכונים הדרושים.

א. ס. ר. ה. מ. ר. ה.  
למדן

תחילת השנה: ניו-יורק	תאריך: 1
מספר: 091300	מספר: 3
מספר: 0222	מספר: 7
מספר: 56-211	מספר: 8

News Summary May 9 1986

Editorials

**NYP--"In The Spirit of Tokyo: Close Syria's Embassies"** Western gov'ts have known for a long time that Syria is just as guilty as Libya of sponsoring and facilitating international terrorism. Recent discoveries of Syrian involvement in terror could not have come as a surprise. The question on the diplomatic circuit is whether the US would attack Damascus. Not retaliating against Syria would suggest that the West's determination to fight terror is affected, in each case, by the relative strength or weakness of the state responsible for it. But the military option is not the only option. The first test of the the collective undertaking--the Tokyo communique--should be taken. Syrian diplomatic missions in North America, Western Europe and Japan must be shut down.

**DN--"Make Sense With the Saudis"** Congressional reaction to Saudi Arabia is normal. But normal isn't always right. The Royal House of Saud has never offered much backing to US policies--making peace with Israel, supporting Camp David, or fighting terrorism. But what about an Islamic Republic of Arabia, allied to Khomeini. If Saudi Arabia goes, so will all those little Gulf states. Congress, reflecting public opinion, is increasingly hostile to the Arabs. But they won't go away, or change their nature (except for the worse) whatever Congress resolves. The Saudis are not going to fight Israel. They are looking the other way at Iran, and their terrified.

Columns

**DN-Robert Maynard--"Lessons of Bitburg--and Austria"** Austria is an example of democracy gone wrong. Anyone naive enough to think anti-Semitism disappeared when WW II ended should take note. The lesson of Austria is a fresh and vivid reminder that the only antidote to the spread of hate is continuous vigilance. Reagan and his advisers argued last year that bygones should be bygones. Those who fail to learn the lessons of history are destined to relive them.

**ND-Anderson--"Khomeini Foes Plan Rallies Next Week"** State Dept. intelligence analysts believe there's a chance that widespread

מספר: 9.5.86

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including "info plan" and other illegible scribbles.

222 / 56

2/3

riots throughout Iran on May 13 could shake the foundations of power. May 13 is 40 days after the death of Khomeini's revered rival Ayatollah Shariatmadari. Khomeini refused to allow him to get proper cancer treatment abroad and refused permission to grant him a proper funeral. The day after he died, half of the bazaar in Tehran shut down in protest. As many as 600 clerics were jailed.

#### Press Reports

##### Syria Protests Charges it is Linked to Terror

NYT-Hijazi-Syria said it had protested to West Germany over allegations that a terrorist bombing in West Berlin was linked to the Syrian Embassy. Meanwhile, the Syrian Embassy in London denied that it was involved in any terrorist activities in Britain. The Syrian Embassy in East Berlin said the charges were "lies" designed to damage Syria. Syrian and Arab news organizations referred today to what they called an orchestrated campaign by the US, Western Europe and Israel to portray Syria as a sponsor of international terrorism.

NYT-special-The State Dept. said that Syrian involvement in terrorism "is something we've long noted," but a spokesman said the Administration said he could not be more specific on possible Syrian connections in recent terrorist attacks. Redman repeatedly declined to respond to questions on reports of a new Syrian military buildup or on reports of "so-called rumblings in the region" that might lead to new hostilities involving Syria and Israel.

##### Hijacking Convictions Upheld

NYT-special-An appeals court in Genoa upheld the convictions of three Palestinian accused of hijacking the Achille Lauro. But the court reduced some of the sentences and ordered that a fourth defendant be retired to juvenile court. The major trial will begin on June 18. Mohammed Abbas is to be tried in absentia. Prosecutors say he is now in Tunisia. (see ND-AP)

##### Abbas Plotting New Attacks

NYP-Dan-The Post has learned that Abbas is holed up in Algeria. He is recruiting new men for his terror gang and training them with the cooperation of Algerian officials, French diplomatic sources said. They added that "American intelligence is fully aware" of Abbas' whereabouts. The US has offered a \$250,000 reward for the capture of Abbas. Algeria extracted a promise of discretion from Abbas in a bid to put as little strain as possible on relations with the US.

##### US Admits Errors in Libya Raid

NYT-special-The Pentagon has officially confirmed for the first time that US planes inadvertently hit civilian areas in the US raids on Libya. "Only 1 to 2 percent of the bombs impacted in civilian areas" the Pentagon said. (see DN-Jackman)

222 / 56 3/3

### US Considers Ban on Products With Libyan Oil

WSJ-Greenberger-The Reagan Administration, moving to increase pressure on Libya, is considering banning imports of refined petroleum products made from Libyan crude oil. (see NYT-AP)

### Shcharansky in New York

WSJ-Garment-Shcharansky, who has lived in Israel since his release from Soviet jail, arrived in NY for his first visit to the US. He made it clear that he had come here to deliver a message about those left behind. He believes that emigration is a political issue and must be addressed aggressively. Shcharansky will be in Washington next week. When Shcharansky gets to the White House, no outside cameras will be allowed, in deference to Soviet sensibilities. He will not be allowed to hold his post-meeting press conference on White House grounds. The Administration has done a lot of good on Shcharansky's behalf. But with tacky gestures like these, the White House can manage to take a lot of shine off this occasion the president has earned. And there is not a chance in the world that such mollifying acts will impress jailers like the ones Shcharansky has described. (Op-Ed piece)

NYT-Fried-Shcharansky's first hour on US soil was marked by a tumultuous scene in which more than 500 chanting, singing supporters surged around him at Kennedy Airport. "I came to America to express my deep gratitude to the President of the US, to American Jews and all American people for their tremendous support," he stated. (see all NY papers)

### No Clue in Lebanon Kidnapping

NYP-wire-Police had no clues in the abduction of a 36-year old Florida college professor.

### Nazi's Deportation Upheld on Appeal

ND-Vincent-A panel of judges of the US Court of Appeals has upheld the deportation of Karl Linnas, of Long Island, spurring his appeal to "a humanity which he has grossly, callously and monstrously offended." Linnas will appeal his deportation to the US Supreme Court.

### Letters

NYP-6 letters on Waldheim. All say that he was a Nazi except one, which says that he was just an officer fighting a war and an enemy.

ITONUT  
NYC

MEMORANDUM

DATE: [REDACTED] SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

The following information was received from [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] regarding [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] is currently [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] further stated that [REDACTED] has been [REDACTED] since [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] also mentioned that [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] concluded that [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] noted that [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] mentioned that [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] concluded that [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

Since it started the News-Kingdom amendment just over a decade ago, the Congress has been working for this bill. Successive administrations have repeatedly promised to have some sales free of any kind of foreign tax that, after all, is what motivated the bill in the first place. When the Congress has taken an opportunity to take any kind of action, it has always failed to do so. It is a pity that the Congress has not taken any action to date.

Secondly, the bill has been passed by the House of Representatives in 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025.

It is a pity that the bill has not been passed by the Senate. The bill has been passed by the House of Representatives in 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025.

It is a pity that the bill has not been passed by the Senate. The bill has been passed by the House of Representatives in 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025.

It is a pity that the bill has not been passed by the Senate. The bill has been passed by the House of Representatives in 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025.

It is a pity that the bill has not been passed by the Senate. The bill has been passed by the House of Representatives in 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025.

It is a pity that the bill has not been passed by the Senate. The bill has been passed by the House of Representatives in 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025.

It is a pity that the bill has not been passed by the Senate. The bill has been passed by the House of Representatives in 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025.

AWACS -- This is not a separate category because it is so closely identified with AWAC. The difference was AWAC and the Jewish community continued to be in the 1950s context continues to have and even today. There was no reservoir of bitterness that existed as in 1970. Relations with the former side and respect for AWAC, particularly in the state government, were good and have only off in subsequent contacts. At least of AWACS must be looked at in three areas: substantive, procedural and political.



Another theme of the administration's case was the need to spend the money on a major military support. The responsibility for the plan was, however, clearly placed at the door of the Saudis because of some signs of a desire to use their money to purchase their own arms.

The fact that the Saudis had not spent their money on a major military support was a major theme of the case. The Saudis had not spent their money on a major military support, and this was a major theme of the case. The Saudis had not spent their money on a major military support, and this was a major theme of the case. The Saudis had not spent their money on a major military support, and this was a major theme of the case.

The Saudis had not spent their money on a major military support, and this was a major theme of the case. The Saudis had not spent their money on a major military support, and this was a major theme of the case. The Saudis had not spent their money on a major military support, and this was a major theme of the case.

The Saudis had not spent their money on a major military support, and this was a major theme of the case. The Saudis had not spent their money on a major military support, and this was a major theme of the case. The Saudis had not spent their money on a major military support, and this was a major theme of the case.

The Saudis had not spent their money on a major military support, and this was a major theme of the case. The Saudis had not spent their money on a major military support, and this was a major theme of the case. The Saudis had not spent their money on a major military support, and this was a major theme of the case.

### III. Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is its own worst enemy. Its arrogance over the years has created a reservoir of resentment that spilled over this week onto the floors of the Congress.

The use of the oil weapon, or blackmail, for the past 13 years has been resented. In the past, it was argued if the F-15s were denied the Saudis would cut off our oil. The same was said of the AWACS, to which Sen. Percy argued they'd also take their money out of our banks and cause our economy to collapse. That did not endear the Saudis to anyone but Sen. Percy and Sen. Mathias. The current oil glut is seen as a declaration of independence for many MDCs.

The Saudis, like the Administration, have tried to project for the kingdom an image of moderation and pro-peace. There were simply no facts to support this contention.

Their treatment of George Bush, who was perceived as their supplicant and booster, did not go unnoticed. This may have cooled Bush's ardor for lobbying for the Saudi sale.

Their failure to live up to the promises of AWACS, both stated and implied, has cooled their cause.

Their use of expensive arms over the years has left a bitter taste in the mouth of the American people. The Saudis have spent millions more on arms than they have on education, health care, or industry. Even industry lobbying by the Saudis has not been able to help them.



ס ו ט ס  
 97... 2. מחור... 4. דפים  
 סוג בשחוני  
 דחיסות  
 תאריך וז"ח  
 סעי' ספר

273 - 11  
 157 - 6

אל:

(זוטנט). לאור ההתנגדות החברית, הוצע כפשרה 200 מליון וגם הצעה זו לא התקבל בעיקר בגלל התנגדותם התקיפה של היו"ר וחברים רבים אחרים שהתבטאו בחריפות נגד הסיוע שניתן למדינות מחוץ למדינת ישראל.

3. סכום המפתח הינו הסכום שהוקצב להוצאות לפועל, כאשר הפרש בין המספרים בסנט ובבית עומד כעת על 400 מליון דולר. אם בוועידת ההתייעצות יתפשרו באמצע, ייתכן שהסכום יסתכם בסוף ב-14 בליון דולר. מובן שעלינו לפעול במינה שהדבר אפשרי לנסות ולשכנע את המשתתפים בוועידה (לכשתתקיים) להסכים למספר של הסנט (14.2 בליון) - כי אפילו סכום זה יגרום לבעיות לא מעטות בעת חלוקתו ע"י וועדות ההקצבות, להזכירכם, שבשתיא השוטפת

(FY 1986). הוצאות בפועל, אחרי קיצוצי חוק ג"ר, נקבעו לסכום של 14.9 בליון, ולא זו בלבד שהסכומים המוצעים לשתיא הבאה (1987) הם קטנים באופן ניכר, אלא הם כוללים הוצאות חדשות שלא הופיעו בשתיא זו - בעיקר, תכנית אינמן לשם חיזוק נציגויות ארה"ב נגד פח"ע (והסכום הדרוש בהוצאות לשנת 1987 הוא בסדר גודל של כ-250 מליון, שיש להקציב בחלקו הגדול מתוך הסכומים המוצעים).

4. בסיכום, התחזית איננה מעודדת, מה גם שידוע לנו שהמורשה דוד אוביי, יו"ר וועדת המשנה לפעולות זרות בבית הנבחרים ממשיך בשלו ועדיין חותר לקיצוצים דרסטיים נוספים בסעיף סיוע החוץ (עד כדי מחציתו). אתמול (8) והיום, הוא קיים פגישות נפרדות עם הדמוקרטים והרפובליקאים בוועדת המשנה שלו וטען שהברירה היא בין המשך הסיוע לישראל ולמצרים ברמתו הנוכחית וסירוס תכנית סיוע החוץ בכללותו, ובין קיצוץ פרופורציונלי בסיוע הניתן לכל המדינות, לרבות ישראל ומצרים, שמקבלות סיוע. עוד לא ברור כיצד צמיתיו משני צידי המתרחס המפלגתי יגיבו ל"ברירה" זו.

5. יצויין שאוביי לא נענה לבקשת הציר הכלכלי והח"מ להפגש עמו במועד קרוב (על אף פניות חוזרות למשרדו) - ואילו בוב אשר (שקיבל על עצמו להפגש עם אוביי בשובו מהארץ) לא קיים פגישה שנקבעה בשיקאגו - משום ששכח ללכת למפגש (1).

010  
 למדן

111002 1110  
111002 1110  
111002 1110

273 -22  
157 -5

# House Unit Approves Budget With Defense Cuts, Tax Boost

By Helen Dewar  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The House Budget Committee, brushing aside Democratic leaders' qualms about raising taxes without Republican support, yesterday approved a budget for next year that more than meets Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit-reduction targets by increasing revenues, cutting defense and freezing most domestic programs.

In contrast to the bipartisan budget approved by the Republican-controlled Senate last week, the Democratic-drafted House plan was voted out of committee on a basically party-line vote of 21 to 11 after Republicans refused to go along

with the tax increases and the size of the defense spending cut.

Republicans complained they had been dealt out from the start and informed only late Wednesday of the Democrats' plan. "You cannot call the night before . . . and call it negotiations," said Rep. Lynn M. Martin (R-Ill.).

Despite objections raised earlier by House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. (D-Mass.) and other Democratic leaders to tax increases unless they had bipartisan support, a leadership aide said the committee's action had the "acquiescence" of party leaders.

Committee chairman William H. Gray III (D-Pa.) said he expected the plan will have the support of

O'Neill and other party leaders when it comes to the House floor, possibly next week. But he added that taxes in excess of those recommended by President Reagan could be dropped unless House Republicans support them.

House Majority Whip Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) also said Democratic leadership support for the taxes remains conditional on GOP support.

The \$994.3 billion budget—just under the Senate's \$1 trillion plan—would reduce deficits by about \$38 billion to \$137 billion. This is \$7 billion less than the \$144 billion deficit target set by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and the deficit number approved by the Senate.

It includes the Senate's plan to raise taxes and other revenues by \$13.2 billion, about \$7 billion more than Reagan proposed in his budget for next year. The excess over Rea-

See BUDGET, A6, Col. 1

0197...4...1108...4...97  
.....2108 1110  
.....10108  
.....10108  
.....10108

283 - 12 :7K  
152 - 0

gan's request would go toward reducing the deficit below the \$144 billion target, with half held in a special reserve that would be put off-limits for spending purposes.

The budget proposal would cut Reagan's \$320 billion defense spending authority request to \$285 billion, or \$16 billion less than the Senate proposed and \$2 billion under current levels.

It would generally freeze domestic spending at current levels, basically in line with what the Senate proposed, although new funding is provided for some health, education and training efforts for low-income people.

Like the Senate plan, it would set cost-of-living increases for Social Security and other government pensions at 2 percent unless inflation is higher. The House plan would provide federal pay increases of 3 percent; the Senate would increase pay by 2 percent.

Efforts to increase defense spending and cut back the tax increase were rejected, mainly on party-line votes.

But even half the Republicans on the committee refused to go along with a proposal by its ranking GOP member, Ohio Rep. Delbert L. Latta, to increase defense spending authority to the level recommended by the Senate. It was rejected by a bipartisan vote of 27 to 6.

Republicans banded together, however, to support a split-the-difference compromise to authorize \$293 billion in military spending for next year, proposed by Rep. Denny Smith (R-Ore.) and rejected by a closer vote of 20 to 12.

Also rejected on a party-line vote of 20 to 13 was a proposal from Rep. Connie Mack III (R-Fla.) to eliminate \$4.7 billion of the tax hike, which Democrats wanted set aside for deficit reduction only.

Republicans complained that

Congress probably would find a way to spend the money. Democrats disagreed.

"If Congress could put [its] grubby hands on it, we'd be caught... and there would be a reaction," responded Gray. The tax increase is only a "pittance," complained Rep. James C. Slattery (D-Kan.), adding that it was "a defiance of common

sense... absolute nuts" even to debate whether additional revenues are needed in light of current deficits.

Senate Majority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.), meanwhile, promised Reagan yesterday that he would work in a House-Senate conference on the budget to bring defense more in line with the president's goals, according to an aide.

Dole's pledge came in a telephone call from Reagan to Dole in which the president reportedly thanked the majority leader for his efforts on the budget, tax overhaul and gun-control legislation.

Dole expressed his position on defense even more strongly in comments reported by syndicated columnist Donald Lambro in yesterday's Washington Times. In the column, which a Dole aide confirmed as correct, Lambro described telephone conversations between Dole and White House chief of staff Don-

ald T. Regan during the Senate budget debate. "We pledged we would break up the conference if we had to unless we worked out something agreeable to the White House on defense," Dole told Lambro.

Before the House panel's vote yesterday, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger strongly criticized the budget plan as one that "would destroy the recent and impressive momentum we have made in rearming America."

Weinberger's statement said the plan would send the Pentagon "back into the chaotic, unstable, roller-coaster defense budget trends which led to previous inefficiencies and caused large weapon unit cost increases."

The only Republican to vote for the budget plan was Rep. Vin Weber (R-Minn.); Rep. W. Henson Moore (R-La.) voted present.

X

X

X

סניף 986

דפוס... (מחיר...)

סוג כספונסוד?

דחיסות מ???

מחיר וז"ח 986

מחיר

אל: -5

271

המשרד

אל: מצפ"א, ממ"ד, לש. שהביט

סוריה, בהמשך לשלנו מהבוקר.

א. בשיחת ח"כ אבא אבן עם מרפי היום (דיווח מלא ע"י מתני בנפרד) שאלנו אם פעלו כנגד ההדלפות כאילו דיבר שהביט על התקפה וכו'.

מרפי השיב בחיוב ואמר שהוא מקוה שהורידו את העניין (ראו בנפרד דברי דובר מחמ"ד).

ח"כ אבן אמר כי כמובן אם נשאלת ישראל על אל-על בלונדון עלינו לומר שזו היתה סוריה, אך אין זו מלחמה, ואין הגיון במלחמה מצד הסורים כשאנו מצויים 25 מילין מדמסק.

מרפי אמר, כי אילו הוכח שהסורים מאחורי נסיון הפיגוע משמעות הדבר היא שינוי גדול בשיטות.

ב. הח"ם מסר למרפי את דברי שהביט בנושא הסורי במועדון הנשיאים היום.

רובינשטיין

מחיר								
2	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	2
4	3	3	1	1	1	3	3	2





ס ל ק ס  
ד פ י מ 2  
ס ו ו ג ב ט ח ו נ י  
ד ח י פ ו ת  
ט א ר י נ ו ז י י ת  
8605091230

1/2

2  
135  
המשרד  
242

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, הסברה

דע: יועץ רה"א לחקשורת  
יועץ שהב"ט לחקשורת  
מנהל לע"מ

דו"ח תקשורת

א. סוריה-טרור

שורה של ארועים והתבטאויות הביאו לקראת סוף השבוע את התקשורת האמריקאית להתמקד על סוריה ומעורבותה בטרור הבינלאומי

1. בצאת סגן הנשיא עם שר הבטחון לעתונאים התייחס בוש לסוריה ומעורבותה בטרור.
2. מסיבת העתונאים של הנשיא בטוקיו כללה אף היא התייחסות לסוריה (אם תהינה הוכחות מוצדקות לחלקה בטרור)
3. הצהרותיו החד-משמעיות של שר הבטחון בכל פורמי התקשורה בהם הופיע על כך שבידינו הוכחות שסוריה עמדה מאחרי נסיון הפגוע במטוס "אל-על בלונדון.
4. הדווחים ממערב גרמניה על הקשר בין שגרירות סוריה במזרח ברלין והפצוץ בדיסקוטק בו נהרג חייל אמריקאי.
5. הידיעות מלונדון על בקשת בריטניה לסורים לאשר חקירת אחד מעובדיה.

צרוף כל ההתבטאויות והידיעות בפרק זמן קצר יצר כאן הרגשת דחיפות ורמת מורעות גבוהה עד כדי כך שבשלב מסויים נוצרה ההרגשה שקולות מלחמה עולים מן האזור. גם דובר מחמ"ד וגם דובר הבית הלבן הזדרזו בתדירויות לנסות ולצנן את הרטוריקה. שניהם סרבו לקבוע או לאשר את דברי שהב"ט, כי סוריה קשורה ישירות לפעולות הפגוע בלונדון ובברלין אך יחד עם זאת חזרו על הקביעה הכללית שסוריה מצויה ברשימת המדינות החומכות בטרור.

בחלקים של התקשורת החפרשה קביעתו של שהב"ט, כי סוריה במעורבותה בנסיון הפגוע בלונדון מוכנה להעלות את רמת הסיכון שהיא נוטלת על עצמה. כהכנה לקראת פעולה צבאית נרחבת נגד סוריה. זאת למרות הצהרותיו של השר כי אין לנו כוונת מלחמה וכי המלחמה המוצלחת ביותר מבחינתה של ישראל היא זאת שאנו מצליחים למנוע.

אין ספק שמבחינת הרטוריקה הוסבה תשומת הלב לסוריה וכי סקידים בממשל לא שבעו רב נחת מהעובדה עד כדי כך שפקיד אנונימי של מחמ"ד אמר ל-UPI שדבריו של רבין על מעורבות סוריה משקפים את דעתו הפרטית וכי דיעה זאת אינה מקובלת על יתר מרכיבי הממשלה (זה היה גם המקור לשאלתו המוזרה של פורסט סוויר לשהב"ט בתכנית הבוקר של CBS- מברקנו 138).

7 / 1 א 3 א 1 א 2 א 3 א 4 א 5 א 6 א 7 א 8 א 9 א 10 א 11 א 12 א 13 א 14 א 15 א 16 א 17 א 18 א 19 א 20 א 21 א 22 א 23 א 24 א 25 א 26 א 27 א 28 א 29 א 30 א 31 א 32 א 33 א 34 א 35 א 36 א 37 א 38 א 39 א 40 א 41 א 42 א 43 א 44 א 45 א 46 א 47 א 48 א 49 א 50 א 51 א 52 א 53 א 54 א 55 א 56 א 57 א 58 א 59 א 60 א 61 א 62 א 63 א 64 א 65 א 66 א 67 א 68 א 69 א 70 א 71 א 72 א 73 א 74 א 75 א 76 א 77 א 78 א 79 א 80 א 81 א 82 א 83 א 84 א 85 א 86 א 87 א 88 א 89 א 90 א 91 א 92 א 93 א 94 א 95 א 96 א 97 א 98 א 99 א 100 א 101 א 102 א 103 א 104 א 105 א 106 א 107 א 108 א 109 א 110 א 111 א 112 א 113 א 114 א 115 א 116 א 117 א 118 א 119 א 120 א 121 א 122 א 123 א 124 א 125 א 126 א 127 א 128 א 129 א 130 א 131 א 132 א 133 א 134 א 135 א 136 א 137 א 138 א 139 א 140 א 141 א 142 א 143 א 144 א 145 א 146 א 147 א 148 א 149 א 150 א 151 א 152 א 153 א 154 א 155 א 156 א 157 א 158 א 159 א 160 א 161 א 162 א 163 א 164 א 165 א 166 א 167 א 168 א 169 א 170 א 171 א 172 א 173 א 174 א 175 א 176 א 177 א 178 א 179 א 180 א 181 א 182 א 183 א 184 א 185 א 186 א 187 א 188 א 189 א 190 א 191 א 192 א 193 א 194 א 195 א 196 א 197 א 198 א 199 א 200 א 201 א 202 א 203 א 204 א 205 א 206 א 207 א 208 א 209 א 210 א 211 א 212 א 213 א 214 א 215 א 216 א 217 א 218 א 219 א 220 א 221 א 222 א 223 א 224 א 225 א 226 א 227 א 228 א 229 א 230 א 231 א 232 א 233 א 234 א 235 א 236 א 237 א 238 א 239 א 240 א 241 א 242 א 243 א 244 א 245 א 246 א 247 א 248 א 249 א 250 א 251 א 252 א 253 א 254 א 255 א 256 א 257 א 258 א 259 א 260 א 261 א 262 א 263 א 264 א 265 א 266 א 267 א 268 א 269 א 270 א 271 א 272 א 273 א 274 א 275 א 276 א 277 א 278 א 279 א 280 א 281 א 282 א 283 א 284 א 285 א 286 א 287 א 288 א 289 א 290 א 291 א 292 א 293 א 294 א 295 א 296 א 297 א 298 א 299 א 300 א 301 א 302 א 303 א 304 א 305 א 306 א 307 א 308 א 309 א 310 א 311 א 312 א 313 א 314 א 315 א 316 א 317 א 318 א 319 א 320 א 321 א 322 א 323 א 324 א 325 א 326 א 327 א 328 א 329 א 330 א 331 א 332 א 333 א 334 א 335 א 336 א 337 א 338 א 339 א 340 א 341 א 342 א 343 א 344 א 345 א 346 א 347 א 348 א 349 א 350 א 351 א 352 א 353 א 354 א 355 א 356 א 357 א 358 א 359 א 360 א 361 א 362 א 363 א 364 א 365 א 366 א 367 א 368 א 369 א 370 א 371 א 372 א 373 א 374 א 375 א 376 א 377 א 378 א 379 א 380 א 381 א 382 א 383 א 384 א 385 א 386 א 387 א 388 א 389 א 390 א 391 א 392 א 393 א 394 א 395 א 396 א 397 א 398 א 399 א 400 א 401 א 402 א 403 א 404 א 405 א 406 א 407 א 408 א 409 א 410 א 411 א 412 א 413 א 414 א 415 א 416 א 417 א 418 א 419 א 420 א 421 א 422 א 423 א 424 א 425 א 426 א 427 א 428 א 429 א 430 א 431 א 432 א 433 א 434 א 435 א 436 א 437 א 438 א 439 א 440 א 441 א 442 א 443 א 444 א 445 א 446 א 447 א 448 א 449 א 450 א 451 א 452 א 453 א 454 א 455 א 456 א 457 א 458 א 459 א 460 א 461 א 462 א 463 א 464 א 465 א 466 א 467 א 468 א 469 א 470 א 471 א 472 א 473 א 474 א 475 א 476 א 477 א 478 א 479 א 480 א 481 א 482 א 483 א 484 א 485 א 486 א 487 א 488 א 489 א 490 א 491 א 492 א 493 א 494 א 495 א 496 א 497 א 498 א 499 א 500 א 501 א 502 א 503 א 504 א 505 א 506 א 507 א 508 א 509 א 510 א 511 א 512 א 513 א 514 א 515 א 516 א 517 א 518 א 519 א 520 א 521 א 522 א 523 א 524 א 525 א 526 א 527 א 528 א 529 א 530 א 531 א 532 א 533 א 534 א 535 א 536 א 537 א 538 א 539 א 540 א 541 א 542 א 543 א 544 א 545 א 546 א 547 א 548 א 549 א 550 א 551 א 552 א 553 א 554 א 555 א 556 א 557 א 558 א 559 א 560 א 561 א 562 א 563 א 564 א 565 א 566 א 567 א 568 א 569 א 570 א 571 א 572 א 573 א 574 א 575 א 576 א 577 א 578 א 579 א 580 א 581 א 582 א 583 א 584 א 585 א 586 א 587 א 588 א 589 א 590 א 591 א 592 א 593 א 594 א 595 א 596 א 597 א 598 א 599 א 600 א 601 א 602 א 603 א 604 א 605 א 606 א 607 א 608 א 609 א 610 א 611 א 612 א 613 א 614 א 615 א 616 א 617 א 618 א 619 א 620 א 621 א 622 א 623 א 624 א 625 א 626 א 627 א 628 א 629 א 630 א 631 א 632 א 633 א 634 א 635 א 636 א 637 א 638 א 639 א 640 א 641 א 642 א 643 א 644 א 645 א 646 א 647 א 648 א 649 א 650 א 651 א 652 א 653 א 654 א 655 א 656 א 657 א 658 א 659 א 660 א 661 א 662 א 663 א 664 א 665 א 666 א 667 א 668 א 669 א 670 א 671 א 672 א 673 א 674 א 675 א 676 א 677 א 678 א 679 א 680 א 681 א 682 א 683 א 684 א 685 א 686 א 687 א 688 א 689 א 690 א 691 א 692 א 693 א 694 א 695 א 696 א 697 א 698 א 699 א 700 א 701 א 702 א 703 א 704 א 705 א 706 א 707 א 708 א 709 א 710 א 711 א 712 א 713 א 714 א 715 א 716 א 717 א 718 א 719 א 720 א 721 א 722 א 723 א 724 א 725 א 726 א 727 א 728 א 729 א 730 א 731 א 732 א 733 א 734 א 735 א 736 א 737 א 738 א 739 א 740 א 741 א 742 א 743 א 744 א 745 א 746 א 747 א 748 א 749 א 750 א 751 א 752 א 753 א 754 א 755 א 756 א 757 א 758 א 759 א 760 א 761 א 762 א 763 א 764 א 765 א 766 א 767 א 768 א 769 א 770 א 771 א 772 א 773 א 774 א 775 א 776 א 777 א 778 א 779 א 780 א 781 א 782 א 783 א 784 א 785 א 786 א 787 א 788 א 789 א 790 א 791 א 792 א 793 א 794 א 795 א 796 א 797 א 798 א 799 א 800 א 801 א 802 א 803 א 804 א 805 א 806 א 807 א 808 א 809 א 810 א 811 א 812 א 813 א 814 א 815 א 816 א 817 א 818 א 819 א 820 א 821 א 822 א 823 א 824 א 825 א 826 א 827 א 828 א 829 א 830 א 831 א 832 א 833 א 834 א 835 א 836 א 837 א 838 א 839 א 840 א 841 א 842 א 843 א 844 א 845 א 846 א 847 א 848 א 849 א 850 א 851 א 852 א 853 א 854 א 855 א 856 א 857 א 858 א 859 א 860 א 861 א 862 א 863 א 864 א 865 א 866 א 867 א 868 א 869 א 870 א 871 א 872 א 873 א 874 א 875 א 876 א 877 א 878 א 879 א 880 א 881 א 882 א 883 א 884 א 885 א 886 א 887 א 888 א 889 א 890 א 891 א 892 א 893 א 894 א 895 א 896 א 897 א 898 א 899 א 900 א 901 א 902 א 903 א 904 א 905 א 906 א 907 א 908 א 909 א 910 א 911 א 912 א 913 א 914 א 915 א 916 א 917 א 918 א 919 א 920 א 921 א 922 א 923 א 924 א 925 א 926 א 927 א 928 א 929 א 930 א 931 א 932 א 933 א 934 א 935 א 936 א 937 א 938 א 939 א 940 א 941 א 942 א 943 א 944 א 945 א 946 א 947 א 948 א 949 א 950 א 951 א 952 א 953 א 954 א 955 א 956 א 957 א 958 א 959 א 960 א 961 א 962 א 963 א 964 א 965 א 966 א 967 א 968 א 969 א 970 א 971 א 972 א 973 א 974 א 975 א 976 א 977 א 978 א 979 א 980 א 981 א 982 א 983 א 984 א 985 א 986 א 987 א 988 א 989 א 990 א 991 א 992 א 993 א 994 א 995 א 996 א 997 א 998 א 999 א 1000 א 1001 א 1002 א 1003 א 1004 א 1005 א 1006 א 1007 א 1008 א 1009 א 1010 א 1011 א 1012 א 1013 א 1014 א 1015 א 1016 א 1017 א 1018 א 1019 א 1020 א 1021 א 1022 א 1023 א 1024 א 1025 א 1026 א 1027 א 1028 א 1029 א 1030 א 1031 א 1032 א 1033 א 1034 א 1035 א 1036 א 1037 א 1038 א 1039 א 1040 א 1041 א 1042 א 1043 א 1044 א 1045 א 1046 א 1047 א 1048 א 1049 א 1050 א 1051 א 1052 א 1053 א 1054 א 1055 א 1056 א 1057 א 1058 א 1059 א 1060 א 1061 א 1062 א 1063 א 1064 א 1065 א 1066 א 1067 א 1068 א 1069 א 1070 א 1071 א 1072 א 1073 א 1074 א 1075 א 1076 א 1077 א 1078 א 1079 א 1080 א 1081 א 1082 א 1083 א 1084 א 1085 א 1086 א 1087 א 1088 א 1089 א 1090 א 1091 א 1092 א 1093 א 1094 א 1095 א 1096 א 1097 א 1098 א 1099 א 1100 א 1101 א 1102 א 1103 א 1104 א 1105 א 1106 א 1107 א 1108 א 1109 א 1110 א 1111 א 1112 א 1113 א 1114 א 1115 א 1116 א 1117 א 1118 א 1119 א 1120 א 1121 א 1122 א 1123 א 1124 א 1125 א 1126 א 1127 א 1128 א 1129 א 1130 א 1131 א 1132 א 1133 א 1134 א 1135 א 1136 א 1137 א 1138 א 1139 א 1140 א 1141 א 1142 א 1143 א 1144 א 1145 א 1146 א 1147 א 1148 א 1149 א 1150 א 1151 א 1152 א 1153 א 1154 א 1155 א 1156 א 1157 א 1158 א 1159 א 1160 א 1161 א 1162 א 1163 א 1164 א 1165 א 1166 א 1167 א 1168 א 1169 א 1170 א 1171 א 1172 א 1173 א 1174 א 1175 א 1176 א 1177 א 1178 א 1179 א 1180 א 1181 א 1182 א 1183 א 1184 א 1185 א 1186 א 1187 א 1188 א 1189 א 1190 א 1191 א 1192 א 1193 א 1194 א 1195 א 1196 א 1197 א 1198 א 1199 א 1200 א 1201 א 1202 א 1203 א 1204 א 1205 א 1206 א 1207 א 1208 א 1209 א 1210 א 1211 א 1212 א 1213 א 1214 א 1215 א 1216 א 1217 א 1218 א 1219 א 1220 א 1221 א 1222 א 1223 א 1224 א 1225 א 1226 א 1227 א 1228 א 1229 א 1230 א 1231 א 1232 א 1233 א 1234 א 1235 א 1236 א 1237 א 1238 א 1239 א 1240 א 1241 א 1242 א 1243 א 1244 א 1245 א 1246 א 1247 א 1248 א 1249 א 1250 א 1251 א 1252 א 1253 א 1254 א 1255 א 1256 א 1257 א 1258 א 1259 א 1260 א 1261 א 1262 א 1263 א 1264 א 1265 א 1266 א 1267 א 1268 א 1269 א 1270 א 1271 א 1272 א 1273 א 1274 א 1275 א 1276 א 1277 א 1278 א 1279 א 1280 א 1281 א 1282 א 1283 א 1284 א 1285 א 1286 א 1287 א 1288 א 1289 א 1290 א 1291 א 1292 א 1293 א 1294 א 1295 א 1296 א 1297 א 1298 א 1299 א 1300 א 1301 א 1302 א 1303 א 1304 א 1305 א 1306 א 1307 א 1308 א 1309 א 1310 א 1311 א 1312 א 1313 א 1314 א 1315 א 1316 א 1317 א 1318 א 1319 א 1320 א 1321 א 1322 א 1323 א 1324 א 1325 א 1326 א 1327 א 1328 א 1329 א 1330 א 1331 א 1332 א 1333 א 1334 א 1335 א 1336 א 1337 א 1338 א 1339 א 1340 א 1341 א 1342 א 1343 א 1344 א 1345 א 1346 א 1347 א 1348 א 1349 א 1350 א 1351 א 1352 א 1353 א 1354 א 1355 א 1356 א 1357 א 1358 א 1359 א 1360 א 1361 א 1362 א 1363 א 1364 א 1365 א 1366 א 1367 א 1368 א 1369 א 1370 א 1371 א 1372 א 1373 א 1374 א 1375 א 1376 א 1377 א 1378 א 1379 א 1380 א 1381 א 1382 א 1383 א 1384 א 1385 א 1386 א 1387 א 1388 א 1389 א 1390 א 1391 א 1392 א 1393 א 1394 א 1395 א 1396 א 1397 א 1398 א 1399 א 1400 א 1401 א 1402 א 1403 א 1404 א 1405 א 1406 א 1407 א 1408 א 1409 א 1410 א 1411 א 1412 א 1413 א 1414 א 1415 א 1416 א 1417 א 1418 א 1419 א 1420 א 1421 א 1422 א 1423 א 1424 א 1425 א 1426 א 1427 א 1428 א 1429 א 1430 א 1431 א 1432 א 1433 א 1434 א 1435 א 1436 א 1437 א 1438 א 1439 א 1440 א 1441 א 1442 א 1443 א 1444 א 1445 א 1446 א 1447 א 1448 א 1449 א 1450 א 1451 א 1452 א 1453 א 1454 א 1455 א 1456 א 1457 א 1458 א 1459 א 1460 א 1461 א 1462 א 1463 א 1464 א 1465 א 1466 א 1467 א 1468 א 1469 א 1470 א 1471 א 1472 א 1473 א 1474 א 1475 א 1476 א 1477 א 1478 א 1479 א 1480 א 1481 א 1482 א 1483 א 1484 א 1485 א 1486 א 1487 א 1488 א 1489 א 1490 א 1491 א 1492 א 1493 א 1494 א 1495 א 1496 א 1497 א 1498 א 1499 א 1500 א 1501 א 1502 א 1503 א 1504 א 1505 א 1506 א 1507 א 1508 א 1509 א 1510 א 1511 א 1512 א 1513 א 1514 א 1515 א 1516 א 1517 א 1518 א 1519 א 1520 א 1521 א 1522 א 1523 א 1524 א 1525 א 1526 א 1527 א 1528 א 1529 א 1530 א 1531 א 1532 א 1533 א 1534 א 1535 א 1536 א 1537 א 1538 א 1539 א 1540 א 1541 א 1542 א 1543 א 1544 א 1545 א 1546 א 1547 א 1548 א 1549 א 1550 א 1551 א 1552 א 1553 א 1554 א 1555 א 1556 א 1557 א 1558 א 1559 א 1560 א 1561 א 1562 א 1563 א 1564 א 1565 א 1566 א 1567 א 1568 א 1569 א 1570 א 1571 א 1572 א 1573 א 1574 א 1575 א 1576 א 1577 א 1578 א 1579 א 1580 א 1581 א 1582 א 1583 א 1584 א 1585 א 1586 א 1587 א 1588 א 1589 א 1590 א 1591 א 1592 א 1593 א 1594 א 1595 א 1596 א 1597 א 1598 א 1599 א 1600 א 1601 א 1602 א 1603 א 1604 א 1605 א 1606 א 1607 א 1608 א 1609 א 1610 א 1611 א 1612 א 1613 א 1614 א 1615 א 1616 א 1617 א 1618 א 1619 א 1620 א 1621 א 1622 א 1623 א 1624 א 1625 א 1626 א 1627 א 1628 א 1629 א 1630 א 1631 א 1632 א 1633 א 1634 א 1635 א 1636 א 1637 א 1638 א 1639 א 1640 א 1641 א 1642 א 1643 א 1644 א 1645 א 1646 א 1647 א 1648 א 1649 א 1650 א 1651 א 1652 א 1653 א 1654 א 1655 א 1656 א 1657 א 1658 א 1659 א 1660 א 1661 א 1662 א 1663 א 1664 א 1665 א 1666 א 1667 א 1668 א 1669 א 1670 א 1671 א 1672 א 1673 א 1674 א 1675 א 1676 א 1677 א 1678 א 1679 א 1680 א 1681 א 1682 א 1683 א 1684 א 1685 א 1686 א 1687 א 1688 א 1689 א 1690 א 1691 א 1692 א 1693 א 1694 א 1695 א 1696 א 1697 א 1698 א 1699 א 1700 א 1701 א 1702 א 1703 א 1704 א 1705 א 1706 א 1707 א 1708 א 1709 א 1710 א 1711 א 1712 א 1713 א 1714 א 1715 א 1716 א 1717 א 1718 א 1719 א 1720 א 1721 א 1722 א 1723 א 1724 א 1725 א 1726 א 1727 א 1728 א 1729 א 1730 א 1731 א 1732 א 1733 א 1734 א 1735 א 1736 א 1737 א 1738 א 1739 א 1740 א 1741 א 1742 א 1743 א 1744 א 1745 א 1746 א 1747 א 1748 א 1749 א 1750 א 1751 א 1752 א 1753 א 1754 א 1755 א 1756 א 1757 א 1758 א 1759 א 1760 א 1761 א 1762 א 1763 א 1764 א 1765 א 1766 א 1767 א 1768 א 1769 א 1770 א 1771 א 1772 א 1773 א 1774 א 1775 א 1776 א 1777 א 1778 א 1779 א 1780 א 1781 א 1782 א 1783 א 1784 א 1785 א 1786 א 1787 א 1788 א 1789 א 1790 א 1791 א 1792 א 1793 א 1794 א 1795 א 1796 א 1797 א 1798 א 1799 א 1800 א 1801 א 1802 א 1803 א 1804 א 1805 א 1806 א 1807 א 1808 א 1809 א 1810 א 1811 א 1812 א 1813 א 1814 א 1815 א 1816 א 1817 א 1818 א 1819 א 1820 א 1821 א 1822 א 1823 א 1824 א 1825 א 1826 א 1827 א 1828 א 1829 א 1830 א 1831 א 1832 א 1833 א 1834 א 1835 א 1836 א 1837 א 1838 א 1839 א 1840 א 1841 א 1842 א 1843 א 1844 א 1845 א 1846 א 1847 א 1848 א 1849 א 1850 א 1851 א 1852 א 1853 א 1854 א 1855 א 1856 א 1857 א 1858 א 1859 א 1860 א 1861 א 1862 א 1863 א 1864 א 1865 א 1866 א 1867 א 1868 א 1869 א 1870 א 1871 א 1872 א 1873 א 1874 א 1875 א 1876 א 1877 א 1878 א 1879 א 1880 א 1881 א 1882 א 1883 א 1884 א 1885 א 1886 א 1887 א 1888 א 1889 א 1890 א 1891 א 1892 א 1893 א 1894 א 1895 א 1896 א 1897 א 1898 א 1899 א 1900 א 1901 א 1902 א 1903 א 1904 א 1905 א 1906 א 1907 א 1908 א 1909 א 1910 א 1911 א 1912 א 1913 א 1914 א 1915 א 1916 א 1917 א 1918 א 1919 א 1920 א 1921 א 1922 א 1923 א 1924 א 1925 א 1926 א 1927 א 1928 א 1929 א 1930 א 1931 א 1932 א 1933 א 1934 א 1935 א 1936 א 1937 א 1938 א 1939 א 1940 א 1941 א 1942 א 1943 א 1944 א 1945 א 1946 א 1947 א 1948 א 1949 א 1950 א 1951 א 1952 א 1953 א 1954 א 1955 א 1956 א 1957 א 1958 א 1959 א 1960 א 1961 א 1962 א 1963 א 1964 א 1965 א 1966 א 1967 א 1968 א 1969 א 1970 א 1971 א 1972 א 1973 א 1974 א 1975 א 1976 א 1977 א 1978 א 1979 א 1980 א 1981 א 1982 א 1983 א 1984 א 1985 א 1986 א 1987 א 1988 א 1989 א 1990 א 1991 א 1992 א 1993 א 1994 א 1995 א 1996 א 1997 א 1998 א 1999 א 2000 א 2001 א 2002 א 2003 א 2004 א 2005 א 2006 א 2007 א 2008 א 2009 א 2010 א 2011 א 2012 א 2013 א 2014 א 2015 א 2016 א 2017 א 2018 א 2019 א 2020 א 2021 א 2022 א 2023 א 2024 א 2025 א 2026 א 2027 א 20

ס ו ק ס

ד...2...מחור...2...דסים  
שמו  
דחיות  
מדידי  
860509123-  
מאריך וז"ח

2/2

ט  
135

מל: המשד  
242

ב. תוצאות ההצבעה בשני בחי הקונגרס והדחיה המאסיבית של בקשת הממשל לאספקת טילים לסעודיה מחקבלת כאן בתקשורת כחלק מן הגל האנטי-ערבי העובר על ארה"ב.

רגשות אלה הם תוצאה, ככל הנראה, של הצטברות לאורך כמה חדשים שמרכיביה העיקריים

1. ירידת מחירי הדלק, שתורגמה כאן מיידית למחירים בתחנות הדלק והשמחה לאידם של המדינות מיקצרות הנפט.
2. עליית נושא הטרור הבינלאומי המזוהה כאן כמעט בלעדית כטרור ערבי.
3. פעולת ארה"ב נגד לוב, שהרימה את המורל הלאומי והתמיכה המאסיבית במדיניות רייגן נגד מה שמזוהה כאן כפעולה נגד הערבים.
4. הראיון עם אבו עבאס ברשת NBC שמחד הרגיז מאד באיומים על נשיא ארה"ב ומאידך הפך כאן ל Issue בין התקשורת לחמשל בשאלה הבסיסית של זכות הצבור לדעה מול החשיפה לה זוכה הטרור שהיא אחת ממטרותיו.
5. שר הבטחון בהתייחסו לראיון זה הוסיף לכל שאבו עבאס הוא חבר המועצה המרכזית של אש"ף, אותו אש"ף הממומן ע"י סעודיה.

כל אלה, וסיבות אחרות, אחראיים לאווירה האנטי ערבית המתמקדת היום על סוריה, ושלחפשת התקשורת, מפילה קרבן גם מדינות מתונות כמו סעודיה. גורמים במחמ"ד ובביח הלבן מביעים דאגה מפני הגל העוין הזה שאינו מבחין בין מתונות לקיצוניות ויכול לסחוף עמו עמל של שנים רבות של נסיונות לקרב את המתונות.

כבר הבוקר ראינו כתבה של גושקו לאורך קוים אלה. גם אחרים (ג'ים אנדרסון-UPI) מתכוונים במהלך הוויקאנד לטפל בנושא ונראה כי אנשי מחמ"ד מנסים להסב תשומת לב התקשורת לענין ולסכנות שגל זה טומן מבחינתה למדיניות ארה"ב באזורנו.

ג. בנושא העסקה הסעודית היה חשוב לנו שלא נואשם ב Double Play בגלל קולוח ששמענו כאשר החליט AIPAC להוריד התנגדותו לעסקה נדמה לנו שמקובל היום בתקשורת שההצבעה המאסיבית באה למרות שישראל ואיפאק לא נטלו חלק פעיל בגיוס ההתנגדות לעסקה.

ד. נושא הברחות הנשק לאיראן הועלה כמעט בכל פגישותיו של השר בתקשורת (וכאלה היו רבות). התייחסותו המבטלת של השר (האיש היה מוסחר למכור ציוד כמו שאני מוסמך למכור את האמפייר סטייט) והסברתו את נושא האישור לעסוק במכירת נשק שמחויב כל יוצא צבא לשאת התקבלו כאן כפשוטם ונראה כי איננו שומעים יותר את אותם אלמנטים המנסים לקשור אותנו לפרשה. אם התקשורת עוד עוסקת בענין הרי זה בגלל אלמנט ה sting (ה"פוסט" מתכנן למחר ספור בנושא).

גל  
דוסי גל



0187... 2. 1108. 0... 97  
..... 11082 2110  
..... 11087  
..... 11087 11088  
..... 11087 11088

$\frac{2}{4}$  70/240

MS. HART: Well if we're not going to talk about Israel, maybe we could talk about the United States. The United States did go after Libya, of course. Should we then go after Syria if there is connection, in that update to the disco bombing in Europe, to the Syrians?

AMBASSADOR NETANYAHU: I will again quote the President. He said that if you establish conclusively, that you have proof that someone went after you and that somebody perpetrated terrorist attacks against you, that that country should be put on the list and you will strike against them. Now, if you have such evidence on Syria, then I think that Syria should be aware that you could apply various sanctions against them.

CNN/NETANYAHU-5/9/86

MR. WALKER: What sort of sanctions? Syria, obviously, is not Libya regarding to military abilities. So what sort of sanctions are we talking about?

AMBASSADOR NETANYAHU: Well there's a simple obvious thing that comes immediately to mind. If, as the East Germans say -- and they said this yesterday -- that the Syrian Embassy was involved in perpetrating this action, if the British are now saying that -- or about to say that the Syrian Embassy in London was perpetrating another atrocity against civil aviation, why not shut down the Syrian Embassy? Why not have the Western countries that just met in Tokyo accept -- agree on a resolution which they can implement immediately to shut down the embassies of offending states. That's a very potent sanction; not only because of the political condemnation involved, but because a lot of today's terrorism is government-sponsored terrorism and these governments need these embassies, these fortresses of terror in our midst, with which to conduct their terrorism.

MR. WALKER: When would military action, a reprisal against Syria, perhaps, be appropriate?

AMBASSADOR NETANYAHU: It cannot be ruled out, but I'm not going to make specific recommendations on the air or even in private. This I leave to the governments -- the heads of governments involved.

3  
4 70 / 240

CNN/NETANYAHU-5/9/86

2-1

MS. HART: Is getting involved militarily with Syria an entirely different kettle of fish than getting involved with Libya because of Syria's ties to the Soviet Union?

AMB. NETANYAHU: I don't think so. I think that one of the chief instruments that terrorist regimes, like Libya, Syria and Iran, have been using is the cloak of deniability. They always say, "Well, it's not us. Somebody else is doing it." The minute you strip away the cloak of deniability, you say, "Libya, we know you're doing it, Syria, we know, you're doing it and we're going to hold you responsible," an interesting thing happens. In the case of Libya, when you isolated Libya, the Soviets, who are very much the patrons of Libya, moved back. They distanced themselves. Now in the case of Syria, I notice that the Syrians [sic] are trying to distance themselves, at least rhetorically, from terrorism, because they are concerned.

I have no doubt that the Soviets do not want to be identified closely with a regime that is perpetrating outrages that stand the entire world, or the entire civilized world against it.

MR. WALKER: As you even point out in your book perhaps, why is it so difficult to get international cooperation in the fight against terrorism?

AMB. NETANYAHU: It's difficult because I think, as a number of commentators in the book such as Secretary Shultz and Moynihan and Kirkpatrick and others point out, the West suffers from a number of illnesses -- some in the West. The first is the problem of -- well, let me describe it by giving an anecdote. You know, two men are walking in a forest and they encounter a grizzly bear charging at them. One of them begins to run away. The other asks, "Why are you running away? Don't you know you can't outrun a grizzly bear?" And the man running turns around and says, "I'm not trying to outrun the bear. I'm trying to outrun you." Now some in the west think they can outrun the grizzly bear of terrorism. There is no way to outrun that bear because, if you run, it will follow you. The only thing that you can do against these barbarous regimes is to turn around, united, face it, confront it, defeat it.

0'97... 4, 7108... 4... 97

..... 2110 2110

..... 019'01

..... 011 7108

..... 019'01

178

4/4 70/240

MS. HART: But that's to suggest that there are no doubts in Europe that you would take seriously?

AMB. NETANYAHU: I'm sorry. That there are no ---

MS. HART: That there are no reservations about dealing with terrorism that the Europeans have that are legitimate in your mind?

AMB. NETANYAHU: I think none of them are serious. I think there are many reasons and many excuses that the government can give not to confront, isolate, weaken and punish governments that send these ruthless killers. But if we're going to have a world that is

FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE 202-347-1400  
NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

*u u u*

CNN/NETANYAHU-5/9/86

2-2

based on order and accountability, it's time for the West to establish a comprehensive anti-terrorist doctrine. This is what the book really tries to put forward -- a winning strategy for the West, an all-West anti-terror alliance.

MS. HART: How would you rate the summit along those lines -- the statement that came out?

AMB. NETANYAHU: It's a step foward. It's important because it said two things. First, it said no cause justified terrorism. That is very important because terrorists always give pretexts and excuses. And secondly, it isolated, in this case, Libya. It put a government on notice, the Europeans joined here. Now there's a long, long road to go here. We have to establish the political measures, like shutting down embassies; economic measures, like denying the planes of offending states landing rights; and, if necessary -- and it sometimes is necessary, the military measures to deter these states from continuing their terrorist activity.

MR. WALKER: Mr. Ambassador, thank you for joining us today.

AMB. NETANYAHU: Thank you.

511515X

1.97... 2... 1172  
 1172... 1172  
 1172... 1172  
 86 MAY 9 1973  
 1172... 1172

69 133 239  
 69 133 239

תמנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח. בניו יורק

FRI. - MAY 9 - תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

Q On Libya, there has been some reporting that the United States is considering boycotting refined products made from Libyan oil. In other words, if we were to buy refined products, the country we bought it from would have to certify that it wasn't made from Libyan crude. Do you have any comment on that?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't.

Q Apparently the French government has officially protested to the U.S. on the issue of sanctions that the Boeing Country in Seattle and also through its West European subsidiaries is continuing to service and supply with spare parts the Libyan Arab Airlines. Do you have anything on that?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't have anything on that.

Q Do you have anything on what would happen to Libyan assets in this country, if the U.S. oil companies were not paid off, as it were?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything on that, and I'm not sure that we're the agency that would really be charged with those kind of questions?

Q There was a report the other day that Israel is preparing to retaliate against the Syrians for their involvement in planning of El Al bombing. What's the United States position about this Israeli retaliation against Syria?

MR. REDMAN: We don't have any position on hypothetical questions, as you know. We're always concerned in a more general sense about tensions in the region. However, we know of no objective change in the situation on the ground which would lead one to suspect that an outbreak of hostilities is imminent. Nor have we received any indication from conversations with Israeli officials, including Defense Minister Rabin, that hostilities may erupt.

4 1 1 3 1 1-1-1 2  
 4 13-1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2  
 4 13-1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2  
 4 13-1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

7 7 2 8 8 2 1 8  
0'97... 2. 7108. 2... 97  
..... 2108 2110  
..... 018'08  
..... 0'11 7'08  
..... 038 '08

69/133/239

Q Do we still consider Syria a government that supports terrorism?

MR. REDMAN: That list is published and it remains extant.

Q There have been reports of meetings in the last few days between Lebanese President Jamayel and Egyptian President Mubarek, and later with -- between Jamayel and a top PLO official. Do you have anything on these meetings?

MR. REDMAN: No.

815115

סניף

דפוס...  
מס'...  
מס'...  
מס'...

אל: המשד 229

63 + ניו-יורק

126 מס'...



אל: מ/מנכ"ל, מנהל-מצפ"א

דע: מנכ"ל בטחון. מדכ"צ לשהב"ט. לשכת רה"מ.  
רמ"ש"ן ונספח צה"ל (ניו-יורק)

בית הנבחרים: שיחת שהב"ט - אספין (7)

לטלנו 208

יש לציין שמו של הציר בתחילת המשפט השני לסעיף ב(4) שהיה צריך לומר -  
"רובינשטיין הוסיף שבשיחה עם ארמיטג'...." וכו'.  
אנא.

א. ס. ל. 3  
למדן

א/א 4  
פ (2) 3141  
ג/א 1  
א/א 1  
א/א 3  
א/א 3  
א/א 2



ס 9 2 8  
97... 2... 97  
110 בסחונ'י  
דח'סוח  
סארי' וז'ח  
סג' סח' סח'

:ל

2  
4

218

get involved in the usage of SDI to protect Israel in any way?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well the principal purpose of the memorandum, as I said, is to establish a basis whereby participation by Israeli entities can be facilitated. As such, it lays out sort of basic guidelines which will be observed by U.S. contracting authorities and by the Israeli government and its respective entities in pursuing, on a competitive basis, research contracts authorized by and funded by the SDI program.

Q INAUDIBLE -- support coming from.

SEC. GAFFNEY: We have identified, in a classified addendum to the memorandum, a number of areas in which prospective participation can take place. And I am not really at liberty to discuss the specifics.

Q Can you give us even an example, one example?

Q INAUDIBLE -- can you tell us if it deals with some lasers or optics?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well I think you're all familiar with the nature of the SDI program. You're familiar with the basic technologies that are involved in it. And I think it's fair to assume that any place that the Israelis have a capacity to contribute, to compete effectively for SDI research contracts, they will have a reasonable opportunity to do so.

Q Without getting into details that are in the memorandum, are there any obvious examples, even broad areas, in which it's well known that Israel has something to offer here?

SEC. GAFFNEY: I'd prefer to leave the obvious unstated.

Q Does the memorandum contemplate any Israeli contributions to the funding, or any Israeli research that's not being directly funded, contracted by the U.S. government?

SEC. GAFFNEY: The memorandum leaves open the possibility of Israeli participation in the funding as well as in the performance of contracts. There are arrangements within U.S. law that are quite clear on the terms and conditions under which such joint funding can take place.

7 7 2 0 0 0 1 0  
0 1 2 4 . . . 7 1 0 7 . . . 9 7  
..... 1 1 1 0  
..... 0 1 0 8  
..... 0 1 1 7  
..... 0 1 1 7

78

3  
-  
9

Q Does the MOU require that the creation of some type of new system, for example, using the Israeli Embassy here to put contract specifications before Israeli firms? Or is there an agreement similar to that in the West German agreement, that would involve their embassy here?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well, without commenting on the contents of other memoranda, let me simply say that in each of the cases that we have satisfactorily concluded such memoranda, the other governments have found it convenient and in their interest to create within their embassies points of contact who will be responsible within their governments for facilitating the implementation, facilitating the flow of information, facilitating contacts between their entities and us.

Q Also, will there be another SDI office for the Israelis here in Washington?

SEC. GAFFNEY: You'd have to ask the Israelis about that.

Q -- of the work that Israel will be doing on this?

SEC. GAFFNEY: I beg your pardon?

Q Is there anything in the agreement about US funding of the work that Israel (inaudible) on SDI?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well, as I said, the possibilities that the Israelis will contribute funds is not precluded. But the nature of the SDI program is that we are indeed funding the SDI program.

Q -- over the next 'X' number of years?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Absolutely not.

Q Is this a two-way street or a one-way street? Do we take whatever the Israelis have to offer in terms of technology research? Or are those things that are developed here in the United States, West Germany or Great Britain turned back to them for their use? How is that technology shared?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well, I think in the first instance it is inevitably a two-way street. Both parties believe that it's in their interest to have such an arrangement in place. The nature of the SDI program is that it will involve a pulling together of information, a coalescing of data and technologies, in order to validate the concepts that we're working on. We believe that each of the countries that are participating in this program will in turn benefit not only from the shared technologies in which they're involved and in which we're involved, but also in the shared security, which we think will be improved as a result of the SDI program.

0 8 1 0  
9 7 7 8  
97... 4... 4... 97  
... 1110  
... 708  
... 1708  
... 198

178

4  
-  
9

218

Q In the letter or the memorandum, was there any statement from Israel to the effect that they want to participate in research but are neutral or opposed or say nothing about actual deployment of the system?

SEC. GAFFNEY: This program does not involve deployment. Therefore the issue was not a matter addressed in the memo itself.

Q Is there any specific language in there about the commercial use of technologies that might be a spin-off from the program in terms of procedures that Israeli companies would have to follow?

FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE 202-247-1400

WEINBERGER/RABIN-SDI 5/6/86 4-2

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well, I think one of the areas in which we all agree that the SDI program holds great promise is the possibility that there will, in fact, be other applications, particularly in the conventional defense arena, for this technology. This is a matter of considerable interest, as you might appreciate, to the Israelis, and to other governments with whom we've had these negotiations.

Our expectation is that the flow of information, the flow of technology, pursuant to the MOU (?) and pursuant to contracts negotiated under it, will in fact make possible substantial improvements in both the respective abilities of the United States government

... these other governments to defend against ballistic missiles, which is the principle purpose of the SDI program, and to improve their overall security posture. Let me go to the back.

Q Are there any limitations on (inaudible) country which does not participate in the project?

SEC. GAFFNEY: There are limitations, yes.

Q Did that require new negotiations in order to reach the -- or were there existing agreements with the Israelis on technology transfer which could just be incorporated by reference?

SEC. GAFFNEY: No new negotiations were required to arrive at the language we used in the MOU.

Q I'd like to follow in that regard, if this is different than the British situation in which there was need for new language on technology transfer?

9 9 2 8 0 8 1 2  
0 5 1 5 . . . 9 . 7 1 0 5 . . . 9 7  
..... 1 1 0 0 2 5 1 0 1 1  
..... 1 1 0 0 2 5 1 0 1 1  
..... 1 1 0 0 2 5 1 0 1 1  
..... 1 1 0 0 2 5 1 0 1 1

174

W/S

SEC. GAFFNEY: I believe it is fair to say that there is no -- there was similarly no new negotiation required with the U.K.

Q Which Israeli government labs are going to be involved in this research?

SEC. GAFFNEY: That remains to be seen. It depends on their competitiveness, it depends upon the appropriateness of their capabilities to the specific tasks at hand, it depends upon a myriad of other considerations.

Q In that area, Israelis frequently compete for contracts in research and otherwise from the Pentagon. Why was it necessary or advantageous to have a separate MOU to permit them to pursue SDI contracts?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well, again, I would encourage you to touch base with the Israelis on that. I think our feeling was that there's always room for improvement and we envision ways under this memorandum of understanding whereby we could make certain improvements.

Q I have two questions, actually. Are we abandoning the Nitze criteria of cost-effectiveness?

SEC. GAFFNEY: That is not addressed in the memorandum of understanding.

Q And the other thing is what are the treaty implications in terms of tech transfers in the ABM treaty?

9 7 2 8 9 8 1 8  
97... 9... 1110  
... 1110  
...  
... 1110  
... 1110

178

16

WEINBERGER/RABIN-SDI 5/6/86 5-2

SEC. GAFFNEY: The treaty is fully respected by the MOU, and the MOU and anything that flows from it will be conducted fully within the terms of the ABM treaty.

Q What's the mechanism for getting the Israeli labs or companies involved here? Are you going to send over a team to say here we are, tell us what you have and we'll tell you what's applicable to SDI? How do you plan to go about this?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well, the Israelis and the United States government have been involved in a series of conversations involving trips by U.S. representatives to Israel, trips by Israeli representatives to the United States to explore precisely those general questions. I think what's next is likely to be steps taken to implement the memorandum itself, and I'd rather not comment on the specific next steps in that respect.

Q How long is it going to be before Israeli companies can actually sign contracts or subcontract (inaudible)?

SEC. GAFFNEY: I can't comment. I hope it will not be very long. Did you have a question?

Q I'd like to go back, if I could, for a second to my earlier question. After the West German agreement was signed, people here were very straight forward in telling us that the agreement with that country made very clear that the United States was going to retain patent rights and so on for any commercial spin-off technology, but West German companies that participated could come to the United States and ask for licensing. Are similar provisions in this agreement with Israel?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well, I'm not going to comment on either what was said about the other one or about this one, but you can be sure that the same ground rules have applied in all of these memoranda of understanding, and we have not given any country favored treatment vis-a-vis any other country.

97... 9... 97...  
1102100  
מגזר המחקר  
מגזר המחקר  
מגזר המחקר

:97

7  
9

Q In what areas do you expect Israel to concentrate for SDI research?

SEC. GAFFNEY: You may have missed the beginning part of this.

Q I did.

SEC. GAFFNEY: We didn't answer it earlier.

Q I beg your pardon?

SEC. GAFFNEY: I didn't answer that question earlier.

Q So you're not going to answer it now.

SEC. GAFFNEY: I'm not going to answer it now.

Q Why not? Isn't there a focus -- don't you expect the Israelis to focus on one particular aspect of the program?

SEC. GAFFNEY: No. I expect them to focus wherever they've got the capability to contribute and to succeed in competitive contracting procedures. And I hope that it will be in a number of areas. I don't care to comment on the specific area or specific areas in which I think they've got a particular capability.

Q They have a number one need for a tactical ballistic missile -- INAUDIBLE -- indicated to you that they would elect to start from that area?

SEC. GAFFNEY: They have indicated that they are particularly concerned about the threat posed to Israel itself by neighboring and other countries which have the capability to place Israel under attack by a shorter range ballistic missile. I expect that a consistent theme throughout the Israelis' efforts in connection with SDI will be trying to assess how the technologies they're working on could be relevant to their immediate security needs.

Q Where would the SDI research be done? At the government labs or in the companies?

SEC. GAFFNEY: I think it will depend on who wins the contracts and the specific contracting arrangements that are arrived at.

Q INAUDIBLE -- will the Israeli government or armed forces or industry have to relevant missile defense technology -- technology relevant to their problem -- if they are not directly involved in those projects?

0 8 1 2  
0 9 7 . . 1 . . 8 . . 9 7  
..... 1 1 0 2 1 0 3 1  
..... 1 0 1 0 1 0 1  
..... 1 0 1 0 1 0 1  
..... 1 0 1 0 1 0 1

:7A

8  
9

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well they'll have sufficient information to perform work for which they have won contracts.

Q Mr. Gaffney -- INAUDIBLE -- you said that -- there's a feeling in Britain that certain signs -- INAUDIBLE -- by the same ground rules. It seems their society -- there seems to be a gap somewhere. Would you like to comment?

WEINBERGER/RABIN-SDI 5/6/86 6-2

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well, I can only say that the basic groundrules for all of these negotiations was that the memoranda of understanding must be fully consistent with U.S. national laws, regulations and policies. In that respect, there was no favored treatment, there was no partiality expressed to any given country. On the other hand, I think that there are, in fact, arrangements in place with respect to each of the countries that have signed that are very favorable to the countries in question. Favorable in the sense that they do in fact improve the position of those countries in seeking SDI contracts and in seeking a substantive role in the SDI program, that they could not have had under business as usual.

Q By mutual agreement -- to protect what?

SEC. GAFFNEY: To protect the contents of the agreement.

Q Can you tell us how it improves their chance of gaining contracts?

SEC. GAFFNEY: I think, again, I would invite comment from the Israelis. But our view is that through outlining procedures, through trying wherever possible -- consistent with the principle I mentioned a moment ago -- to streamline those procedures. We have created a climate and an environment that can facilitate the normal business as usual process to a point where you will see both more participation and more effective participation.

Q Are there memos of understanding with other countries? Are you negotiating with others at the moment?

SEC. GAFFNEY: We are not at this moment negotiating with others, BUT I am turning this into a full time career and I am hopeful that we will have more memoranda to negotiate with them.

Q Do you have an estimate or an expectation of the value of international contracts this year or next year, any given period of years?

9.9.97  
9.9.97  
9.9.97  
9.9.97  
9.9.97  
9.9.97

171

9  
9

218

SEC. GAFFNEY: No. There's no floor, there's no ceiling. It's purely on the basis of finding the individuals, the companies, the competitors, in short, who can do the job at the highest quality, at the lowest cost, and the fastest. That's the basic principle on which these competitions are being run.

Q But this particular agreement definitely contemplates the idea that government laboratories in Israel might bid as well as private companies?

SEC. GAFFNEY: It does not exclude them.

Q I know that there's been some speculation that the Japanese were going to sign a memo before the economic summit but have not done so. When do you expect that?

SEC. GAFFNEY: It's completely up to the Japanese. We have not begun negotiations with the Japanese because the Japanese have not sought such negotiations.

Q When did you begin negotiations with Israel?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well, we have been in discussions with them for some time. I think the formal negotiations began approximately six weeks ago or so. Anything else?

Q With countries that have not signed an MOU, will they be able to compete for SDI contracts?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Absolutely.

Q What disadvantage will they be at for not --

SEC. GAFFNEY: They have to do it in a business-as-usual route, which I think anyone familiar with the procurement process does have this liability.

Q Yeah, could you run down that list of (inaudible) competing for this contract?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Laboratories, research establishments, companies, industries or other entities in Israel.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END OF BRIEFING

911178

28

7 7 2 8 0 1 2  
0197...8...7108...1...97  
...1182...1110  
...8:27...  
86MAY18.1745...  
.....

:91

8 53 107 65 378N7

207

מנכ"ס, מנכ"ל, מ"מ, מ"מ  
מ"מ, מ"מ, מ"מ

BRIEFING BY EDWARD P. DJEREJIAN,  
WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN  
THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1986  
2:30 P.M.

Q You didn't mention the so-called Marshall Plan for the Middle East, which the President himself, prior to this summit, did include in the topics to be discussed. Also, regarding the terror paragraph, the terrorist statement, would the U.S. condone an Israeli action against Syria, now that there are quite a number of clear pieces of evidence of Syrian complicity in the attempted bombing of the El Al plane in London?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, the so-called Marshall Plan for the Middle East was a subject of discussion at the summit at various fora, and it is considered to be a plan that is worthy of consideration. To discuss the basic prospects of improving the economic infrastructure of the Middle East, which in itself could perhaps enhance the prospects for peace in the Middle East by providing more stability. But I must point out, also, that given the thrust of all of the other issues that were discussed, that this was not a major subject of discussion at the summit. It was obviously overshadowed by some of the other key considerations.

Q Will it be followed up?

MR. DJEREJIAN: That has to be determined -- how and when it will be followed up, but certainly it is a subject of discussion amongst the industrialized states. On your second question, that is a very hypothetical question, and I -- the way you frame the question, I would -- I simply have no comment on that. It is not a question of U.S. condoning. The fact of the matter is that we have made our policy clear, that the President has made it abundantly clear that the United States will vigorously oppose and combat all efforts at state-supported terrorism and use the various instruments at our power to do so.

The question of Syrian complicity

1 4 1 1 1 2 1 3 2  
מ"מ, מ"מ, מ"מ, מ"מ, מ"מ, מ"מ, מ"מ, מ"מ, מ"מ  
מ"מ, מ"מ, מ"מ, מ"מ, מ"מ, מ"מ, מ"מ, מ"מ, מ"מ

1720 0810  
97...2...8...97  
110 בסמוך  
מאריך וזמנה  
מס' מבט

8 1 62 107 207  
53

in the cases you mentioned, well you mentioned one case is, as you know, under investigation in the first place by the British authorities. We are consulting very closely with the British authorities on that, and it would be premature to draw any conclusions as to Syrian complicity until those investigations are completed.

MR. POPE: Right there.

Q Chris Hanson, Reuters. With regard to the second episode that's being mentioned a lot, the bombing of that German-Arab Friendship Society, does the United States have any evidence of Syrian links to that one?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, again, that--the German authorities are investigating that. We are following that investigation very closely and in close consultations with the German authorities. You will remember the President made it very clear that we had direct evidence of Libyan complicity in the disco, La Belle disco bombing, and that was one of the major causes of our action, military action, against Libya. So, at this point I can't take it beyond that because there is the German investigation going on. But we have had direct evidence of Libyan complicity in that incident and acted upon that evidence as is well known throughout the world.

Q The President the other day in his press conference he said he wouldn't buy the line of one terrorist is some other person's freedom fighter. How did the White House define who is a terrorist and who is a freedom fighter?

MR. DJEREJIAN: I though the President very eloquently stated and made the distinction at Tokyo at his press conference on that, and I really couldn't improve on his words. But what he is basically saying is that he makes a very clear distinction between people who are fighting for a cause against totalitarian systems and oppression of various sorts and who fight as you will--guerillas or in terms of fighting an organized state structure, and those who indiscriminately and in a very cowardly fashion choose as their targets innocent people and try to justify their terrorism within the framework of political causes but who are virtually the lowest type of criminal on the international scene. He made that distinction very clearly. We do not consider

1 7 2 8 0 2 1 8  
0197...8.708..3...97  
.....110 א 110  
.....דמיסוח  
.....מאריך וזמנה  
.....מספר

:7M

3 ) G2 10' 207  
8 53 107

terrorists of the ilk who main and kill innocent women, children and men at airports, for example, as political heroes -- in no way.

Q (off-mike)

MR. DJEREJIAN: Excuse me. There is another element in all of this, which is that the -- there was a very important element of consensus that appeared in the statement on terrorism in Tokyo which stated that there is no justification for terrorism. In other words, one would be hard-put to justify, for given political reasons, the terrorists who are at loose in the world and committing these acts that we have witnessed in recent years and months.

Q You mentioned totalitarianism and you mentioned oppression. How about occupation?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, there are various categories of oppression. I don't want to get into a -- try to define this definitely from this podium. But the major distinction is one between the indiscriminate killing of people and those who fight for a cause, as true freedom fighters, against totalitarian and oppressive systems.

Q Ed, yesterday, the Israeli defense minister said that attempt on the El Al plane in London was done by an organ of Syrian establishment. He almost fanned the winds of war, if you will, pointing a finger at Syria. And then today, the representative of the Arab League to the U.S. and U.N. said that Israel is now seeking to foment U.S. anger against Syria while contemplating a military attack against that major Arab country.

Do you sense any of that coming about? Are you at all concerned that there are rumblings of war, that there are troop movements in the area that may lead to some kind of military action from all this rhetoric?

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, we would always be concerned at any escalation of tensions in the Middle East, and certainly on the Arab-Israeli borders. We watch that, as you well know, very closely. The point is that we would not want to see any escalation of tensions, nor any events or build-up of events that could certainly lead to renewed violence; or even more seriously, miscalculations that could lead to a larger confrontation. So we are certainly watching that with due concern.



5...97

1110

דמי

מגזר החדש

מגזר החדש

:94

S  
8

S3

G2

107

D'

207

MR. DJEREJIAN: I think the President made clear in his press conference that it was in response to a question specifically on terrorism, but the underlying causes of terrorism, what are we doing with it, and he answered it.

Q No, no, I'm not talking -- I'm saying is the Middle East problem shadowed by terrorism, talking about terrorism. What about the Middle East problem? Did they discuss it in the summit or not?

MR. DJEREJIAN: The Middle East was discussed, and obviously there is a fundamental concern and interest on the part of the industrial allied leaders for pursuing all avenues, all viable avenues, for a resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and therefore the concern over the situation in terms that there doesn't seem to be much progress now is obviously a matter of discussion. But I can say that there is a basic commitment to pursue the various approaches that show some promise of success to push that peace process forward. Right now we are at a very difficult situation. Right now the peace process is stalemated, is blocked, but that does not mean that anyone, and certainly not the United States, is washing its hands of its longstanding commitment to play a major role in promoting a peaceful settlement.

The problem is to cease the opportunities that we have in the near future to resume progress on the peace process.

Q What about the other -- did they agree with the American perception of the peace process or not? That's my main question. You didn't answer it.

MR. DJEREJIAN: No, I don't think it's a question of agreeing or not agreeing with it. I think there's understanding and support of US efforts to promote that process, and that has existed and continues to exist.

Q Arab-American Media Service. Ed, a couple of questions. (Laughter.) The first one: With this hype and the campaign of the United States and its allies against terrorism around the world, especially singling out Libya, aren't you in fact declaring a war on the Arab world by deciding to bankrupt an Arab country of its resources while there are other ways to face such acts of terror which were labeled such a country?



סגירות ישראל - וויסינגטון

מל:

Handwritten notes and numbers: 2, 8, 53, 62, 107, 207

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, it is unfortunate that this is one of the consequences -- and I have not been aware that this was widespread to any extent. But the President's position, I think, speaks for itself because he has made clear that our fight against terrorism is directed against, basically, this one leader in Libya whose -- who, through all the instrumentalities of the state, is supporting terrorism. He has made clear that he has -- and we have no quarrel with the Arab people or the Libyan people. Our relationships with the moderate Arab states, I think, are the evidence that we have no quarrel with the Arab people, in any sense of the word. The fact that the President is making a major effort to promote the sale of U.S. arms to Saudi Arabia, despite the political difficulties, is another example of that.

So I think that there is no effort here, deliberate or unwitting, to provoke any hostility toward Arab people, either in the Middle East, in the Arab world, or in the United States. So I think those Arab-Americans who feel discriminated against should look at the policies of the U.S. government and realize that, quite frankly, there is no anti-Arab tendency there.

☐ I'm still not clear on one issue, going back to Syria. How extensive was it dealt in the summit? I mean, how did the Syrian angle -- was it discussed at all? And is it safe to assume that Syria is now under the microscope in Washington?

FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE 202-347-1400  
NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

DJEREJIAN-5/9/86

11-2

MR. DJEREJIAN: Well, the question of -- I didn't know it was a biological problem -- (laughter). But there was such extensive discussion of terrorism, and within that, states that support terrorism. Syria is on our terrorism list, as is Iran and Libya. We have made it abundantly clear to the Syrian government in the past, and continue to do so, that we are opposed to any activities that the Syrian government

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12-1

ס 1 ק  
ס 2 ר  
ס 3 ז  
ס 4 ט  
ס 5 י  
ס 6 ל  
ס 7 מ  
ס 8 נ  
ס 9 ס  
ס 10 ע  
ס 11 פ  
ס 12 ק  
ס 13 ר  
ס 14 ש  
ס 15 ט  
ס 16 צ  
ס 17 כ  
ס 18 ל  
ס 19 מ  
ס 20 נ  
ס 21 ס  
ס 22 ע  
ס 23 פ  
ס 24 ק  
ס 25 ר  
ס 26 ש  
ס 27 ט  
ס 28 צ  
ס 29 כ  
ס 30 ל  
ס 31 מ  
ס 32 נ  
ס 33 ס  
ס 34 ע  
ס 35 פ  
ס 36 ק  
ס 37 ר  
ס 38 ש  
ס 39 ט  
ס 40 צ  
ס 41 כ  
ס 42 ל  
ס 43 מ  
ס 44 נ  
ס 45 ס  
ס 46 ע  
ס 47 פ  
ס 48 ק  
ס 49 ר  
ס 50 ש  
ס 51 ט  
ס 52 צ  
ס 53 כ  
ס 54 ל  
ס 55 מ  
ס 56 נ  
ס 57 ס  
ס 58 ע  
ס 59 פ  
ס 60 ק  
ס 61 ר  
ס 62 ש  
ס 63 ט  
ס 64 צ  
ס 65 כ  
ס 66 ל  
ס 67 מ  
ס 68 נ  
ס 69 ס  
ס 70 ע  
ס 71 פ  
ס 72 ק  
ס 73 ר  
ס 74 ש  
ס 75 ט  
ס 76 צ  
ס 77 כ  
ס 78 ל  
ס 79 מ  
ס 80 נ  
ס 81 ס  
ס 82 ע  
ס 83 פ  
ס 84 ק  
ס 85 ר  
ס 86 ש  
ס 87 ט  
ס 88 צ  
ס 89 כ  
ס 90 ל  
ס 91 מ  
ס 92 נ  
ס 93 ס  
ס 94 ע  
ס 95 פ  
ס 96 ק  
ס 97 ר  
ס 98 ש  
ס 99 ט  
ס 100 צ

מל:

2

1 G 1  
S.3 107 207

/ engages in supporting terrorism and terrorists or giving terrorists a haven. We have made clear to the Syrians that they should not allow Abu Nidal to operate in Syria territory or in Syrian-controlled territory in the Bekaa, for example, in Lebanon. So this information is very well-known and our position is very well-known to the Syrian government.

The main point here is that one cannot discuss terrorism today at the forum of the summit, for example, in Tokyo, without discussing and exchanging opinions on the roles of various states, and especially those states that have had a hand in supporting terrorist activities.

851014

5  
טגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המסרד.

211

1/2

אל: לשכת רה"מ (אורי סביר)

דע: מצפ"א

פיתוח העזר אילת

1. התקשר המורשה גייס שוייר וביקש לקבל בכתב מלשכת רה"מ את ההודעה שהעברתי בע"פ לנאמני קרן שוייר על פי שיחתנו הטלפונית ב-14 באפריל.

2. נודה אם תוכל להענות לבקשת המורשה. לנוחיותך רצ"ב מברקי המביא הנוסח שסיכמנו ביננו. במכתב המבוקש יש כמובן מקום להבעת מספר מילים חמות על פעולת קרן שוייר למען אילת ופיתוחה שאורבנית וכן על חרומות הקרן לטובת הכלל בישראל. אם רה"מ יואיל לחתום על המכתב, מחווה זו תתקבל בברכה. לשיקולך.

יוסף אלמגור  
למדו.

רה"מ 3  
למנהל 1  
למנהל 1

ט ו י ט ט ו י ט

ד...! מתוך...! דפים

טו ו בטחוני... גלוי

דחפוח... רגיל

מאריך וז"ח. 17:45 8 מאי, 86

מס' מבר...

מגירות ישראל ושינוי

אלו המסד

211

2/2

אלו מציא

דע: לשכת רה"מ

שדה התעופה באילת

המורשה ג'ים שוייר התקשר, ולקראת ישיבה היום (14) אחה"צ של נאמני הקרן ע"ש משפחת שוייר שמכינה תכנית אב לפיתוח תעיר אילת, ביקש הודעה מרשמת-בקר לחעברת נמל-התעופה בעיר ( שפינויו יאפשר פיתוח העיר). בשיחה עם אורי סביר סיכמנו את הנוסחה הגאה שמסרתי בע"פ לשוייר:

I have been authorized by the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem to confirm that the Prime Minister, during his visit to Eilat a month ago, announced that as a matter of national priority the airport in that city would be re-located elsewhere.

למדינת ישראל

למדן

May 8, 1986

His Excellency  
Shimon Peres  
Prime Minister  
Jerusalem

Dear Shimon:

On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the independence of Israel, I would like to offer you my very best wishes.

Americans take pride in the important supporting role the United States played in the establishment of the State of Israel, and in the close and special relations our two nations have enjoyed ever since. This anniversary is an appropriate occasion for the United States to reaffirm the strength of our friendship with and our support for Israel. Let us also renew our shared commitment to democratic ideals and the pursuit of peace.

Sincerely,

/s/

George P. Shultz



EMBASSY OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tel Aviv, Israel

May 8, 1986

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

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have been asked to convey to you the following message  
from President Reagan.

"Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

"As you celebrate the 38th anniversary of the  
independence of the State of Israel, I would like  
to wish you a most joyous Mazel Tov on behalf of  
all Americans.

"The United States takes great pride in the glorious  
achievements of your country. We see our own ideals  
reflected in its pioneering spirit, in its sacred  
mission as a refuge for the oppressed, and in its  
vision as a light unto the nations.

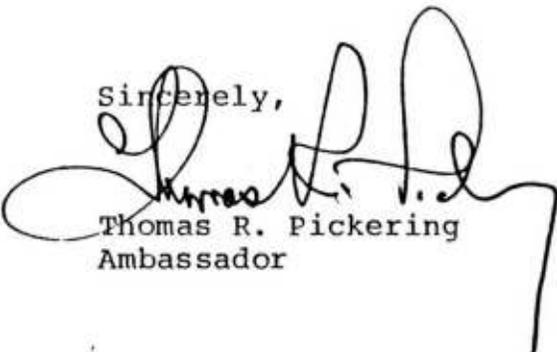
"May Israel continue to exhibit in its future the  
freshness and vigor which it has shown throughout  
its history and which it proudly proclaims to the  
world.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ronald Reagan"

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Thomas R. Pickering  
Ambassador

תאריך: 081330 מס' דף: 0190 49-211	עמוד: 3 כותרת: 3 ל: לש'מנכ"ל; מע"ח; סמנכ"ל אסיח"ק; המכה; מפ"א; סס"ד; יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורת; יועץ שוב"ס לחקשורת; לע"ס; דו"צ.
	ר.ע. רושינסון תאריך: 081330

News Summary May 8, 1986

Columns

\*\*\* NYT-Moshe Yegar "In the Soviet Union, Many Shcharanskys" Shcharansky is now free and is able to travel where he likes, but the plight of the Soviet Jews persists. By attempting to crush him, the Soviet authorities hoped to break the spirit of the Jewish community. Instead, they galvanized the Jewish community not only there but around the world as well. The reawakening of Jewish identity in the Soviet Union is one of the miracles of our time. The Soviet Union is the only country outside the Arab world in which virulent anti-Semitic literature is officially sanctioned by the Government. But what makes the Soviet leaders immeasurably worse than the Czars is their policy on emigration. By permitting unrestricted Jewish emigration to Israel, the Soviet authorities could establish their credibility as supporters of the most basic right--emigration. The Soviet Union cannot realistically expect an easing of international pressure on this issue so long as a single Jew is denied his dream to join his people in Israel.

NYT-John Oaks (former senior ed) "More Than Libya Was Ground Zero" When Reagan bombad Libya, NATO, the cornerstone of American foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere, was endangered. No matter how much the French and British enjoy seeing the US give it to Khadafy, few think a raid of this sort could be effective against terrorism.

Amsterdam News-Paul Robeson "Libya: A False Pretext?" It is very doubtful the the Administration has any "irrefutable evidence" of a Libyan Gov't order to carry out the disco bombing in west Berlin. The question must be asked, was the pretext for the raid a false one? Reagan has often used the "Big Lie" technique as an instrument of policy.

Press Reports

Rabin Links Syria to Abortive Bombing of El Al Jet

\*\*\* NYT-Halloran p.1-Israel's Defense Minister said that Syrian security and intelligence officials were responsible for the unsuccessful attempt last month to smuggle a bomb aboard an El Al plane in London. Rabin asserted that the decision to smuggle the bomb aboard the passenger plane had been made by high Syrian officials. He said the judgement was based on information from British authorities and other sources, but he refused

תאריך: 081330  
 מס' דף: 0190  
 49-211

מס' דף: 0190  
 תאריך: 081330  
 49-211

to elaborate. Repeated calls to the Syrian Embassy in Washington went unanswered. "We are not going to sit idle, Rabin said. "So far we have not decided to take military action against Syria for terror." Rabin also stated that the terrorist attacks in the Rome and Vienna airports had Syrian and Libyan involvement. In terms of the US arms sale to Saudi Arabia, Rabin drew a direct connection between sale of weapons to the Saudis and Saudi financial aid to the PLO and the threat of terrorism in the US. (Cabled)

British Are Seeking to Question Syrian Diplomat on El Al Attack

NYT-Lelyveld-British investigators are seeking to question a Syrian diplomat in connection with the attempted terrorist attack on an El Al jet. The Syrian Ambassador to Britain was reported to have been called to the Foreign Office to discuss the incident. Officials gave no clue as to whether or not Syria was resisting or cooperating with the British request to speak to the Syrian diplomat who is reported to have been implicated. There have been hints that this diplomat may have been involved in other attempted terrorist acts. (DN-Nelson)

NYT-Reuters-The Syrian Embassy in East Berlin denied any involvement in the bombing of the German-Arab friendship Society in West Berlin.

Congress's Vote Against Saudi Arms Sale May Be Undone By Reagan

WSJ-Greenberger + Shribman-Reagan will have to pay a high political price to reverse Congress's overwhelming rejection of his proposed arms sale to Saudi Arabia. The battle is far from over, and congressional sentiment may be less lopsided than the votes suggest. The legislators had an opportunity to cast a politically popular vote to show their support for Israel knowing they would get another chance to decide the issue. Some analysts said a defeat for Reagan could hurt the administration by sending a signal that Congress, not the White House is in charge of foreign policy. (see chart of US arms sales to Saudi Arabia since 1976) (see DN-Reinie, ND-AP)

Iraqi Warplanes Strike Refinery in Tehran

WSJ-Seib-Iraqi planes launched a destructive raid on one of Iran's big oil refineries in Tehran, a blow that could cause domestic problems and reignite a dangerous and destructive "war of the cities" in the Persian Gulf conflict. The attack came amid signs that the war may widen. The attack on the refinery seems to be part of the Iraqi strategy of hitting Iranian economic targets. It isn't likely that Iran will launch an attack on Baghdad because it doesn't have the ability to do so. (see NYT-Reuters)

Frenchman Kidnapped in Beirut

NYT-Hijazi-An elderly Frenchman was kidnapped in West Beirut and a Lebanese professor at American U. was reported missing and feared abducted. No group has taken responsibility for the kidnapping of the Frenchman.

190/49 3/3

Libya Won't Sell to US, Envoy Says

Amsterdam News-Baillou-Ali Traki spoke to a sympathetic group of Blacks in Harlem recently. He drew applause and a standing ovation at the May Day Harlem reception. He spoke about the victimization of Libya and of all oppressed people.

Anti-Black, Anti-Semitic Crime on Rise in NY

Amsterdam News-Rowe-The National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence held a breakfast where Benjamin Ward, New York City's Police Commissioner spoke. Ward said that in 1985 the NYC Bias Incident Investigation Unit uncovered 286 bias inspired crimes. 50% were anti-Semitic, 27% anti-Black and the remaining 23% were combined anti-Hispanic, anti-gay, anti-White incidents.

American Jewish Committee

Village Voice 5/13-Hentoff-The AJC sent an internal memorandum to all its office in regard to the PBS program "Flashpoint--Israel and the Palestinians". 2 of the three movies in the program are supportive of the Israeli point of view. One movie, "Occupied Palestine" portrays the other side of the issue. The memorandum, dated March 27, calls "Occupied Palestine" a "PLO propaganda piece filled with images of barbed wire and blood, and depicting the Israelis as brutal oppressors." The AJC appealed to its chapters to urge local PBN stations not to air the movie. This is a strange turn for the AJC. David Gordis, the AJC exec. VP, denied that his organization ever tried to censor the movie. When the reporter told him he knew of the internal memo, Gordis chose not to reply.

Paid AD

NYT-Full page ad by Reader's Digest. Reprinted is excerpts of an article by Lawrence Elliot about the plight of the Soviet Jews. The address of the Soviet Embassy is given so that letters can be written about the Jews and their struggle.

ITONUT  
NYC

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

ש.ד.ס. 205  
ד.ד. א. א. מסוף... Q... דפים  
סוג בשחוני גלוי  
דחיסות... מילדי  
מארץ נזים... מאל 8 1300  
משרד המבחן

1/10

אלו המסרד 205  
+ ניו-יורק - S2  
בטחון - 106

אל: מ/מנכ"ל. מצפ"א.  
דע: מנכ"ל בסחון. לשכת רה"מ. נספח צה"ל. רמט"ן (ניו-יורק)  
מזכ"צ לשהב"ס (ניו-יורק)

ישראל ותיקוני נאן וקוויל  
182 לשלנו

1. לנוחיותכם ולעיונכם, רצ"ב תיקוני קוויל ונאן מתוך חוק ההרשאה לכספי משרד ההגנה, שהתקבל בשנת שעברה ( "חוק ציבורי 145-99" מה-08.11.1985 ).
2. כפי שתראו בתיקון נאן (אמצע עמ' 7 וסוף עמ' 8 למברק זה) אושר סכום של מאתיים מליון דולר לפרוייקטים משותפים מ"כסף חדש" ועוד 50 מליון דולר לצורך זה מהתקציב השוטף של משרד ההגנה. מאוחר יותר (בשלב ההקצבה) שונה הרכב המימון והוקצבו 125 מליון דולר מ"כסף חדש" תוך אישור השימוש בעוד 125 מליון דולר מתוך התקציב השוטף. רצ"ב גם הקטע הנוגע בדבר תהחלטת ההמשך שהתקבלה אשתקד (במקום חוק הקצבה לכספי הפנטגון).

ישראלי נאמן

ג.ג.ג

Handwritten notes and signatures in blue ink, including a large 'Q' and various illegible scribbles.

Handwritten list of numbers and symbols: 2, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2

2025 = 110  
 2025.10.20.2025  
 110 2025  
 2025  
 2025  
 2025

2  
 10  
 52  
 106  
 205

א. ק. ק. ק. ק.

99 STAT. 708

PUBLIC LAW 99-145—NOV. 8, 1985

X

SEC. 1102. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

Amc. p 199

(a) REVISION OF AUTHORITY.—(1) Section 27 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2767) is amended to read as follows:

President of U.S. International agreements.

"NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

"Sec. 27 (a) The President may enter into a cooperative project agreement with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or with one or more member countries of that organization.

"(b) As used in this section—

"(1) the term 'cooperative project' means a jointly managed arrangement, described in a written agreement among the parties, which is undertaken in order to further the objectives of standardization, rationalization, and interoperability of the armed forces of North Atlantic Treaty Organization member countries and which provides—

"(A) for one or more of the other participants to share with the United States the costs of research on and development, testing, evaluation, or joint production (including follow-on support) of certain defense articles;

"(B) for concurrent production in the United States and in another member country of a defense article jointly developed in accordance with clause (A); or

"(C) for procurement by the United States of a defense article or defense service from another member country; and

"(2) the term 'other participant' means a participant in a cooperative project other than the United States.

"(c) Each agreement for a cooperative project shall provide that the United States and each of the other participants will contribute to the cooperative project its equitable share of the full cost of the cooperative project and will receive an equitable share of the results of the cooperative project. The full costs of such cooperative project

3  
 10  
 3  
 10  
 3  
 10  
 3  
 10

3  
 10  
 52  
 106  
 205

Contracts

shall include overhead and administrative costs. The United States and the other participants may contribute their equitable shares of the full cost of such cooperative project in funds or in defense articles or defense services needed for the project. Military assistance and financing received from the United States Government may not be used by any other participant to provide its share of the cost of such cooperative project. Such agreements shall provide that no requirement shall be imposed by a participant for worksharing or other industrial or commercial compensation in connection with such agreement that is not in accordance with such agreement.

"(d) The President may enter into contracts or incur other obligations for a cooperative project on behalf of the other participants, without charge to any appropriation or contract authorization, if each of the other participants in the cooperative project agrees (1) to pay its equitable share of the contract or other obligations, and (2) to make such funds available in such amounts and at such times as may be required by the contract or such other obligations and to pay any damages and costs that may accrue from the performance of or cancellation of such contract or other obligations in advance of the time such payments, damages, or costs are due.

"(e) With the approval of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense, a cooperative agreement entered into by the United States before the date of the enactment of the Department of

Defense Authorization Act, 1986, that otherwise meets the requirements of this section may be treated on and after such date as having been made under this section.

"(f)(1) For those cooperative projects entered into on or after the date of the enactment of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986, the President may reduce or waive the charge or charges which would otherwise be considered appropriate under section 21(e) of this Act in connection with sales under sections 21 and 22 of this Act when such sales are made as part of the cooperative project. However, the President may reduce or waive such charge or charges only if the other participants agree to reduce or waive corresponding charges.

"(2) Notwithstanding section 21(e)(1)(A) and section 43(b) of this Act, administrative surcharges shall not be increased on other sales made under this Act in order to compensate for reductions or waivers of such surcharges under this section. Funds received pursuant to such other sales shall not be available to reimburse the costs incurred by the United States Government for which reduction or waiver is approved by the President under this section.

"(g) Not less than 15 days before a cooperative project agreement is signed on behalf of the United States, the President shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate a numbered certification with respect to such proposed agreement, setting forth—

"(A) a detailed description of the cooperative project with respect to which the certification is made;

"(B) an estimate of the quantity of the defense articles expected to be produced in furtherance of such cooperative project;

"(C) an estimate of the full cost of the cooperative project, with an estimate of that part of the full cost to be incurred by the United States Government for its participation in such cooperative project and an estimate of that part of the full costs to be incurred by the other participants;

10. 11. 4. 97  
 1110  
 1110  
 1110

4  
 10      S2      G2      2  
          106      205

"(D) an estimate of the dollar value of the funds to be contributed by the United States and each of the other participants on behalf of such cooperative project;

"(E) a description of the defense articles and defense services expected to be contributed by the United States and each of the other participants on behalf of such cooperative project;

"(F) a statement of the foreign policy and national security benefits anticipated to be derived from such cooperative project; and

"(G) to the extent known, whether it is likely that prime contracts will be awarded to particular prime contractors or subcontracts will be awarded to particular subcontractors to comply with the proposed agreement.

(h) Section 36(b) of this Act shall not apply to sales made under section 21 or 22 of this Act and to production and exports made pursuant to cooperative projects under this section, and section 36(c) of this Act shall not apply to the issuance of licenses or other approvals under section 38 of this Act, if such sales are made, such production and exports ensue, or such licenses or approvals are issued as part of a cooperative project.

Ante. p. 203

Ante. pp. 156, 203, 204.

(i) The authority under this section is in addition to the authority under sections 21 and 22 of this Act and under any other provision of law.

"(j) Notwithstanding the amendments made to this section by the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1946, projects entered into under this section before the date of such amendments may be carried through to conclusion in accordance with the terms of this section as in effect immediately before the effective date of amendments."

(2) Section 2(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2752(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Under the direction of the President, the Secretary of State (taking into account other United States activities abroad, such as military assistance, economic assistance, and food for peace program) shall be responsible for the continuous supervision and general direction of sales, leases, financing, cooperative projects, and exports under this Act, including, but not limited to, determining—

"(1) whether there will be a sale to or financing for a country and the amount thereof;

"(2) whether there will be a lease to a country;

"(3) whether there will be a cooperative project and the scope thereof; and

"(4) whether there will be delivery or other performance under such sale, lease, cooperative project, or export, to the end that sales, financing, leases, cooperative projects, and exports will be integrated with other United States activities and to the end that the foreign policy of the United States would be best served thereby."

(3) Section 3(a) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2753(a)) is amended—

(A) in the text preceding clause (1), by inserting ", and no agreement shall be entered into for a cooperative project (as defined in section 27(b) of this Act)," after "international organization,"

(B) in paragraph (2)—

10. 5. 97  
 1110  
 1008  
 1008  
 1008

S 10      S2      GP 106      205

(i) by inserting "or produced in a cooperative project (as defined in section 27 of this Act)" after "so furnished to it";  
 (ii) by inserting "for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the specified member countries (other than the United States) in case of a cooperative project" after "international organization" the second place it appears;  
 and

(C) in paragraph (3), by inserting "or service" after "such article" both places it appears.

(4) Section 42(e) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2791(e)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting "and each contract entered into under section 27(d) of this Act," after "of this Act"; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting "or under contracts entered into under section 27(d) of this Act" after "of this Act".

(5) The amendments made by this subsection are repealed effective as of the effective date of similar amendments to the Arms Export Control Act in the International Security and Development Cooperative Act of 1985 or any other law.

(b) AMENDMENT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.—(1) Chapter 141 of title 10, United States Code (as amended by section 917), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

**"§ 2407. Acquisition of defense equipment under North Atlantic Treaty Organization cooperative projects**

Contracts  
 10 USC 2

"(a)(1) If the President delegates to the Secretary of Defense the authority to carry out section 27(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2767(d)), relating to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) cooperative projects (as defined in such section), the Secretary may utilize his authority under this title in carrying out contracts or obligations incurred under such section.

Ante, p.

"(2) Except as provided in subsection (c), chapter 137 of this title shall apply to such contracts (referred to in paragraph (1)) entered into by the Secretary of Defense. Except to the extent waived under subsection (c) or some other provision of law, all other provisions of law relating to procurement, if otherwise applicable, shall apply to such contracts entered into by the Secretary of Defense.

10 USC 2  
 seq.

"(b) When contracting or incurring obligations under section 27(d) of the Arms Export Control Act for cooperative projects, the Secretary of Defense may require subcontracts to be awarded to particular subcontractors in furtherance of the cooperative project.

"(c)(1) Subject to paragraph (2), when entering into contracts or incurring obligations under section 27(d) of the Arms Export Control Act outside the United States, the Secretary of Defense may waive with respect to any such contract or subcontract the application of any provision of law, other than a provision of the Arms Export Control Act or section 2304 of this title, that specifically—

22 USC 2  
 note  
 96 Stat. 1  
 10 USC 2

"(A) prescribe procedures to be followed in the formation of contracts;

"(B) prescribe terms and conditions to be included in contracts;

"(C) prescribe requirements for or preferences to be given to goods grown, produced, or manufactured in the United States or in United States Government-owned facilities or for services to be performed in the United States; or

"(D) prescribe requirements regulating the performance of contracts.

"(2) A waiver may not be made under paragraph (1) unless the Secretary determines that the waiver is necessary to ensure that the cooperative project will significantly further NATO standardization, rationalization, and interoperability.

3107.10... 6.97  
 ..... 21002 1110  
 ..... 018107  
 ..... 0471 1170  
 ..... 735 '06

6/10      1/52      62/106

A' 205

"(3) The authority of the Secretary to make waivers under this subsection may be delegated only to the Deputy Secretary of Defense or the Acquisition Executive designated for the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

"(d)(1) The Secretary of Defense shall notify the Congress each time he requires that a prime contract be awarded to a particular prime contractor or that a subcontract to be awarded to a particular subcontractor to comply with a cooperative agreement. The Secretary shall include in each such notice the reason for exercising his authority to designate a particular contractor or subcontractor, as the case may be.

"(2) The Secretary shall also notify the Congress each time he exercises a waiver under subsection (c) and shall include in such notice the particular provision or provisions of law that were waived.

"(3) A report under this subsection shall be required only to the extent that the information required by this subsection has not been provided in a report made by the President under section 27(e) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2767(e)).

Report.

"(e)(1) In carrying out a cooperative project under section 27 of the Arms Export Control Act, the Secretary of Defense may agree that a participant (other than the United States) may make a contract for requirements of the United States under the project if the Secretary determines that such a contract will significantly further NATO standardization, rationalization, and interoperability. Except to the extent waived under this section or under any other provision of law, the Secretary shall ensure that such contract will be made on a competitive basis and that United States sources will not be precluded from competing under the contract.

"(2) If a participant (other than the United States) in a NATO cooperative project makes a contract on behalf of such project to meet the requirements of the United States, the contract may permit the contracting party to follow its own procedures relating to contracting.

"(f) In carrying out a cooperative project, the Secretary of Defense may also agree to the disposal of property that is jointly acquired by the members of the project without regard to any laws of the United States applicable to the disposal of property owned by the United States. Disposal of such property may include a transfer of the interest of the United States in such property to one of the other governments participating in the cooperative agreement or the sale of such property. Payment for the transfer or sale of any interest of the United States in any such property shall be made in accordance with the terms of the cooperative agreement.

"(g) Nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing—

"(1) the Secretary of Defense to waive any of the financial management responsibilities administered by the Secretary of the Treasury; or

"(2) to waive the cargo preference laws of the United States, including the Military Cargo Preference Act of 1904 (10 U.S.C. 2631) and the Cargo Preference Act of 1954 (46 U.S.C. 1241(b))."

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"2407. Acquisition of defense equipment under North Atlantic Treaty Organization cooperative projects."

7 7 3 7 3 7 3 7  
3197. 10. 11. 2. 7 . . 97

..... 11093 1110

..... 11817

..... 1111 7174R

..... 1138 '96

7  
10

52

G2  
106

:72  
205

SEC. 1103. NATO COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress hereby finds—

(1) that for more than a decade the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) have provided in the aggregate significantly larger resources for defense purposes than have the member nations of the Warsaw Treaty Organization;

(2) that, despite this fact, the Warsaw Treaty Organization member nations have produced and deployed many more major combat items such as tanks, armored personnel carriers, artillery pieces and rocket launchers, armed helicopters, and tactical combat aircraft than have the member nations of NATO; and

(3) that a major reason for this discouraging performance by NATO is inadequate cooperation among NATO nations in research, development, and production of military end-items of equipment and munitions.

183 1170 .2

(b) CONGRESSIONAL REQUEST FOR COOPERATION ON R&D.—The Congress, therefore, urges and requests the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the United States Representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to pursue diligently opportunities for member nations of NATO to cooperate—

(1) in research and development on defense equipment and munitions; and

(2) in the production of defense equipment, including—

(A) coproduction of conventional defense equipment by the United States and other member nations of NATO; and

(B) production by United States contractors of conventional defense equipment designed and developed by other member nations of NATO.

(c) FUNDS FOR COOPERATIVE PROJECTS.—(1) Of the funds appropriated pursuant to the authorizations in section 201(a) \$200,000,000 shall be available, in equal amounts, to the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense Agencies only for NATO cooperative research and development projects as provided in this section.

Ante. p.

(2) As used in this section, the term "cooperative research and development project" means a project involving joint participation by the United States and one or more other member nations of NATO under a memorandum of understanding (or other formal agreement) to carry out a joint research and development program—

(A) to develop new conventional defense equipment and munitions; or

(B) to modify existing military equipment to meet United States military requirements.

(d) RESTRICTIONS.—(1) A memorandum of understanding (or other formal agreement) to conduct a cooperative research and development project may not be entered into unless the Secretary of Defense determines that the proposed project enhances the ongoing multinational effort to improve NATO's conventional defense capabilities through the application of emerging technology.

(2) The Secretary may not delegate the authority to make a determination under paragraph (1) except to the Deputy Secretary of Defense or the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering.

10. 8. 97

..... 110

..... 205

..... 106

..... 52

8  
10

52

106

205

(e) RESTRICTIONS ON PROCUREMENT OF EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES. -- In order to assure substantial participation on the part of other member nations of NATO in approved cooperative research and development projects, funds made available under subsection (c) for such projects may not be used to procure equipment or services from any foreign government, foreign research organization, or other foreign entity.

(f) COOPERATIVE OPPORTUNITIES DOCUMENT. -- (1)(A) In order to ensure that opportunities to conduct cooperative research and development projects are considered during the early decision points in the Department of Defense's formal development review process in connection with any planned project of the Department of Defense, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering shall prepare a formal arms cooperation opportunities document for review by the Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council at its formal meetings.

(B) The Under Secretary shall also prepare an arms cooperation opportunities document for review of each new project for which a Justification of Major Systems New Start document is prepared.

(2) The formal arms cooperation opportunities document referred to in paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A statement indicating whether or not a project similar to the one under consideration by the Department of Defense is in development or production by one or more of the other NATO member nations.

(B) If a project similar to the one under consideration by the Department of Defense is in development by one or more other member nations of NATO, an assessment by the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering as to whether that project could satisfy, or could be modified in scope so as to satisfy, the military requirements of the project of the United States under consideration by the Department of Defense.

(C) An assessment of the advantages and disadvantages with regard to program timing, developmental and life cycle costs, technology sharing, and Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability (RSI) of seeking to structure a cooperative development program with one or more other NATO member nations.

(D) The recommendation of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering as to whether the Department of Defense should explore the feasibility and desirability of a cooperative development program with one or more other member nations of NATO.

(g) SIDE-BY-SIDE TESTING. -- (1) It is the sense of Congress --

(A) that the Department of Defense should perform more side-by-side testing of conventional defense equipment manufactured by the United States and other member nations of NATO; and

(B) that such testing should be conducted at the late stage of the development process when there is usually only a single United States prime contractor.

(2) In addition to any funds appropriated for activities of the Director of Defense Test and Evaluation pursuant to section 201(a), \$50,000,000 shall be available to the Director, from any other funds appropriated to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1986, for the acquisition of items of the type specified in paragraph (3) manufactured by other member nations of NATO for side-by-side comparison testing with comparable items of United States manufacture.

7 7 2 3    2 8 1 2  
 2'97.10... 9... 97  
 ..... 1110  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

:72

9    J    G2    P'  
 16    82    166    205

(3) Items that may be acquired by the Director of Defense Test and Evaluation under paragraph (2) include the following:

- (A) Submunitions and dispensers.
- (B) Anti-tank and anti-armor guided missiles.
- (C) Mines, for both land and naval warfare.
- (D) Runway-cratering devices.
- (E) Torpedoes.
- (F) Mortar systems.
- (G) Light armored vehicles and major subsystems thereof.
- (H) Utility vehicles.
- (I) High-velocity anti-tank guns.
- (J) Short-Range Air Defense Systems (SHORADS).
- (K) Mobile air defense systems and components.

(4) The Director of Defense Test and Evaluation shall notify the Committees on Armed Services and on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives of his intent to obligate funds made

available to carry out this subsection not less than 30 days before such funds are obligated.

(5) Not later than February 1 of each year, the Director of Defense Test and Evaluation shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services and on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives a report—

- (A) on the systems, subsystems, and munitions produced by other member nations of NATO that were evaluated during the previous fiscal year by the Director; and
- (B) on the obligation of any funds under this subsection during the previous fiscal year.

(h) SECRETARY TO ENCOURAGE SIMILAR NATO PROGRAMS.—The Secretary of Defense shall encourage other member nations of NATO to establish programs similar to the one provided for in this section.

X X X

ס"ר 10  
 ס"ר 10  
 ס"ר 10

..... 10  
 ..... 10  
 ..... 10  
 ..... 10

$\frac{10}{16}$	י	ג	ר
	52	106	205

א. הקצבה מתוך "החלטה ההמשך" (ה-ר"ס)

NATO COOPERATIVE R&D

The conferees agree to provide \$125,000,000 for NATO Cooperative R&D and Testing programs, instead of \$250,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and no funds as proposed by the House. These

funds are to be equally divided among the Army; Navy; Air Force; Defense Agencies; and Director, Test and Evaluation, Defense, RDT&E accounts.

The conferees note that the fiscal year 1986 Defense Authorization Act provided for a total of \$250,000,000 in general authorization for this initiative. The conferees express their support for this important R&D program, and hope that it provides the basis for increased standardization and interoperability between the U.S. and our NATO allies in the field of armaments development and acquisition.

The Department of Defense should report back to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on the programs and projects initiated with the \$125,000,000 fiscal year 1986 appropriation for NATO Cooperative R&D. Should the Department of Defense require additional funds, not to exceed the authorized amount, for this effort in fiscal year 1986, a prior approval reprogramming request must be submitted.

3/11/86  
 1107

9 2 2 2  
97...2...מ...ל...97  
...גלגל  
...דמיס  
...מריץ וזים...815  
...פנ

אל

ניו-יורק	בטחון	המטרד
5.1	100	200

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

NEWS SUMMARY - THURSDAY - MAY 8, 1986

THE PRESS REPORTS

House Bars Arms Sale To Saudis

WASH. POST - Walsh - The House joined the Senate yesterday in, rejecting a proposed \$354 million arms sale to Saudi Arabia by a decisively larger margin than the two thirds vote necessary to override a veto of the disapproval resolution by Reagan. The 356 to 62 vote was immediately hailed as "veto proof" by Rep. Mel Levine who led House opposition to the sale. Speakes said, "It is the president's intention to veto this resolution and to work actively with members of both houses of Congress to sustain that veto."

Britain, Germany Probe Possible Syrian Role In Terrorist Activities

WASH. POST - Karen DeYoung - Authorities in London and West Germany are investigating whether Syrian diplomats were involved in the unsuccessful April 17 attempt to place a bomb aboard an Israeli airliner. The new reports of possible Syrian involvement in such activities raised anew the question of whether the West would be prepared to take similar military or other action against Damascus.

Transplants Under Way

WASH. POST - Colburn - A team of US and Israeli doctors is performing bone marrow transplants on victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident, the scientific director of the Milwaukee based International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry said yesterday.

Syria Tied By Rabin To 3 Recent Terror Acts

WASH. TIMES - Kritzberg - Rabin charged yesterday that Israel had evidence directly linking Syria to the April 17 terrorist attack on an El Al airliner and said Syria also was implicated in the Rome and Vienna airport attacks in Dec. "We have the reasons to believe that those who came to carry out the attacks at the airports in Rome and Vienna came from Syria. We have other reasons to believe that the attempt to put a bomb in the El Al plane in London was done by an organ which is part of the Syrian establishment" Rabin said. Rabin refused to specify the evidence in Israel's possession

פירגו פירגו פירגו - 1375 סוד 1032 1 2

97...2...97

110 2000

1000

1000

1000

1000

7M

51 / 100 / 200

Israel Puts Mosque On Stamp

WASH. TIMES - Meisels - For the first time in its history, Israel is issuing a postal stamp honoring its Moslem community. The new stamp bears a picture of the city's Al-Jazzar Mosque, and the first day issue was given out in a ceremony in Acre yesterday.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the passage of the new tax revision plan, Shultz in South Korea, Rabin's comment that linked Syria to abortive bombing of the El Al jet in London, and the continued findings into the nuclear accident the Soviet Union.

BOOK REVIEW; A History of the Israeli Army: 1874 to the Present

WASH. TIMES - Kritzberg - By Ze'ev Schiff

This latest book, a concise history of Israel's military, is less a distillation of Schiff's wide and rich experience than a standard history written for the general reader. Considering that A History of the Israeli army is limited in scope, Schiff intelligently has chosen to outline in the barest terms Israel's major wars, instead devoting considerable attention to such topics as Israeli military intelligence, the making of an Israeli soldier, doctrine, the war against terrorism, and politics in the army. A History of the Israeli Army deserves to be read. One only hopes to hear more.

511158

8 7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

5...1.97

טווג בטחוני

דמימות

טאריך וזי"ח

ט"ס

אל:

בטחון

המשרד

50 99

199

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

תדרוך דובר ממ"ד ליום 8-מאי-1986

Q Auto parts.

Q The--Minister Rabin continues to reiterate his charge of Syrian involvement in the attempted bombing of the EL-AL plane. Now the British government says it has asked the Syrian government for an explanation. Is the US government concerned about all this? Is it investigating possible Syrian links to any terrorist attacks against Americans?

MR. REDMAN: Basically, I can't give you much more than what I said yesterday, that we're not going to comment on subjects which are under active investigation by British and West German authorities. It wouldn't be appropriate really to complicate their efforts. You do know, in a more general sense, that we've never hidden our repugnance for terrorism, regardless of what quarter it may come from. There are a number of countries on our terrorism list, Syria, Iran, others. We've said in the past that any country considering support for terrorism should take careful note of our determination to respond rigorously as appropriate. The President has made clear that we will use all instruments available to us in combatting terrorism. We have also said that each case must be evaluated on it's own merits. All of that to reiterate for you knowledge of what we've said in the past.

-2-

Q --any attacks against Americans such as the Berlin disco bombing under review or under investigation?

MR. REDMAN: As I said, I'm not going to comment on those investigations other than what I said yesterday concerning La Belle disco, where we ourselves have irrefutable evidence that that was the responsibility of the Libyan government.

STATE DEPT. -5/8/86

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including names and numbers: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, ANN, 146, 7, 500/10

50/99/199

✓ Q Is there any concern that Israel might retaliate against Syria?

MR. REDMAN: I think you have to talk to Israel.

Q (Off-mike)

MR. REDMAN: I have nothing on that.

✓ Q Along those lines, though, Chuck, the Ambassador of the Arab League to the US and UN just gave a news conference and made a statement saying that Israel is now seeking to (inaudible) US anger against Syria while contemplating a military attack against that major Arab country. Do you think he's off track? Do you think he should be concerned? Is the US equally concerned?

MR. REDMAN: It's not my place to comment on statements by other foreign governments. In this case I have not comment.

Q Chuck, due to (inaudible) involvement in terrorism, do you think that it's mediation in Lebanon to free the American hostages is still credible?

MR. REDMAN: As I say, I'm not going to comment on the ongoing investigations so that the presumption that may be behind your question is one in which I have not had any comment other than a reference to the terrorist list which I made, which indicates that Syria, among other countries, had been involved in terrorism in the past and that they're well aware of our position on that score. As to whether or not that has any impact on Syrian or other efforts concerning hostages in Lebanon or anywhere else, I really don't see that I can help you much on that beyond reiterating what we've said in the past, that anyone who has influence should do what they can to resolve this issue.

✓ Q (Off-mike)--there are rumblings of war in the region, I mean, there was a big piece in the Wall Street Journal to that effect. Israel is expressing all sorts of concern. Yesterday, Foreign Minister Rabin said -- almost threatened Syria not to try anything. The Syrians are equally apprehensive. Is the US--does the US have any position on that that they're trying to--would it try to discourage any such action? Does it have any position at all?

MR. REDMAN: These are all your characterizations of so-called rumblings in the region. And if the Wall Street Journal is "in the region" then perhaps your definition is something other than my own. But no, those are all press characterizations that you've quoted, and I don't have any comment.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

17M

50/99/199

FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE 202-347-1400  
NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

STATE DEPT.-5/8/86.

-3-

Q You don't think there is any heightened tension in the region over the past week or so?

MR. REDMAN: As I say, I just don't have anything on this whole subject.

Q New subject?

MR. REDMAN: Yes.

Q Chuck, is the United States drafting new Libya sanctions?

MR. REDMAN: Are we drafting NEW Libya sanctions? In a more general sense, additional measures for possible use against international terrorism are under consideration. I don't have any details for you other than to say that we, as most of you know, have been discussion with like-minded states since January a variety of economic and other peaceful actions which could be take against countries like Libya which support international terrorism. As the Secretary said after the Tokyo summit yesterday, there was a discussion of what he called a "complete toolbox" of actions that could be taken. There will be follow-up contacts. Progress has been made. You're aware of those measures which have been publicly announced and we're continuing our efforts. As the President has said, all nations are potential targets of this international scourge of terrorism. The summit seven nations have pledged themselves to work cooperately.

Q Is the President considering the import of European oil which originated in Libya?

MR. REDMAN: I said I have no comment on any details.

0187...5...717E...97  
.....'31803 1110  
.....018'07  
.....018'07  
.....018'07  
.....018'07

178

50/99/189

Q Well, according to the Post, Oakley said that yesterday, so I mean, if that's true, that would be a public comment already.

MR. REDMAN: I said I have no public comment.

Q A couple of questions back to Syria, please. You don't have any information on two movements on the Golan Heights, do you?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q If we can go back to Mr. Perez's (?) question, I didn't understand. Were you refusing the the premise of his question that Syria's involvement in terrorism or involvement that isn't vis-a-vis the hostages in Lebanon?

MR. REDMAN: I wasn't sure what his question was really referring to. I tried to cover all the bases, saying in a more general sense, Syrian involvement and terrorism is something that we've long noted. If that is the premise of the question, that's my answer.

Q Do you think you can still save the day for the Saudi arms sale?

MR. REDMAN: (Laughter.) The White House, in effect, addressed this yesterday, pointing out that "the Congress has endangered our longstanding security ties to Saudi Arabia, called into question the validity of U.S. commitments to its friends, and undermined U.S. interests and policies throughout the Middle East, in particular our ability to act as a balanced arbiter in the search for a peaceful resolution to the Arab-Israeli conflict." The White House statement reaffirmed the President's intention to veto the resolution of disapproval and to work actively with members of both houses of Congress to sustain that veto.

Q Could I ask -- I'm not clear. Maybe you could enlighten us. Is it necessary for both houses to sustain this? Or, in other words, if you got the Senate to sustain the President, would that be enough to go through with the sale? Do you know?

MR. REDMAN: ~~It has to be -- the veto would have to be overridden in both houses.~~

Q It would? So if you prevailed in the Senate, then, you could go ahead with the sale?

MR. REDMAN: That's the case.

3 7 2 8 2 2 1 2  
0'87...5..1178.5...97  
.....'11883 1110  
.....018'87  
.....0"11 7'788  
.....7138 '18=88

178

50 / 99 / 199

Q Can you invoke the Brooke amendment against Egypt because they are not paying their debts?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have any knowledge of this particular case concerning Egypt. The Brooke is law. As a consequence, I don't believe it is an optional arrangement.

Q Can you check it? Especially the finance minister of Egypt is coming next week to discuss this.

MR. REDMAN: Anytime the Brooke amendment is invoked, I'll try to tell you about it.

Q Now that Anatoly Shcharansky is here, do you have any word about when the members of his family might also be allowed to leave the Soviet Union? Is it expected?

MR. REDMAN: No, nothing on that.

Q

81478

ס 2 8 7  
 97... מחוק... דפים  
 סמוך בסחונני... סמור  
 מיידי... דחיות...  
 מאי 8 1500... מאריך וזיה...  
 ...

המסרד

אל:

198

אל: מצפ"א

סנט: נשק לסעודיה

לטלנו 178

(1) נודע לנו ממקור מהימן בצוות העוזרים לוועדת החוץ, שהסנטור דול מעריך שקיימים הקולות הדרושים לשליש החוסם שדרוש כדי למנוע נסיון לבסל ווטו נשיאותי. היות ורק 22 סנטורים הצביעו נגד החלטת אי ההסכמה (דהיינו, הצביעו בעד העסקה) על דול ולוגאר לגייס עוד שניים-עשר קולות, בכדי לשריין שליש חוסם זה. וכאמור, לדעת דול, השניים-עשר קיימים.

(2) לפי מקור עיתונאי, בעל קשרים עם אנשי התעשייה הצבאית, היו אתמול המציעים, מיד לאחר ההצבעה בבית הנבחרים, שהנשיא יטיל ווטו בו ביום על החלטת אי-ההסכמה וסדול יזדרז ויקיים את ההצבעה החוזרת עוד היום (8) - וזאת כדי להפתיע את קרנסטון ותומכיו ולמנוע מהם מלהשפיע על שניים-עשר הסנטורים הנחוצים לממשל. מאידך גם קלטנו ממקורות אחרים שבניגוד לנאמר דלעיל, דול מיעץ לבית הלבן לכלכל צעדיו הבאים בזהירות, ולשקול, בין השאר, דרך לדחות את המשך הטיפול בסוגייה עד לאחר פגרת הקיץ.

(3) מעשית, קיימות בעיות טכניות המקשות על, פעולה בזק" (הדפסת החוק המשותף, העברתו לבית הלבן, וכד') ולכן קיום הצבעה חוזרת עוד היום לא נראית פרקטית, בייחוד לאור נטייתם של סנטורים לצאת מוויינגטון ולשוב למדינותיהם מוקדם ככל האפשר בימי חמישי. עם זאת, אם אמנם קיימים הקולות הדרושים למנוע ביטול הווטו, אין להוציא מכל אפשרות פעולה מהירה בתחילת השבוע הבא, וזאת בין היתר במגמה לכפר במהירות על ה- Set Back הצורם שנחל הממשל בשתי ההצבעות בנושא זה השבוע.

(4) נמסר לעקוב מקרוב.

יוסף אלמון  
 למדן

- 97 -  
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

28

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

ס ו ש ס ר ב

דפוס.....מחור.....דפים

סוג בסחונני סודי

דחיסות.....מיידי

תאריך וזיחה מאי 8 1330

מס' פנק

המשרד

אל:

197

*(Handwritten signature)*

אל: מנכ"ל.

דע: מ/מנכ"ל. מצפ"א. מזי"חים.

שחרור המחבלים בקפריסין

1) להצעת השגריר, המורשה טוס לנטוס (דח' מקליפורניה - יהודי) דיבר היום עם שגקפריסין בנדון. (כזכור, לנטוס שלח בזמנו שני מכתבים בנושא לקפריסאים על חתימתם של רוב חברי וועדת המשנה למזה"ת).

2) לנטוס הבהיר חד משמעית ליקובידס שהקונגרס יתייחס בחומרה רבה לשיחרור הטרוריסטים דווקא בזמן שארה"ב מצפה לשיתוף פעולה מצד ידידיה במלחמה בטרור הבינ"ל.

3) יקובידס מסר שארמיטג' כבר פנה אליו בנושא זה. הזכיר את חטיפת שני הסטודנטים הקפריסאים בכירות, והוסיף שגורמים טרוריסטיים לא (טרם) פנו לממקפריסין בהקשר זה. לנטוס חזר על התרועמות שיש לצפות אם קפריסין תשחרר את הטרוריסטים תמורת הסטודנטים.

*(Handwritten signature)*  
למדן

*(Handwritten notes)*  
1 3 1 3 2  
2 1 2 1 1  
1 4 1 1 1

95

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

ס ר ס ס ר ר  
דף.....מחור.....דפים  
סוג בסחונני שמור  
מיידי  
דחיסות  
מארץ וזיחה מאל 8 1200  
.....

אל: המשרד

192

אל; מצפ"א

קונגרס: נשק לסעודיה - הערות ראשוניות

לשלכו 178

נפלו שתי מלים מסוף השורה השנייה בסעיף 2. הקטע היה צריך לומר: "כך שבכדי למנוע נסיון לגבור על ווטו נשיאותי, על הממשל " To Peel Off " שמונה או תשעה סנטורים" אתכם הטליחה.

3/1  
למדו

סחה 2  
סחה 3  
סחה 1  
סחה 3  
סחה 1  
סחה 1  
סחה 1  
סחה 4  
סחה 4  
סחה 4

משרד המשפטים  
מחלקת המשפטים  
מס' 86  
תאריך: 09.09.08  
מאי: 86

אל  
המשרד

*(Handwritten signature)*

אל :- מצפ"א, מאו"ר

ביקור סגן הנשיא בוש  
משיחה עם קולונל מנרצ'יק

1. פורמלית מחכים עדין לאישור JSC ולאחריו לאישור הנשיא. אישור מזכיר המדינה כבר ישנו. הערכת מנרצ'יק, האישור בדרך.
2. ביקור בוש ייערך ככל הנראה ב-25 ביולי ל-3 עד 4 ימים אחרי נחיתה ביניים בגרמניה. מטם ימשיך סגן הנשיא למצרים ולירדן (אין ודאות שיהיה לפי סדר זה דווקא). סה"כ הולכה 10 מ'ס.  
3. במסגרת ביקורו כבר העלה מנרצ'יק הרעיונות הבאים :  
א. מפגש עם הנשיא, רה"מ ומ"מ רה"מ.  
ב. סיור בירושלים בלווי ראש העיר.  
ג. במסוק לבסיס רמון ומצדה.  
ד. יד ושם.  
ה. נאום בכנסת שבו, הדגיש מנרצ'יק, יוזכר ענין הטרור.  
ו. נושא הלוחמה בטרור.
4. "קפץ" בהתלהבות על רעיון עריכת טקס חנוכת היער ואמר שלבושא " APPEAL " צגום בעיניו.  
פחות נלהב, אך מקבל בהתאם ללו"ז אפשרות חנוכת הקתדרה בבר אילון.  
לא הזכרתי כלל נושא המיירות בהיותו עדיין בשלב דיון פנימי שלנו.  
כל הנ"ל (סעיפים 3 ו-4) הם עדיין בבחינת רעיונות גישוש.
5. בחקשר לביקור תהיה משלחת מקדימה של 10 - 13 אנשים שתבוא במטוס חיל האוויר האמריקני (כמו לביקור סגן הנשיא) ב-20 ביוני ותשהה עד 30 ביוני.
6. בראש צוות משלחת מקדימה זו יעמוד דון גרייג (מברק השגריר 535 מ-21.4 ומברקי הציר בענין) אלא אם תחליט ג'ניטר פיצ'ג'רלד להצטרף ואז תיא תעמוד בראש המשלחת.
7. שאר חברי הצוות יהיו :  
2 אנשי בטחון; 1 או 2 אנשי קשר; 2 אנשי צוות החלוץ (ADVANCE TEAM) שבראשה דויד רייטר; איש מח' התקשורת של הבית הלבן; איש מנהלה מטעם נחמ"ד - בוב מנזנר והשאר

*(Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page)*

מס' 2...  
מס' 2...  
מס' 2...  
מס' 2...  
מס' 2...

2/2  
80

### מזכירות וצוות טכני, ונאמן קולי, מנצ'יק קאסא

8. הצוות יערוך סיורים מורחבים לבדיקת האפשרויות השרונות שירצו מהן לגבש תוכנית הביקור. מנצ'יק חוסיף שמאחר שזה ביקורו הראשון של דון גרייג, שאף מנצ'יק לשחררו מעבודות צוות (אחר הפגישות הפרלמנטריות) כדי שיוכל להתרכז בסיור ולימנד ישראל. הדגיש חשיבות הלימוד לגבי דון גרייג. אל חוות דעת זו, כמובן, מצטרפים כולנו ורצוי מאד אף לדאוג שחלק מהסיורים ייעשו עפ"י תוכניותינו שלנו ולא רק עפ"י שארה"ב.
9. מנצ'יק עצמו ביקר בישראל מספר פעמים (האחרונה ב-1984 ל- JPMG) והכין עבודה מדעית שחרור החטופים באנטבה/על דרך הטיפול בטרור בישראל ע"י הצבא והמשטרה.
10. הבטחנו לשמור על קשר ולהחליף מידע שרטף בעניין. מבקש מאתנו לדעת באיזה מקום בארץ ינטע תייער לזכר חללי צ'לנג'ר. אנא.



מתני

# Congress of the United States

Washington, D.C. 20515

May 8, 1986

Members of the Knesset

Dear Colleagues:

We have become increasingly concerned by reports here in the United States concerning certain groups in Israel who have undertaken a campaign to halt the construction and use of the Brigham Young University Center for Near Eastern Studies currently under construction in Jerusalem. We commend Israel for its admirable record of keeping Jerusalem open and we hope that this record will not be blemished in any way by this situation.

One of the main motivations for our longstanding support for Israel has been its commitment to democracy and plurality. Recent events in the region, and increased terrorist activities by numerous states, stand in sharp contrast to Israel's dedication to democratic ideals and respect for human life. Of course, an important facet of Israel's democracy has been its commitment to basic freedoms, including freedom of religion. These factors, as well as many others, have formed the basis for the long and healthy relationship we enjoy.

While we are aware of the sensitivity which many Jews feel regarding proselytizing, it is our understanding the officials of Brigham Young University have signed an undertaking in which it pledges that the Center will not be used for missionary activities. We also understand that it has been the longstanding policy of Brigham Young University that none of its students or faculty engage in proselytizing in Israel. We have been assured that this policy will continue. Many of us know the sponsoring organization and the reputation of its members, and they are known as a trustworthy and moral people who live up to their promises. We therefore believe this promise will be strictly abided by.

By allowing this center to be built and used as intended, Israel will be reaffirming its commitment to pluralism and to the special nature of Jerusalem. We believe that rather than hinder U.S.-Israeli ties, the BYU Center will be a further source of understanding and cooperation between our two countries. Those students who study there will be uniquely able to teach the rest of us about your society, your culture and your rich and fascinating history. We therefore request, gentlemen, that you do all that is necessary to see that this project is allowed to be completed and occupied without undue impediments or delays.

Sincerely,

*Bob Michel*

ROBERT H. MICHEL, M.C.

*Trent Lott*

TRENT LOTT, M.C.

*Jack Kemp*

JACK E. KEMP, M.C.

*Philip M. Crane*

PHILIP M. CRANE, M.C.

*Morris K. Udall*

MORRIS K. UDALL, M.C.

*Edward F. Feighan*

EDWARD F. FEIGHAN, M.C.

*Dan Burton*

DAN BURTON, M.C.

*John McCain*

JOHN MCCAIN, M.C.

*Robert J. Lagomarsino*

ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO, M.C.

*Dan Coats*

DAN COATS, M.C.

*Lee H. Hamilton*

LEE H. HAMILTON, M.C.

*Jim Wright*

JIM WRIGHT, M.C.

*Thomas S. Foley*

THOMAS S. FOLEY, M.C.

*Ed Zschau*

ED ZSCHAU, M.C.

*Wm. S. Broomfield*

WM. S. BROOMFIELD, M.C.

*Tom Lantos*

TOM LANTOS, M.C.

*Rod Chandler*

ROD CHANDLER, M.C.

*Jim Leach*

JIM LEACH, M.C.

*Henry V. Hyde*

HENRY V. HYDE, M.C.

*Tom Lewis*

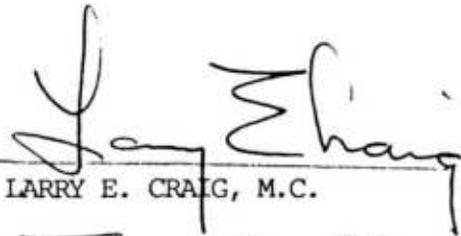
TOM LEWIS, M.C.

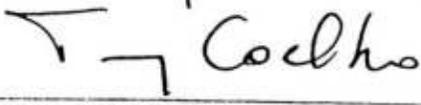
*Mel Levine*

MEL LEVINE, M.C.

*Chris Smith*

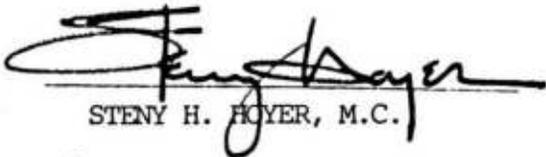
CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, M.C.

  
LARRY E. CRAIG, M.C.

  
TONY COELHO, M.C.

  
MICHAEL A. ANDREWS, M.C.

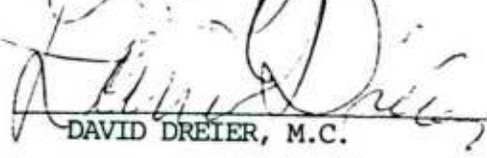
  
DAVE MCCURDY, M.C.

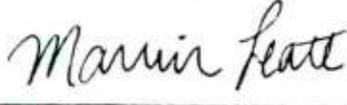
  
STENY H. HOYER, M.C.

  
BARBARA VUCANOVICH, M.C.

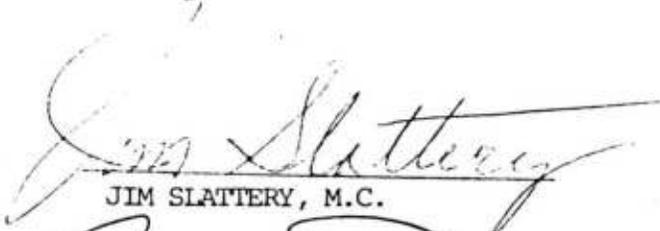
  
JACK FIELDS, M.C.

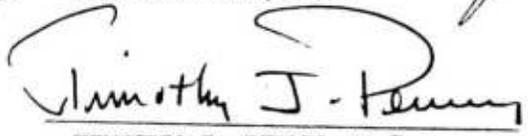
  
DAN LUNGREN, M.C.

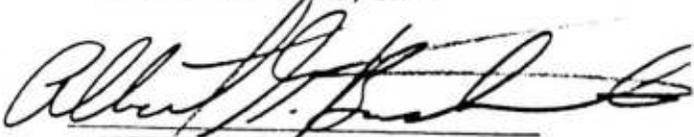
  
DAVID DREIER, M.C.

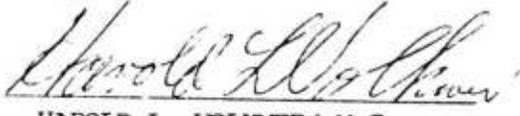
  
MARVIN LEATH, M.C.

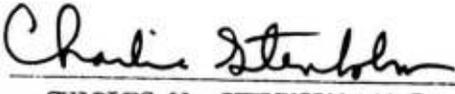
  
FLOYD SPENCE, M.C.

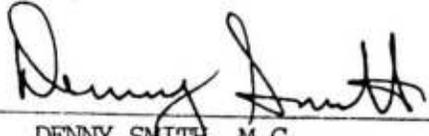
  
JIM SLATTERY, M.C.

  
TIMOTHY J. PENNY, M.C.

  
ALBERT G. BUSTAMANTE, M.C.

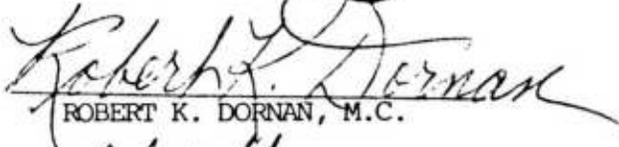
  
HAROLD L. VOLKMER, M.C.

  
CHARLES W. STENHOLM, M.C.

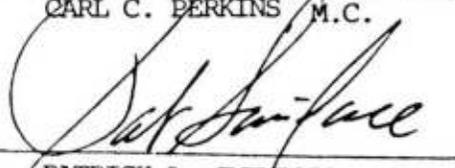
  
DENNY SMITH, M.C.

  
WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER, M.C.

  
FRANK R. WOLF, M.C.

  
ROBERT K. DORNAN, M.C.

  
CARL C. PERKINS, M.C.

  
PATRICK L. SWINDALL, M.C.

*Bill Lowery*  
BILL LOWERY, M.C.

*Tom Coleman*  
E. THOMAS COLEMAN, M.C.

*Bob Walker*  
ROBERT S. WALKER, M.C.

*Anton E. Panetta*  
ANTON E. PANETTA, M.C.

*Glenn M. Anderson*  
GLENN ANDERSON, M.C.

*Daniel K. Akaka*  
DANIEL K. AKAKA, M.C.

*George W. Darden*  
GEORGE W. DARDEN, M.C.

*Jim Cooper*  
JIM COOPER, M.C.

*Gerry Sikorski*  
GERRY SIKORSKI, M.C.

*Al Swift*  
AL SWIFT, M.C.

*Jim Chapman*  
JIM CHAPMAN, M.C.

*James M. Jeffords*  
JAMES M. JEFFORDS, M.C.

*Sherwood L. Boehlert*  
SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT, M.C.

*Bill Frenzel*  
BILL FRENZEL, M.C.

*James H. Quillen*  
JAMES H. QUILLEN, M.C.

*Beryl Anthony, Jr.*  
BERYL ANTHONY, JR., M.C.

*James Weaver*  
JAMES WEAVER, M.C.

*Terry L. Bruce*  
TERRY L. BRUCE, M.C.

*Paul F. Kanjorski*  
PAUL F. KANJORSKI, M.C.

*Don Fuqua*  
DON FUQUA, M.C.

*James R. Jones*  
JAMES R. JONES, M.C.

*Nick Joe Rahall, II*  
NICK JOE RAHALL, II, M.C.

*Joe Barton*

JOE BARTON, M.C.

*Tom Delay*

TOM DELAY, M.C.

*Virginia Smith*

VIRGINIA SMITH, M.C.

*Dick Arme*

RICHARD K. ARMEY, M.C.

*Joe Skeen*

JOE SKEEN, M.C.

*John T. Myers*

JOHN T. MYERS, M.C.

*Bob McEwen*

BOB MCEWEN, M.C.

*Bob Stump*

BOB STUMP, M.C.

*Jim Lightfoot*

JIM LIGHTFOOT, M.C.

*Carl Pursell*

CARL PURSELL, M.C.

*Jan Meyers*

JAN MEYERS, M.C.

*Thomas N. Kindness*

THOMAS N. KINDNESS, M.C.

*Michael L. Strang*

MICHAEL L. STRANG, M.C.

*Bill Cobey*

WILLIAM W. COBEY, JR., M.C.

*D. French Slaughter, Jr.*

D. FRENCH SLAUGHTER, JR., M.C.

*Jerry Lewis*

JERRY LEWIS, M.C.

*Marge Roukema*

MARGE ROUKEMA, M.C.

*Robert A. Badham*

ROBERT A. BADHAM, M.C.

*Tom Ridge*

THOMAS J. RIDGE, M.C.

*Dan Schaefer*

DAN SCHAEFER, M.C.

*Mark D. Siljander*

MARK D. SILJANDER, M.C.

*Bob Livingston*

BOB LIVINGSTON, M.C.

Les Aspin  
LES ASPIN, M.C.

Ron Packard  
RON PACKARD, M.C.

Gene Chappie  
GENE CHAPPIE, M.C.

Duncan Hunter  
DUNCAN HUNTER, M.C.

Carlos J. Moorhead  
CARLOS J. MOORHEAD, M.C.

Eldon Rudd  
ELDON RUDD, M.C.

David S. Monson  
DAVID S. MONSON, M.C.

Don Sundquist  
DON SUNDQUIST, M.C.

E. Clay Shaw, Jr.  
E. CLAY SHAW, JR., M.C.

Tom Carper  
THOMAS R. CARPER, M.C.

J. Alex McMillan  
J. ALEX McMILLAN, M.C.

Cecil Heftel  
CECIL HEFTEL, M.C.

Howard C. Nielson  
HOWARD C. NIELSON, M.C.

Pat Williams  
PAT WILLIAMS, M.C.

Vic Fazio  
VIC FAZIO, M.C.

Norman D. Shumway  
NORMAN D. SHUMWAY, M.C.

Norman Y. Mineta  
NORMAN Y. MINETA, M.C.

Jim Moody  
JIM MOODY, M.C.

Matthew F. McHugh  
MATTHEW F. MCHUGH, M.C.

James V. Hansen  
JAMES V. HANSEN, M.C.

Mary Rose Oaker  
MARY ROSE OAKER, M.C.

Richard H. Stallings  
RICHARD H. STALLINGS, M.C.

*Tom Daschle*  
THOMAS A. DASCHLE, M.C.

*John R. Miller*  
JOHN R. MILLER, M.C.

*Peter J. Visclosky*  
PETER J. VISCLOSKY, M.C.

*Jim Olin*  
JIM OLIN, M.C.

*John M. Spratt, Jr.*  
JOHN M. SPRATT, JR., M.C.

*Lane Evans*  
LANE EVANS, M.C.

*Frank McCloskey*  
FRANK MCCLOSKEY, M.C.

*Dan Glickman*  
DAN GLICKMAN, M.C.

*Bill Richardson*  
BILL RICHARDSON, M.C.

*Robert Lindsay Thomas*  
ROBERT LINDSAY THOMAS, M.C.

*Rick Boucher*  
RICK BOUCHER, M.C.

*Ed Jones*  
ED JONES, M.C.

*E. de la Garza*  
E DE LA GARZA, M.C.

*James L. Oberstar*  
JAMES L. OBERSTAR, M.C.

*Harry Reid*  
HARRY REID, M.C.

*Dennis E. Eckert*  
DENNIS E. ECKERT, M.C.

*Buddy Mackay*  
BUDDY MACKAY, M.C.

*Ike Skelton*  
IKE SKELTON, M.C.

*Bill Nelson*  
BILL NELSON, M.C.

*Timothy E. Wirth*  
TIMOTHY E. WIRTH, M.C.

*James A. Traficant*  
JAMES A. TRAFICANT, M.C.

*Charles A. Hayes*  
CHARLES A. HAYES, M.C.

*Bruce A. Morrison*

BRUCE A. MORRISON, M.C.

*Michael Bilirakis*

MICHAEL BILIRAKIS, M.C.

*Mike Lowry*

MIKE LOWRY, M.C.

*Bart Gordon*

BART GORDON, M.C.

*Thomas J. Manton*

THOMAS J. MANTON, M.C.

*Norm Dick*

NORMAN D. DICKS, M.C.

*Ronald S. Dellums*

RONALD S. DELLUMS, M.C.

*Robin Tallon*

ROBIN TALLON, M.C.

*Charles B. Rangel*

CHARLES B. RANGEL, M.C.

*Harley O. Staggers*

HARLEY O. STAGGERS, M.C.

*Solomon P. Ortiz*

SOLOMON P. ORTIZ, M.C.

*Alan B. Mollohan*

ALAN B. MOLLOHAN, M.C.

*Dick Durbin*

RICHARD J. DURBIN, M.C.

*Berkley Bedell*

BERKLEY BEDELL, M.C.

*Jerry Huckaby*

JERRY HUCKABY, M.C.

*Hank Brown*

HANK BROWN, M.C.

*William Carney*

WILLIAM CARNEY, M.C.

*David R. Obey*

DAVID R. OBEY, M.C.

*Marcy Kaptur*

MARCY KAPTUR, M.C.

*Chester G. Atkins*

CHESTER G. ATKINS, M.C.

*Pat Schroeder*

PAT SCHROEDER, M.C.

*Kenneth J. Gray*

KENNETH J. GRAY, M.C.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

\*\* 322

\*\* \*\* 0131

סודי ביותר

מתוך 2

דף 1

מתוך 29

עומק 4

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\*\*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

\*\* \*\*

מאלי: המשרד, תל: 212, ט: 111

דוח: א, סג: מ, תא: 080586, יח: 1730

סודי ביותר / מיד

מאלי: מ/מנכ"ל, מנהל מצפ"א

דע: מנכ"ל נסחון, מנכ"ל לשה"מ (נר 112 לבסחון), לשכת

הרנה"מ, הרמ"ן ונספח צה"ל (נר 100) (נר 55 לניו יורק).

שה"מ / סן חוזה -

מאת: למדן / ווינגטון

תיקון קווייל

1) אתמול (ל) אמר היה שהב"מ להפגש עם הסנטור דן קווייל אך

בשלב הצבעה אפשרית בסוף לא יכול קווייל לעגוב את אולם המליאה

והפגישה לא יצאה לפועל השר הסמ"ן את השגריר ונספח צה"ל

הידון עם הסנטור בנושאים שהתכוונן להעלות בפניו. סובס לעשות

בזאת בעתיד הקרוב מועד הפגישה נקבע כבר לשבוע הבא

2) על פי שיחות שהח"מ ונספח מו"פ קיימו מראש עם עוזרו של

הסנטור לענייני חוץ ובסחון בקשר לענייניו בהרחבת התיקון

הקוויילי והחלטתו של ישראל, ידע סוקולסקי לספר לשר שהסנטור

הסמ"ן את העניין המוכן לפעול בכיוון זה שד"ם החליטו כיצד

לנקדם את העניין באופן לגייסלטיבי התיקון נפרד למגן ישראל

בוגשת התיקון הקיים מחדש חוץ הרחבתו ואיגובו מפורש לישראל או

לכ"מדינות ידידותיות, או כל גישה חקיקתית אחרת. (הערה: -

בוצאתנו ממשרד הסנטור ביקש סוקולסקי צה"מ שונמ"ך את הרעש

שהקימונו סביב נושא זה בכלי התקשורת, אנא לתשומת הלב)

3) בנוסף מסר סוקולסקי שקווייל מתכוון השנה תיקון (וסף ומטרתו

ל"ע"ד EARMARK מדין כספים מסויימים מתוך אלה שיסורי

למליא עבוד תבנית ה- 501, לפי התיקון החדש, חלק מהכספים

המאלי יועד לצרכי מו"מ בנושא ההגנה נגד טילים בליסטיים

המקטעים - ויצויין במפורש שישראל לבאית להצטרף לפרוייקטים



# מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

321

נכנס

מס' 1 מתוך 3

מס' 4 מתוך 28 סודי ביותר

מס' 28

החל

208 מ 111  
080596  
1615

סודי ביותר / סודי

מס' 28 - ס/מנס"ל, מנהל מצפ"א

מס' 28 - מנכ"ל במחון, מרכזי אשה"ם נכר וזו לבמחון (א) לשכת  
מס' 28 - מנכ"ל במחון, מנכ"ל צה"ל (נ"ו יודק) נכר 54 לניו יורק,  
מס' 28 - מנכ"ל / סן מורה - ס

מס' 28 - למדן / נושא:מחון

מס' 28 - שיחת שהבים - מספין (2/5)

מס' 28 - נפגש אתמול עם המורה למספין נ"ו יודק וועדת השירותים  
מס' 28 - למשך כחצי שעה, נכחו גם השגריר, הציר, (מספין  
מס' 28 - נספת צה"ל המיוחד, והח"ם (קצין קישור לקונגרס).

מס' 28 - כללי

מס' 28 - השיחה התקיימה באווירה ידידותית מיד לאחר ההצבעה בבית  
מס' 28 - הנבחרים בדבר עיסוק המיליטרי לסעודיה (מספין) העביר בער החלפת  
מס' 28 - אי-ההסכמה, כלומר נגד העיסוק, אשר פתח במקרה קצרה בה  
מס' 28 - התחייס (כפי שטענה במפגש עם הנרי) וועדת החוץ באותו בוקר -  
מס' 28 - (נ"ו יודק) לשריד הבינלאומי, הפעולה האמריקאית נגד לוב  
מס' 28 - ומוציאותיה עד כה. מעורבות סודיה בניסיון הפיגוע במסוס  
מס' 28 - אל-עלי, וכונות סודיה לקחת סיכונים ביחסיה עםנו ועוד  
מס' 28 - (2) מכאן עבר השל לבטיית מקציב במחון שלנו בעקבות הקיצוצים  
מס' 28 - אשרדנו על עצמנו: כמות צאה מחוק ג"ר, הוכיח את השיחה עם וולטר  
מס' 28 - ג'ואן לראו נא שלנו (182) ופירן שני הסנטורים הגיבו בחיוב  
מס' 28 - ארגישתנו שהיא לנסות לאתר מקורות מימון חושים בערך המסגרות  
מס' 28 - המקציבות הקיימות, ומכ"ל להעלות את היחידות, אשר מסר גם  
מס' 28 - שני הסנטורים הפצירו בנו לפנות לממשל בהקשר זה - וועדה  
מס' 28 - האת, הסביר שפיר מגמתנו הינה להביא לכך שקונות מסוימות,

# משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

\*\* \*\*  
\*\* \*\* 2 דף 3 מסוך  
\*\* \*\* 4 מסוך 28 מסודי ביותר  
\*\* \*\*  
\*\* \*\*  
\*\* \*\*

\*\*שבחלקן מוגבלות למדינות נאט"ו, תהיינה פתוחות בפני ישראל -  
\*\*הנאמ, הדגיש השר, במקרים שיש לנו כלישארל ולארה"ב) אינטרסים  
\*\*משותפים. אספין שאל אם ניתן לאפשר זאת בלא חקיקה מיוחדת.  
\*\*השר השיב שבכל מדובר בקרנות שונות, דרכי הפעולה הן שונות.  
\*\*מבד מקרה, אין אנו מדברים על פעולה מיידית, היום או אפילו  
\*\*מחר, אלא ברצוננו לפעול בקפדנות אימי להמנע מיצירת בעיות אצל  
\*\*משרדים משלתיים בוושינגטון. עניינו המיידי, גרס השר, הינו  
\*\*הנפחת אישור והקצבת הסיוע שלנו ל-1987 בדמה של שלושה בכיוון  
\*\*זוהר ללא קיצוצים נוספים, בייחוד לאור סידור המשל לקבל את  
\*\*המלצת הקנוצה הצבאית המשותפת להגדיל את הסיוע הצבאי ב-90  
\*\*מליון דולר

\*\*במסגרת אמר אספין שיש לו אהדה SYMPATHETIC AM ON  
\*\*הרעיון שניהנה משמוש בכספים, בגון אלה המוקצנים בתיקון (אן)  
\*\*ושלופ אין לנו נגישה בהם. הוא ביקש שנמשיך לקיים קשר  
\*\*עמו ולהחליק אותו בתמונה  
\*\*אספון מראש

\*\*כאשר השר העלה סוגייה זו PREPOSITIONING) התברר  
\*\*אספין היה מתודרך היטב בנושא (בעיקר בצורת הטיפול בהצעת  
\*\*התקציב לבנינו צבאית ושהוא תומך ברעיון. השר הגדיר את  
\*\*הרעיון כייחפתחות לאו"ם לציון יי שואה בעקבות הנסיון  
\*\*המוצלח שהצטבר במסגרת שהיפי האסטרטגי במשך השנתיים האחרונות  
\*\*האיתסון מראש יהווה צעד נוסף קדימה בכיוון הרצוי. מרובד  
\*\*האיתסון תחת פיקוח אמריקאי. לשימוש אמריקאי  
\*\*לאחר שחזר אספין על ייאהדו לננושא זה, מסר שיימיודענו  
\*\*יצבי לפיה נפגש עם עוזריו (הערה) - דבר שלא היה ידוע לנו)  
\*\*ההעלה האפשרות של איתסון ציוד ותחמושת ייוצרת הארץ יי במקום  
\*\*בוואו מחסנים בלרה"ב לועת אספין. יש יתרונות ומגרעות  
\*\*אלההצעה זו - ניתן אמנם לקנות מוצרים צבאיים בישראל, אך ייתכן  
\*\*אשפריטים סטרימיס לא יתאימו את צרכי צבא ארה"ב.  
\*\*השר גרס שהחשוב מכל הוא לייצור את התקדים שקיים אישור  
\*\*קונגרסיונלי לאיתסון מראש בישראל. לאחר מכן, על משרד ההגנה  
\*\*להחליט מה ברצונו לאחסן אצלנו ועד אז לא ניתן לדעת על מה  
\*\*מדובר בכלל (כין ציוד לחי"א או לחי" המצויקאי זבין כל ציוד  
\*\*אחר) לעון אחרת) - מוקדם מדי להתייחס לשאלה. מראש ובראשונה  
\*\*יש להשיג הסכמת הקונגרס לעקרונ. שאלת הרכישה מישראל הינה  
\*\*מטוית. מקובל עלינו שהכוונה לאיתסון לשם הצרכים של צבא  
\*\*ארה"ב.

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

\*\*  
 \*\* \*\*  
 \*\* \*\*  
 \*\* \*\*  
 \*\* \*\*  
 \*\* \*\*  
 \*\* \*\*  
 \*\* \*\*  
 \*\* \*\*  
 \*\* \*\*

3 מחור 3 דף  
 28 מחור 4 עותק

סודי ביותר

\*\* 4) אספין חייב גישה לו, ושוכן ביקש במפורש שנתחיק אותו  
 \*\* בתמונה. הוסיף שנשיחה עם אלמיטג' יום לפני בן נה-6 הנא אמר  
 \*\* הלה כי לאחר קבלת העקרון תתייחס ארתיב בחיוב  
 \*\* WILL BE SYMPATHETIC לאפשרות של הכינות בישראל.

\*\*  
 \*\*  
 \*\*  
 \*\*  
 \*\*  
 \*\*  
 \*\*

יכמדן

\*\* 9: שהת, דהמ, מנכד, ממנכד, ר/מרכו, דס, אמן, מצפא





7 3 8 0 8 1 2  
97... 2... 97  
... 1101 בטחוני  
... דמינות  
... פארין וזיה  
... פתח

:אל

2  
—  
y

218

get involved in the usage of SDI to protect Israel in any way?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well the principal purpose of the memorandum, as I said, is to establish a basis whereby participation by Israeli entities can be facilitated. As such, it lays out sort of basic guidelines which will be observed by U.S. contracting authorities and by the Israeli government and its respective entities in pursuing, on a competitive basis, research contracts authorized by and funded by the SDI program.

Q INAUDIBLE -- support coming from.

SEC. GAFFNEY: We have identified, in a classified addendum to the memorandum, a number of areas in which prospective participation can take place. And I am not really at liberty to discuss the specifics.

Q Can you give us even an example, one example?

Q INAUDIBLE -- can you tell us if it deals with some lasers or optics?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well I think you're all familiar with the nature of the SDI program. You're familiar with the basic technologies that are involved in it. And I think it's fair to assume that any place that the Israelis have a capacity to contribute, to compete effectively for SDI research contracts, they will have a reasonable opportunity to do so.

Q Without getting into details that are in the memorandum, are there any obvious examples, even broad areas, in which it's well known that Israel has something to offer here?

SEC. GAFFNEY: I'd prefer to leave the obvious unstated.

Q Does the memorandum contemplate any Israeli contributions to the funding, or any Israeli research that's not being directly funded, contracted by the U.S. government?

SEC. GAFFNEY: The memorandum leaves open the possibility of Israeli participation in the funding as well as in the performance of contracts. There are arrangements within U.S. law that are quite clear on the terms and conditions under which such joint funding can take place.

3  
9

1110 1110  
מחירים  
מאריך וזמן  
מגזר תעשיית

Q Does the MOU require that the creation of some type of new system, for example, using the Israeli Embassy here to put contract specifications before Israeli firms? Or is there an agreement similar to that in the West German agreement, that would involve their embassy here?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well, without commenting on the contents of other memoranda, let me simply say that in each of the cases that we have satisfactorily concluded such memoranda, the other governments have found it convenient and in their interest to create within their embassies points of contact who will be responsible within their governments for facilitating the implementation, facilitating the flow of information, facilitating contacts between their entities and us.

Q Also, will there be another SDI office for the Israelis here in Washington?

SEC. GAFFNEY: You'd have to ask the Israelis about that.

Q -- of the work that Israel will be doing on this?

SEC. GAFFNEY: I beg your pardon?

Q Is there anything in the agreement about US funding of the work that Israeli (inaudible) on SDI?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well, as I said, the possibilities that the Israelis will contribute funds is not precluded. But the nature of the SDI program is that we are indeed funding the SDI program.

Q -- over the next 'X' number of years?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Absolutely not.

Q Is this a two-way street or a one-way street? Do we take whatever the Israelis have to offer in terms of technology research? Or are those things that are developed here in the United States, West Germany or Great Britain turned back to them for their use? How is that technology shared?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well, I think in the first instance it is inevitably a two-way street. Both parties believe that it's in their interest to have such an arrangement in place. The nature of the SDI program is that it will involve a pulling together of information, a coalescing of data and technologies, in order to validate the concepts that we're working on. We believe that each of the countries that are participating in this program will in turn benefit not only from the shared technologies in which they're involved and in which we're involved, but also in the shared security, which we think will be improved as a result of the SDI program.

1 7 3 8 0 8 1 2  
0'97... 9 7707... 4... 97  
..... 110 23001  
..... 071807  
..... 07707 1107  
..... 198 198

:7M

4  
-  
9

218

Q In the letter or the memorandum, was there any statement from Israel to the effect that they want to participate in research but are neutral or opposed or say nothing about actual deployment of the system?

SEC. GAFFNEY: This program does not involve deployment. Therefore the issue was not a matter addressed in the memo itself.

Q Is there any specific language in there about the commercial use of technologies that might be a spin-off from the program in terms of procedures that Israeli companies would have to follow?

FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE 202-247-1400

WEINBERGER/RABIN-SDI 5/6/86 4-2

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well, I think one of the areas in which we all agree that the SDI program holds great promise is the possibility that there will, in fact, be other applications, particularly in the conventional defense arena, for this technology. This is a matter of considerable interest, as you might appreciate, to the Israelis, and to other governments with whom we've had these negotiations.

Our expectation is that the flow of information, the flow of technology, pursuant to the MOU (?) and pursuant to contracts negotiated under it, will in fact make possible substantial improvements in both the respective abilities of the United States government

and these other governments to defend against ballistic missiles, which is the principle purpose of the SDI program, and to improve their overall security posture. Let me go to the back.

Q Are there any limitations on (inaudible) country which does not participate in the project?

SEC. GAFFNEY: There are limitations, yes.

Q Did that require new negotiations in order to reach the -- or were there existing agreements with the Israelis on technology transfer which could just be incorporated by reference?

SEC. GAFFNEY: No new negotiations were required to arrive at the language we used in the MOU.

Q I'd like to follow in that regard, if this is different than the British situation in which there was need for new language on technology transfer?

110 אסחונני  
דחיסוח  
מארין וזיה  
ספיק' 98 זכר

אלו

5/9

SEC. GAFFNEY: I believe it is fair to say that there is no -- there was similarly no new negotiation required with the U.K.

Q Which Israeli government labs are going to be involved in this research?

SEC. GAFFNEY: That remains to be seen. It depends on their competitiveness, it depends upon the appropriateness of their capabilities to the specific tasks at hand, it depends upon a myriad of other considerations.

Q In that area, Israelis frequently compete for contracts in research and otherwise from the Pentagon. Why was it necessary or advantageous to have a separate MOU to permit them to pursue SDI contracts?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well, again, I would encourage you to touch base with the Israelis on that. I think our feeling was that there's always room for improvement and we envision ways under this memorandum of understanding whereby we could make certain improvements.

Q I have two questions, actually. Are we abandoning the Nitze criteria of cost-effectiveness?

SEC. GAFFNEY: That is not addressed in the memorandum of understanding.

Q And the other thing is what are the treaty implications in terms of tech transfers in the ABM treaty?





0 8 1 2  
9 7 2 8 0 8 1 2  
0 8 1 2 8 0 8 1 2

מגרידום ישראלי - 11042111

..... 1110 210031

למ:

..... 08108

..... 08108

..... 08108

8  
9

218

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well they'll have sufficient information to perform work for which they have won contracts.

Q Mr. Gaffney -- INAUDIBLE -- you said that -- there's a feeling in Britain that certain signs -- INAUDIBLE -- by the same ground rules. It seems their society -- there seems to be a gap somewhere. Would you like to comment?

WEINBERGER/RABIN-SDI 5/6/86 6-2

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well, I can only say that the basic groundrules for all of these negotiations was that the memoranda of understanding must be fully consistent with U.S. national laws, regulations and policies. In that respect, there was no favored treatment, there was no partiality expressed to any given country. On the other hand, I think that there are, in fact, arrangements in place with respect to each of the countries that have signed that are very favorable to the countries in question. Favorable in the sense that they do in fact improve the position of those countries in seeking SDI contracts and in seeking a substantive role in the SDI program, that they could not have had under business as usual.

Q By mutual agreement -- to protect what?

SEC. GAFFNEY: To protect the contents of the agreement.

Q Can you tell us how it improves their chance of gaining contracts?

SEC. GAFFNEY: I think, again, I would invite comment from the Israelis. But our view is that through outlining procedures, through trying wherever possible -- consistent with the principle I mentioned a moment ago -- to streamline those procedures. We have created a climate and an environment that can facilitate the normal business as usual process to a point where you will see both more participation and more effective participation.

Q Are there memos of understanding with other countries? Are you negotiating with others at the moment?

SEC. GAFFNEY: We are not at this moment negotiating with others, but I am turning this into a full time career and I am hopeful that we will have more memoranda to negotiate with them.

Q Do you have an estimate or an expectation of the value of international contracts this year or next year, any given period of years?

9 9 1 8  
9 9 1 8  
9 9 1 8  
9 9 1 8  
9 9 1 8  
9 9 1 8  
9 9 1 8  
9 9 1 8  
9 9 1 8  
9 9 1 8

מל

9  
9

218

SEC. GAFFNEY: No. There's no floor, there's no ceiling. It's purely on the basis of finding the individuals, the companies, the competitors, in short, who can do the job at the highest quality, at the lowest cost, and the fastest. That's the basic principle on which these competitions are being run.

Q But this particular agreement definitely contemplates the idea that government laboratories in Israel might bid as well as private companies?

SEC. GAFFNEY: It does not exclude them.

Q I know that there's been some speculation that the Japanese were going to sign a memo before the economic summit but have not done so. When do you expect that?

SEC. GAFFNEY: It's completely up to the Japanese. We have not begun negotiations with the Japanese because the Japanese have not sought such negotiations.

Q When did you begin negotiations with Israel?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Well, we have had discussions with them for some time. I think the formal negotiations began approximately six weeks ago or so. Anything else?

Q With countries that have not signed an MOU, will they be able to compete for SDI contracts?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Absolutely.

Q What disadvantage will they be at for not --

SEC. GAFFNEY: They have to do it in a business-as-usual route, which I think anyone familiar with the procurement process does have this liability.

Q Yeah, could you run down that list of (inaudible) competing for this contract?

SEC. GAFFNEY: Laboratories, research establishments, companies, industries or other entities in Israel.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END OF BRIEFING

911178

24

סניף  
דפוס...  
טל...  
מס'...  
מס'...  
מס'...

134 - סמון 241

המשרד אל:

71 + ניו-יורק

Handwritten notes in Hebrew, including "מס' 134" and "סמון 241".

אל: מ/מנכ"ל. מצפ"א.

דע: מנכ"ל בטחון.  
נספח צה"ל. מזכ"צ לשהב"ט  
רמשי"ן (ניו-יורק)

סנט: מפגש שהב"ט עם חברי וועדת החוץ ואחרים (6.5)

לשלנו 117

1) השתתפו: הסנטורים הרפובליקאים - לוגאר (יו"ר וועדת החוץ), מתיאס, הלמס, קאסבאום, אוואנט, סימפסון, ספקטר וכהן; והדמוקרטים - פל (בכיר המיעוט בוועדת החוץ), סרבנס, זוריינסקי, מצנבאום ולאוטנברג. מצידנו נכחו השגריר, הציר, הנספח המיעוד, יועץ השר לענייני תקשורת, קצין ניהול בנספחות, והח"מ (קצין הקישור לקונגרס). מ"מ נשיא הסנט, ח'ורמונד, נכנס קצרות לפגישה והביא ברכות בשם מנהיגות הסנט.

2) לאחר דברי ברכה מלוגאר ופל, הציג השר שלושה נושאים שלהערכתו מאפיינים עיקר המתרחש במזה"ת מבחינתנו כיום: הטרור, ההאטה בתהליך השלום, וההשלכות לאיזור הנובעות מהירידה במחירי הנפט.

3) השר הביע דעתו שהחלטת ארה"ב לפעול נגד לוב היתה נכונה. אפשר, וקל יחסית, לטפל בארגוני הטרור לבדם. העניין מסובך בגלל תמיכת מדינות רבוניות באיגוני הטרור ומבלי לספל בהיבט זה של השאלה קשה יהיה לפתור את הבעיה. פעולת ארה"ב כבר השיגה תוצאות מסוימות (לדוגמא אי-יכולתן של מדינות ערב להסכים על סדר היום לפיסגה המוצעת), אך מוקדם לדעת אם יושג היעד של צימצום דרסטי בפעולות טרור מצד לוב - וכעת כל מדינות מזה"ת ממתונות לראות אם פעולת ארה"ב היתה חד-פעמית או מקווה חלק של מדינות לסווח ארוך.

4) בשבילנו סוריה היא מדינת המפתח כשמדובר באיום הטרור ומעשה איבה, וזאת בשל קרבתה הפיסית של סוריה אלינו. ניתן לחלק פעולות סוריה לשלוש חזיתות:  
א. הטרור בחו"ל - ויש לנו יסוד להאמין על סמך מידע בריטי מסווג (סאין לפרסו) שהסורים היו מעורבים בצורה הדוקה בנסיון הפיגוע במסוס "אל-על".  
ב. פעולות בלבנון ומלבנון, לרבות טרור.  
ג. רמת הגולן - סוריה מכבדת את הסכם הפרדת הכוחות, מתוך הכרה שכל תזוזה והפרה

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including a list of numbers: 23, 1, 3, 3, 2, 4, 3, 1, 1, 3, 3, 2.

241 ~~241~~ - 24  
34  
71 - 71

יביאו להסלמה.

5) באשר לשאלת השלום, אנו פותחים דף חדש ביחסים עם מצרים. אנו מקווים שנוסח שטר הבוררות יטוכס בקרוב ושבעקבות זאת יחזור השגריר המצרי. בשבילי, אמר השר, השיפור ביחסים עם מצרים הוא הקדימות הראשונה במעלה.

6) ירדן היא המדינה הערבית היחידה עמה נוכל לנהל שיחות שלום. תוצאות ביקור אסד טרם ידועות לנו. סביר להניח שאסד פועל למניעה מהלך נפרד מצד ירדן כלפי ישראל, בעוד המלך חותר לשיפור מצב הבטחון בחזיתו הצפונית. אין לצפות פריצת דרך להשגת השלום כל עוד ממלך לא יקבל אור ירוק מסוריה ומאש"פ.

7) מאמצי ישראל להבראת מצבנו הכלכלי הוכחרו בהצלחה. השר פירט, וסיכם באומרו שכעת עלינו לעבור משלב ה- COMBATIVE לשלב הצמיחה, וזה לא פשוט. ההקשר זה עמד השר על הקיצוצים בתקציב הבטחון אצלנו והביע התקווה שבקשת הממשל לסיוע עבור ישראל לשנת 1987 תאושר במלואה. מסר שדן עם ווייטהד ועם וויינברגר באפשרות של השימוש בכספים ובקרנות שכיום אינם פתוחים לישראל, בטיעונו שהעדר בריג פורמלית בין ישראל וארה"ב (דבר שמשרת את ה<sup>lc</sup>נטרסים של שני הצדדים) אינו צריך להיות מכשול כאשר יש לשנינו עניין משותף במו"פ ובתחומים אחרים. השר ציין, מבלי להרחיב, שאנו דנים על כמה דרכים להגיע למקורות מימון חדשים בתוך המסגרות הקיימות ומבלי להעלות את הייתקרות".

8) להלן תשובות השר לשאלות הסנטורים.

א ללונגאר - (כבושא המלחמה רטרור) - אנו תמיחסים לתארה רטרור ומלחמה חורמה. אנו מנסים לטפל בטרור מבלי לערער יסודות אחרים ביחסינו עם המדינות שתומכות בטרור, ואף עוסקות בו.

1. הטרור מעבר לגבולות. כאן היו לנו הצלחות. שלוש מדינות (סוריה, ירדן ומצרים - כל אחת בעלת משטר שונה ומערכת יחסים שונה עם ישראל) מבינות הסכנות הנובעות מסוג זה של הטרור ופועלות נגדו. רק בגבול עם לבנון נמשכות הבעיות - וזאת בשל חוסר השלטון והסמכות שם.
2. טרור פנימי: העלייה בסוג זה של טרור נובעת בין השאר מהמצאות אירגוני הטרור בירדן. כעת ירדן, בגלל המתיחות עם אש"פ, נוקטת צעדים מסויימים. אם תמשיך לעשות כך, אנו יכולים TO COPE WITH טרור מבפנים.
3. הטרור באירופה: במאבק נגדו אנו משקיעים משאבים רבים, הן הגנתיים והן התקפיים. במשך השנים התנסנו בתגובות הפחות מלהוטות של דעת הקהל העולמית. כעת, לאחר הפעולה נגד לוב, ארה"ב נוכחת לדעת, במפתיע, עד כמה פעולות כאלה

ס... ס... ס... ס...  
 97... 98... 99... 100...  
 סווג בסחונני...  
 דחיות...  
 מאריך וזיית...  
 ס... ס...

241  
~~242~~  
 234  
 27  
 -y

אל:

אינן פופולריות אצל רבים מידידיה. בסיוכום, ניתן לומר שמחבתקט מאמץ כוללני שמורכב מיסודות פוליטיים, כלכליים וצבאיים גם יחד. אי-אפשר לסלק את בעיית הטרור ע"י פעולה אחת, ותוך השימוש באמצעי אחד בלבד.

ב לפל (חזון השר לפתרון השאלה הפלסטינית?):

מעולם לא האמנתי שהשאלה הפלסטינית היא לב הטכסוך. עם זאת מבלי ליישב שאלה זו לא יושג פתרון בר-קיימא לסיכסוך. לאחר שהשר הסביר מדיניות הממשלה (שיחות ישירות ללא תנאים מוקדמים וכו') ביקש פל הבהרה בדבר הקמת "מולדת" (HOME LAND) עבור הפלסטינים, והשר הצביע על שתי אסכולות לקיימות בישראל:

1. שטח ישראל חייב להיות כמו זה שא"י תחת המנדט הבריטי (בסוף ימיו), תוך מתן אוטונומיה מלאה לתושבים הפלסטינים ביש"ע - וזו היתה עמדת הממשלה שחתמה על ק"ד.
2. יש מקום לשתי מדינות בשטח המקורי של המנדט"ס - ישראל וממזרחה לה, מדינה ירדנית-פלסטינית. זו עמדת מפלגת העבודה ובמסגרת שלום על יסוד זה קיימת נכונות לפשרה טריטוריאלית, אף פשרה ניכרת.

ג. למצנבאוס - (הסובייטים וישראל?):

אין סימן כלשהו של שינוי ביחס הסובייטים אלינו - לא בדבר חידוש היחסים הדיפלומטיים, לא במדיניותם במזה"ת, ולא בהתייחסותם ליהודי בריה"ם, בין בענייני דת ובין בענייני ההגירה.

ד. ללאוטנברג ("פרשת ברמודה"):

הסיפור מזכיר לשר הבדיחה המפורסמת על האיש שרצה למכור את בניין ה"אמפייר סטייט". המעורבים בפרשה פעלו על דעת עצמם. לא פנו למשרד הבטחון; למישראל לא היתה על מעורבות בפרשה. בהמשך השיחה ביקש הסנטור הלמס לקבל מכתב בנדון שניתן להראות לפונים אליו (ציין שמקבל דברי שטנה בדואר כתוצאה מתמיכתו בישראל על אף פרשיות כגון פרשת ברמודה). סוכם שהסגיר ישגר מכתב בשם השר ללוגאר כיו"ר וועדת החוץ.

ה. למתיאט (על ניהול השטחים, תוך הבעת מחמאות לת"ל סנה שהסנטור הכיר אותו בביקורו האחרון בישראל, לפני רצח אל-מצרי):

יסודות מדיניותנו כיום הם שניים:

1. טיפול בבעיית הטרור בכל האמצעים החוקיים העומדים לרשותנו.
2. שיפור באיכות החיים ככל האפשר. אין סתירה בין שני היסודות האלה. מרבית התושבים בשטחים אינם מעורבים בטרור, ואנו בעד התקדמות כלכלית - וכאן ציין השר את

סווג בסחובי  
דחיות  
תאריך וז"ח  
סעי' פנק

941  
24  
71  
41  
אל:  
-G  
41

התקנות החדשות לגבי ייבוא מטבע זר, את העידוד לראש ערים לגייס כספים מבחוץ לצרכי הכלל באיזוריהם, את רצונם<sup>3</sup> שהתושבים המקומיים יקחו לידם את ניהול ענייניהם מזה, ואת השפעת רצח אל-מצרי על המקומיים ואת המכשולים שמערימה ירון מזה.

ו לסרבנס (יכולת צה"ל לעומת צבא שכנינו):  
אנו נלחמים בקונטקס של לחימה קונבנציונלית - וככלל ככל שהנשק מתחכם יותר, הגורם האנושי גל, דבר שמגדיל את יתרונה של ישראל, <sup>אלא אם כן</sup> יתרון איכותי זה מתקוזז ביתרון כמותי בצד שכנגד. (להמחשת נקודה זו הביא השר תוצאות קרבות אויר במלחמות 1967, 1973, ו-1982). הגורם המגביל אצלו אינו כוח אדם אלא אמצעים (אמלי"ח, והמשאבים הכספיים להתאמן כפי שצריך).

ז לזורניסקי (מכירת נשק לסעודיה):  
השר חזר על עמדתו העקרונית והסביר את תפיסתנו בנדון. הדגיש שעמדתנו איננה מכוונת לארה"ב בלבד, ובהקשר זה הזכיר את שיחותיו עם הרפ"גים כאשר שקלו לאחרונה מכירת טנקים לסעודיה. משלחץ דוקינסקי וביקש לדעת (במקום "התשובה הפילוסופית" של השר) אם מכירת הטילים תכרסם ביכולת הצבאית של ישראל, סירב השר להתייחס לסוגי הכלים בחבילה קטענה שעמדתנו היא עקרונית. זורניסקי לא הרפה והביא דוגמת המטוסים הבריטיים מדגם טורנדו שנמכרו במקום<sup>3/4 of</sup> מטוסים אמריקאים. השר השיב שמכירת נשק גורמת למעגל קסמים: מורכים לערבים, חייבים לפצות את ישראל - מספר הטילים בחבילה המוצעת היא גדולה וישראל הצטרף לקחת אותם בחשבון (הערה: ההצבעה במליאת הסנט בנושא התקיימה כשלוש שעות לאחר שיחה זו - זורניסקי הצביע בעד העיסקה).

ח לאוואנס (מלחמת המפרץ והפונדמנטליזם):  
עדיף שלא תהיה הכרעה ברורה במלחמה; לישראל ולמדינות רבות באיזור הבחירה היא בין שני רעים. מוקדם לדעת מה תהיינה תוצאות ההתפתחויות האחרונות. עד כה איראן לא דרשה שינוי בטריטוריה אלא שינוי במשטר. כיוון עד כה איראן הצליחה לייצא את "חומייניזם" רק ללבנון, ולא לעיראק למרות היות 40 אחוזים של האוכלוסיה שם שיעים.

ט לספקטר (האוואקס והתרומות סעודיה לתהליך השלום):  
עד כה חרמה סעודיה מעט מאד. מוגזם מאד לצפות שסעודיה תשחק תפקיד משמעותי. קיימות אשליות רציניות לגבי היכולת המדינית של סעודיה - היא העשירה בין מדינות ערב ובעת ובעונה אחת החלטה מבחינה מדינית, שנשלטת ע"י משאך שהוא מושחת וחלש.



סניף 1000  
 9ד... מתוך 5... דפים  
 סווג בסחונני שמור  
 רגיל  
 מאריך וזייה מאי 9 1130  
 מברק

אל: המשרד  
 אל: 134 - סמ"ן - 241  
 71 + ניו-יורק

ju

(6)

אל: מ/מנכ"ל. מצפ"א.

דע: מנכ"ל בסחון. נספח צה"ל. מזכ"צ לשהב"ט רמט"ן (ניו-יורק)

סנט: מפגש שהב"ט עם חברי וועדת החוץ ואחרים (6.5)  
 לשלנו 117

1) השתתפו: הסנטורים הרפובליקאים - לוגאר (יו"ר וועדת החוץ), מתיאס, הלמס, קאטבאום, אוואנס, סימפסון, ספקטר וכהן; והדמוקרטים - פל (בכיר המיעוט בוועדת החוץ), סרבנס, זורניסקי, מצנבאום ולאוטנברג. מצידנו נכחו הסגריר, הציר, הנספח המיועד, יועץ השר לענייני תקשורת, קצין ניהול בנספחות, והח"מ (קצין הקישור לקונגרס). מ"מ נשיא הסנט, ח'ורמונד, נכנס קצרות לפגישה והביא ברכות בשם מנהיגות הסנט.

2) לאחר דברי ברכה מלוגאר ופל, הציג השר שלושה נושאים שלהערכתו מאפיינים עיקר המתרחש במזה"ת מבחינתנו כיום: הטרור, ההאטה בתהליך השלום, וההשלכות לאיזור הנובעות מהירידה במחירי הנפט.

3) השר הביע דעתו שהחלטת ארה"ב לפעול נגד לוב היתה נכונה. אפשר, וקל יחסית, לטפל בארגוני הטרור לבדם. העניין מסובך בגלל תמיכת מדינות רבוניות באירגוני הטרור ומבלי לטפל בהיבט זה של השאלה קשה יהיה לפתור את הבעיה. פעולת ארה"ב כבר השיגה תוצאות מסויימות (לדוגמא אי-יכולתן של מדינות ערב להסכים על סדר היום לפיסגה המוצעת), אך מוקדם לדעת אם יושג היעד של צימצום דרסטי בפעולות טרור מצד לוב - וכעת כל מדינות מזה"ת ממתינות לראות אם פעולת ארה"ב היתה חד-פעמית או מקווה חלק של מדינות לטווח ארוך.

4) בשבילנו סוריה היא מדינת המפתח כשמדובר באיום הטרור ומעשה איבה, וזאת בשל קרבתה הפיסית של סוריה אלינו. ניתן לחלק פעולות סוריה לשלוש חזיתות:  
 א. הטרור בחו"ל - ויש לנו יסוד להאמין על סמך מידע בריטי מסווג (שאין לפרטו) שהסורים היו מעורבים בצורה הדוקה בנסיון הפיגוע במסוס "אל-על".  
 ב. פעולות בלבנון ומלבנון, לרבות טרור.  
 ג. רמת הגולן - סוריה מכבדת את הסכם הפרדת הכוחות, מתוך הכרה שכל תדוזה והפרה

23-  
 2  
 3  
 3  
 1  
 1  
 4  
 4  
 4





ס 1 ס  
 ס 2 ס  
 ס 3 ס  
 ס 4 ס  
 ס 5 ס  
 ס 6 ס  
 ס 7 ס  
 ס 8 ס  
 ס 9 ס  
 ס 10 ס  
 ס 11 ס  
 ס 12 ס  
 ס 13 ס  
 ס 14 ס  
 ס 15 ס  
 ס 16 ס  
 ס 17 ס  
 ס 18 ס  
 ס 19 ס  
 ס 20 ס  
 ס 21 ס  
 ס 22 ס  
 ס 23 ס  
 ס 24 ס  
 ס 25 ס  
 ס 26 ס  
 ס 27 ס  
 ס 28 ס  
 ס 29 ס  
 ס 30 ס  
 ס 31 ס  
 ס 32 ס  
 ס 33 ס  
 ס 34 ס  
 ס 35 ס  
 ס 36 ס  
 ס 37 ס  
 ס 38 ס  
 ס 39 ס  
 ס 40 ס  
 ס 41 ס  
 ס 42 ס  
 ס 43 ס  
 ס 44 ס  
 ס 45 ס  
 ס 46 ס  
 ס 47 ס  
 ס 48 ס  
 ס 49 ס  
 ס 50 ס  
 ס 51 ס  
 ס 52 ס  
 ס 53 ס  
 ס 54 ס  
 ס 55 ס  
 ס 56 ס  
 ס 57 ס  
 ס 58 ס  
 ס 59 ס  
 ס 60 ס  
 ס 61 ס  
 ס 62 ס  
 ס 63 ס  
 ס 64 ס  
 ס 65 ס  
 ס 66 ס  
 ס 67 ס  
 ס 68 ס  
 ס 69 ס  
 ס 70 ס  
 ס 71 ס  
 ס 72 ס  
 ס 73 ס  
 ס 74 ס  
 ס 75 ס  
 ס 76 ס  
 ס 77 ס  
 ס 78 ס  
 ס 79 ס  
 ס 80 ס  
 ס 81 ס  
 ס 82 ס  
 ס 83 ס  
 ס 84 ס  
 ס 85 ס  
 ס 86 ס  
 ס 87 ס  
 ס 88 ס  
 ס 89 ס  
 ס 90 ס  
 ס 91 ס  
 ס 92 ס  
 ס 93 ס  
 ס 94 ס  
 ס 95 ס  
 ס 96 ס  
 ס 97 ס  
 ס 98 ס  
 ס 99 ס  
 ס 100 ס

אל: 24  
 941  
 204  
 434  
 21  
 41

התקנות החדשות לגבי ייבוא מטבע זר, את העידוד לראש ערים לגייס כספים מבחוץ לצרכי הכלל באיזוריהם, את רצונן<sup>3</sup> שהתושבים המקומיים יקחו לידם את ניהול ענייניהם מזה, ואת השפעת רצח אל-מצרי על המקומיים ואת המכשולים שמערימה ירדן מזה.

ו לסרבנס (יכולת צה"ל לעומת צבא שכנינו):  
 אנו נלחמים בקונטקסט של לחימה קונבנציונלית - וככלל ככל שהנשק מתחכם יותר, הגורם האנושי גדל, דבר שמגדיל את יתרונה של ישראל, <sup>אלא אם כן</sup> יתרון איכותי זה מתקוזז ביתרון כמותי בצד שכנגד. (להמחשת נקודה זו הביא השר תוצאות קרבות אויר במלחמות 1967, 1973, ו-1982). הגורם המגביל אצלו אינו כוח אדם אלא אמצעים (אמל"ח, והמשאבים הכספיים להתאמן כפי שצריך).

ז לזורניסקי (מכירת נשק לסעודיה):  
 השר חזר על עמדתנו העקרונית והסביר את תפיסתנו בנדון. הדגיש שעמדתנו איננה מכוונת לארה"ב בלבד, ובהקשר זה הזכיר את שיחותיו עם הרפ"גים כאשר שקלו לאחרונה מכירת טנקים לסעודיה. משלחץ דוקינסקי וביקש לדעת (במקום "התשובה הפילוסופית" של השר) אם מכירת הטילים החרסם ביכולת הצבאית של ישראל, סירב השר להתייחס לטוגי הכלים בחבילה קטענה שעמדתנו היא עקרונית. דורניסקי לא הרפה והביא דוגמת המטוסים הבריטים מדגם טורנדו שנמכרו<sup>3</sup> במקום מטוסים אמריקאים. השר השיב שמכירת נשק גורמת למעגל קסמים: מורכבים לערבים, חייבים לפצות את ישראל - מספר הטילים בחבילה המוצעת היא גדולה וישראל הצטרף לקחת אותם בחשבון (הערה: ההצבעה במליאת הסנט בנושא התקיימה כשלוש שעות לאחר שיחה זו - דורניסקי הצביע בעד העיסקה).

ח לאוואנס (מלחמת המפרץ והפונדמנטליזם):  
 עדיף שלא תהיה הכרעה ברורה במלחמה; לישראל ולמדינות רבות באיזור הבחירה היא בין שני רעים. מוקדם לדעת מה תהיינה תוצאות ההתפתחויות האחרונות. עד כה איראן לא דרשה שינוי בסטריטוריה אלא שינוי במשטר. כ"כ עד כה איראן הצליחה לייצא את "חומייניזם" רק ללבנון, ולא לעיראק למרות היות 40 אחוזים של האוכלוסיה שם שיעים.

ט לספקטר (האוואקס ותרומות סעודיה לתהליך השלום):  
 עד כה חרמה סעודיה מעט מאד. מוגזם מאד לצפות שסעודיה תשחק תפקיד משמעותי. קיימות אשליות רציניות לגבי היכולת המדינית של סעודיה - היא העשירה בין מדינות ערב ובעת ובעונה אחת החלשה מבחינה מדינית, שנסלטה ע"י משאר שהוא מושחת וחלש.

ס 1 8 9  
ד 9 5... ס 5... ס 5... ד 5

סוג בסחונני  
דחירות  
מאריך וזיה  
מס' פנק

מל: 1  
241  
434  
71  
-6  
-4

בתשובה לשאלה נוספת אמר השר שלא ידוע לו על תרומה סעודית חיובית בלבנון (הערה:  
כידוע, בין טיעוני הממשל כאן, הטענה שסעודיה היתה לעזר בלבנון).

315..  
למדן

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

ס ו ק ס  
דף.....מחוך.....דפים  
סוג בסחוני...סודי...  
בהול לבוקר  
דחיות.....  
מאריך וז"ח, 1630 AM מאי  
.....

אל: המשרד  
~~203~~  
203

מזכיר הממשלה ד"ר י. ביילין

דע: שר החבורה, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, כלכלית, ג. גוביק - לשכת רוה"מ, עמוס ערן.

אל על

אני מוצף בימים האחרונים פניות גם מה- AFL-CIO, גם מכמה מהקונכליים, על סמך פניות אליהם (לדוגמא: יוסטון), וכן מחברי קונגרס התמהים כיצד ייתכן שטרם נחתם הסכם. איש אינו יכול להאמין שבגלל נושא זה קטן לא נפתרת הבעיה, וכולם בדעה שממשלת ישראל צריכה לגלות בעניין זה נדיבות והחלטיות, במיוחד כאשר כל התקדימים כאן מלמדים שמעולם לא הופחה ותקו של עובד בשל חשתתפוחו בשביחה, גם ממושכת. לאחר כל הבדיקות שערכתי, הוברר כי איו המכונאים מוכנים לוותר גם בשל העקרון והתקדים וגם משום שהדבר הובטח להם במהלך המו"מ ע"י עו"ד בלום. כולם מבקשים בכל לשון של בקשה להביא לסיום הפרשה עוד החודש.

אנא, הכרחי, לדעתי, להענות לכל המשאלות והבקשות לסיים את השביחה בהסכם בימים הקרובים ביותר. כל דחיה רק תפגע בכל הנושאים החשובים לנו, במיוחד כאשר התקווה להשגת הסכם בזמן הקרוב כבר גרמה לשיפור האוירה בכל החתומים, ואכזבה עלולה לפעול כבומרנג נגדנו.

*דני בלום*

מה ש...  
ס'...  
לש...  
1 1 3 3 2



ס י ס  
ס ר ג  
ד... 4... 2... 97  
ס ו ו ב ס ח ו נ י  
ד ח י ס ו ת  
מ א ר י כ ו ז י י ח  
מ נ ת

74

49 / 94 / 194

Palestinian, In Interview, Threatens Attacks In US

WASH. POST - (AP) - Abu Abbas said in a television interview tonight that his group will begin launching attacks inside the U.S. "America is now conducting the war against us on behalf of Israel," he told NBC Nightly News. "We therefore have to respond against America in America itself." President Reagan is "enemy No. 1," Abu Abbas added.

Israelis To US: Push Hard For Peace, Too

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - Curtius - Israelis are beginning to wonder whether there is such a thing as drawing too close to the U.S. The Reagan administration's determination to fight terrorism militarily, if needed is welcomed by a vast majority of Israelis inside and outside the govt. But the time is ripe, some govt. officials for the US to couple its newly muscled antiterrorist campaign with a newly aggressive diplomatic strategy in the region. The recurring complaint of govt. officials and independent analysts is that the US now so closely identifies with Israel that it will not push Israel to take risks that might restart a regional peace process. In terms of the peace process, an Israel analyst said, "The elements for a real peace process are there, but they have not been explored completely by the U.S."

WED. - MAY 7

COLUMNS

"The Saudis Need Those Missiles" - John M. Poindexter - WASH. POST  
The US has a traditional friendship and longstanding ties with Saudi Arabia. In recent years, the US has provided Saudi Arabia with various forms of security assistance designed to enhance Saudi defense capabilities. The additional request for defense systems will support Saudi air defense into the 1990s. They will allow the Saudis to continue carrying the primary burden for their own security. Some opponents have characterized it as a threat to Israel. However, there cannot be any doubt of Reagan's ironclad commitment to the security of Israel. Saudi Arabia is a major player in the Middle Eastern arena and a good friend of the US. Our interests require that we help the Saudis meet their legitimate security needs in the face of growing regional threats.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Senate, 73 to 22, Rejects Sale Of Weapons To Saudi Arabia

WASH. POST - Walsh - The Senate embarked on a foreign policy collision course with the Reagan administration voting 73 to 22 to

0 8 1 8  
4. 3... 94  
1100 בסחונני  
דחיסות  
תאריך וזי"ח  
סגירות

אלו

49 / 94 / 194

reject a proposed \$354 million arms sale to Saudi Arabia. The vote marked the first time that the Senate has explicitly rejected a proposed arms sale, and the margin, if sustained, was large enough to override an almost certain veto of the resolution of disapproval by Reagan.

Israel Acts To Take Part In Star Wars Research

WASH. POST - Hiatt - Israel yesterday became the third U.S. ally to formally seek participation in Reagan's SDI joining West Germany and Britain in an effort to obtain "Star Wars" research contracts. Israel is more interested in adapting SDI technology to its conventional defense needs, chiefly shooting down shorter range ballistic missiles based in Syria, officials said. "We expect to do the things within this research and development program in the way that it will help our own problems along," Rabin said. "Every research and development, for example in the field of lasers, helps everything." Rabin's comments came after a Pentagon ceremony at which he and Weinberger signed a MOU laying out ground rules for Israel participation in Star Wars research.

U.S. Officials Denounce NBC Talk With Terrorist

WASH. POST - Randolph - The REagan administration yesterday denounced NBC news for airing an interview with abbas. Calling NBC accomplices for agreeing to meet Abbas at a secret location and labeling the interview "reprehensible," Robert Oakley, told CNN that "when a media outlet makes deals with a terrorist not to divulge his whereabouts, the news organization is saying, in effect, "we've become his accomplices in order to give him publicity."

Suria-Jordan Talks Yield Few Results

WASH. POST - Kawar - Assad ended his first visit to Jordan in nine years without any signs of significant progress in narrowing Syrian-Jordan differences on the problems facing the Arab world. No communique was issued. Information Minister Mohammed Khatib told reporters, "The talks were successful in that respect and achieved excellent progress towards arriving at a joint Arab stand," he said.

At the Holocaust Gathering, Elie Wiesel Raises Protest Over Abuses of Man

WASH. POST - Hall - At a ceremony yesterday to remember the Holocaust, Elie Wiesel decried the continuing "abuses of man" and singled out as an example Waldheim's explanation of his past. Holocaust survivors, VP Bush Robert Dole were among the speakers at the noon ceremony attended by 800, which included the lighting of memorial candles by members of the House and Senate and saying the Kaddish. (Rotunda of the US Capitol)



תחילת:	כחלעת האשר ניו-יורק	תאריך: 1
מספר:	עופס צוברק	מספר: 4
מספר:	לש' ממנכ"ל; מע"ח; סמנכ"ל אמית"ק; המסדה; מצפ"א; סמ"ד; יועץ רוח"ם לתקשורת; יועץ שדב"ס לתקשורת; לע"מ; דו"צ.	מספר: 5
מספר:		מספר: 6
מספר:		מספר: 7
מספר:		מספר: 8
מספר:		מספר: 9
מספר:		מספר: 10
מספר:		מספר: 11
מספר:		מספר: 12
מספר:		מספר: 13
מספר:		מספר: 14
מספר:		מספר: 15
מספר:		מספר: 16
מספר:		מספר: 17
מספר:		מספר: 18
מספר:		מספר: 19
מספר:		מספר: 20
מספר:		מספר: 21
מספר:		מספר: 22
מספר:		מספר: 23
מספר:		מספר: 24
מספר:		מספר: 25
מספר:		מספר: 26
מספר:		מספר: 27
מספר:		מספר: 28
מספר:		מספר: 29
מספר:		מספר: 30
מספר:		מספר: 31
מספר:		מספר: 32
מספר:		מספר: 33
מספר:		מספר: 34
מספר:		מספר: 35
מספר:		מספר: 36
מספר:		מספר: 37
מספר:		מספר: 38
מספר:		מספר: 39
מספר:		מספר: 40
מספר:		מספר: 41
מספר:		מספר: 42
מספר:		מספר: 43
מספר:		מספר: 44
מספר:		מספר: 45
מספר:		מספר: 46
מספר:		מספר: 47
מספר:		מספר: 48
מספר:		מספר: 49
מספר:		מספר: 50

News Summary May 7, 1986

Editorials

**NYT "Missiles and Messages for the Saudis"** It serves no American interest to cut off the Saudis altogether. To do so would only drive them into other markets and break their relations with our military. As much as Americans prefer it to be a more demonstrative and more democratic ally, we rely on the kingdom, its oil and strategic value. The missile sale urged by Reagan would confirm that reliance. Israel respects that purpose, at least to the point of not opposing the deal, it sees no unmanageable threat to its security. The Saudi need to be taken on their own terms. They never risk gestures toward Israel, or the US, that would incite Arab radicals. They counteract the influence of Iran and Syria by assisting Jordan and Iraq. They are not conspicuous allies, but they are friends, and useful ones.

**DN "The Tokyo Summit: Fighting Terrorism"** Reagan pulled off a trick when he got the allies at the summit to agree to a strong statement on terrorism. The statement isn't perfect. The Europeans still refuse to go along with sanctions. Khadafy must stay isolated until he gives up terrorism.

**NYP "US Firms Have No Business Still Doing Business in Libya"** It's hard to believe that there are still large and respectable US companies doing business in Libya. It's the moral equivalent of trading with the enemy. Come June 30, when their licences expire, they must get out.

**NYP "Propaganda Coup for Terrorism"** State Dept. spokesman quote: "Obviously terrorism thrives on this kind of publicity. This is the kind of interview that gives terrorists the platform they seek. Such publicity in fact encourages the terrorist activities we're all seeking to deter."

Columns

**DN-Nelson "Anti-Terrorism Pact is Just a Tokyo Pose"** As a document, the Tokyo agreement contains strong words indeed. Shultz paraphrased them telling Khadafy: "You've had it pal." That's the problem. It is not a document of principle. It is a tactical weapon aimed at Khadafy and it invites our allies who don't want to pay the price of standing up to Khadafy to hide behind legalisms. If we were truly opposed to

מספר: 7.5.86

אם תפיקו מסמכים ותקשרו עימי

0147/35

2/4

terrorism there might have been some mention of the IRA, for example. The Western world is still treating Khadafy and his brothers like juvenile offenders.

ND-Greg Stec (Soviet Affairs Ed, United Stations Radio ) "Terrorism and the Next Summit" Even if terrorists continue to primarily hit US targets around the world, the Soviet Union would be doing itself a favor by joining America in stopping the attacks. The Soviets realize that Khadafy is basically unstable.

### Press Reports

#### Will Jerusalem Make Preemptive Strike on Syria?

WSJ-House-The risk of war between Syria and Israel is higher now than at any time in the past decade. This is the view of high-ranking Israeli officials and of American Mideast experts. In part, Israel's alarms are intended to focus world attention on the Syrian arms buildup and to try to discourage Syrian military moves. It also serves to remind Washington that, despite a weakened Arab world, Israel still needs full US support. Nevertheless, the genuine concern in Jerusalem is running unusually high. Israel, faced with the unprecedented Syrian buildup, may see increasing logic to a preemptive strike. The Syrians contend that their buildup is defensive. The Syrian Press Officer in Washington said: "We know the other side is preparing something against us, and we are ready to defend ourselves." The Syrian threat has become Topic No.1 in the minds of Israeli officials. The prevailing wisdom is that the Soviets are probably against a Syrian offensive. They do not want to confront the US and the Syrians have not made effective use of Soviet weapons in the past. Syria, however, is not a Soviet puppet. Internal Syrian problems could spur Assad to take external risks. An American ambassador says: "For entirely different reasons, both Israel and Syria may feel it's to their advantage to go at each other sometime soon." (see chart on military balance between Israel and Syria)

#### US and Israel to Work Together on Space Weapons

WSJ-Carrington-Israel agreed to work with the US on the Administration's Strategic Defense Initiative, a move that could lead to earlier deployment of weapons developed under the program. Britain and West Germany have both made similar agreements with the US but the Israel pact has special significance because it could foreshadow a change in the controversial program. While Reagan has called for a global security shield against nuclear missiles, Israel is likely to focus on less ambitious, tactical weapons applications.

#### Suspect Admits Syria Directed Berlin Bombing

NYT-p.1 Markham-A Jordanian arrested in connection with the explosion in a Berlin disco has confessed to an earlier terrorist bombing in the city, saying it was organized by the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin, according to German security officials. The suspect was also said to have told the police that he had received training in Syria and that the explosives were picked up from the Syrian Mission in East Berlin. The disclosure of possible Syrian involvement in the terrorist attack was another indication that Libya is not the sole fomenter of such violence in Western Europe. Experts say

0147/35 3/4

Syria and Iran are also involved. Some published reports have suggested a Syrian role in recent terrorist attacks in London. (see ND-combined).

#### Senate Rejects Saudi Arms Sale

NYT-Roberts-The Senate decisively rebuffed the Administration's request to sell advanced arms to Saudi Arabia. The 73 to 22 vote was surprisingly negative. The House is expected to have a similar vote. (see WSJ, NYP)

#### Arab's Interview Stir News Debate

NYT-Boyer-An agreement made by NBC News to keep secret the whereabouts of a terrorist suspect in exchange for an interview has stirred a debate within the press and Gov't over the propriety of the agreement. The State Dept. said the deal made NBC an accomplice to terrorism. Abu Abbas is being sought for the Achille Lauro hijacking. Warren Hoge of the NYT said The Times had recently had an opportunity to publish an interview with Abbas, with similar conditions attached and turned it down. Ted Turner of CNN defended NBC while ABC and CBS refused to comment. (See NYP)

#### Reagan Would Have No Tears if Raid Killed Khadafy

NYT-special-Reagan spoke at a News Conference in Tokyo and said nobody would have shed any tears if Khadafy had been killed in the US raid. He seemed to dismiss a report that plans were being made to attack Libya again. There were several questions about possible US actions against nations, such as Syria, that like the Libyans has been accused of aiding terrorists. But Reagan avoided being pinned down on any particular course of action. (see text of news conference-NYT)

#### Libya Calls for Arab 'Holy War'

NYT-Reuters-Libya called for a "holy war" against the "conspiratorial measures of the Tokyo summit conference."

#### Libya Reports Finding Corpse

NYT-AP-Libyan TV showed a film of a corpse in a military uniform and said it might be the body of a US Air Force captain whose jet was shot down.

#### Israel Plans to Request 2000 War Crime Files

NYT-special-Israel will probably ask for the files of 2000 suspected war criminals from the UN archives by the end of the week said Meir Joffe.

#### Israeli Doctor Going to Soviet Union to Help Radiation Victims

DN-Edelson-Three US based doctors, one of them a visiting Israeli researcher, have rushed to Moscow to help perform bone-marrow operations on victims of the nuclear reactor disaster. Dr. Yair Reisner developed a revolutionary bone marrow purification method while working in New York.

a/s

0147 / 35 4/4

Assad Leaves Amman

NYT-special-Assad ended a 24-hour visit to Jordan after talks with Hussein aimed at improving relations between the two sometimes hostile neighbors. No statement was issued.

Iran-Iraq

NYT-AP-Iraqi military aircraft attacked and set ablaze two supertankers near Kharg.

New Airport Rocketed in Lebanon

NYT-special-A newly built airport in the Christian part of Lebanon came under rocket bombardment hours after Gemayel took off for Tunisia.

Eli Wiesel Links Terrorism to Holocaust

NYT-special-Speaking at a ceremony, Eli Wiesel memorialized those killed in the Nazi Holocaust and suggested that acts of terrorism at the present time "may well be a consequence of what happened then."

NYT-Jewish, Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox leaders gathered in Manhattan to remember the Jews killed in the Holocaust.

Czech Jews

NYT-Corry "The Precious Legacy" is deeply felt and reverently made, a memorial to the vanished Jews of Prague. The film will be shown on Channel 13.

Letters

NYT-Stephen Borsody, an ex-diplomat from a Soviet-occupied Central European country writes that the trouble with the Libyan raid was that it treated the problem of international terrorism in isolation from the overall foreign policy picture.

ITONUT  
NYC



2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

081...ג.1108...97

.....1108 1110

.....010'07

.....011 1108

.....1108 '08

2/3

60

138

MR. SAWYER: But the remainder of the coalition government would be willing to make that sort of public statement as well? I mean, they stand behind you in making this public statement?

MR. RABIN: I believe that there is no question about it. It's not a matter of any political problem.

MR. SAWYER: Mr. Rabin, this, then, puts you in a difficult situation. The United States, of course, retaliated against Libya for its attack in Berlin. Will you consider retaliation against Byria for this act?

MR. RABIN: We, in our conducting of our war against terrorism, we don't speak anymore about retaliation. A war against terrorism has to be looked at in its entirety, and we have to devise an overall strategy that includes defensive and offensive means. Offensive means are whatever we do in terms of attacking terrorist targets, wherever and whenever we can find them, whenever we can do it effectively.

NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

CBS/RABIN 5/7/86

-2-

MR. SAWYER: I understand, Mr. Rabin, that the Israeli government is very pleased that the United States has now moved in the way that it has against Libya and that it has encouraged European nations to make such strong statements about terrorism. But as you look at the particular act against Libya, it has been a long time, Israel's position, that you should strike and strike very hard. Otherwise you might have a counterproductive act. Did the United States handle the Libyan raid correctly?

MR. RABIN: Well, I'm not in a position to pass a judgment about what has been done and what the United States intends to do. The real problem was to go to the roots of terrorism, and the roots of terrorism today are not only the terror organizations, but the sovereign states that finance, encourage, give them the use of their own territory, and their diplomatic facilities. Once we reach a point that sovereign states will not support terrorism in the Middle East or elsewhere in the world, it will be a relatively easy job to finish with the terror organizations, once they are taken off the countries, the sovereign states that support them.

3 7 3 9 0 2 1 2  
0187...3...7170-3...97  
.....131002 2110  
.....018107  
.....0171 71700  
.....018 100000

170

$\frac{3}{3}$

62  
60

138

MR. SAWYER: I have a last question, if I may, sir. As you know, the arms request by the Reagan Administration to provide Stinger missiles and some antiaircraft equipment to Saudi Arabia was voted down by the United States Senate. Some people believe that this might cause some difficulties for the peace process in the Middle East. What do you think?

MR. RABIN: I don't see any relations between arms sales to Saudi Arabia and the hopes for peace. Saudi has contributed almost nothing to the peace process. I would say on several occasions it's served only as an obstacle rather than a supporter of the peace process.

MR. SAWYER: Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Mr. Rabin, you're kind to talk with us this morning from Washington.

*MILIT*



ס ל ק ס  
 97... מחור... דפים  
 סווג בסחונני... שמור  
 דחיות...  
 מאריך וזיח, 7 1940 מאי 86  
 ...

אל:

המשרד

178 1/2

אל :- מצפ"א

קונגרס : נשק לסעודיה - הערות ראשוניות

1. תוצאות ההצבעות בשני הבתים מדהימות .
2. לפני ההצבעה, לא ציפה קרנסטון ליותר מ-70 קולות בסנט. <sup>מאיין</sup> ל-73 סקבל, ניתן אולי להוסיף עוד שנים או שלושה מתוך אלה שנעצרו בעת ההצבעה (הוקינס, לונג ואף הומפרי), כך שבכדי לגבור על ווטו נשיאותי, על הממשל "TO PEEL OFF" שמונה או חטעה סנטורים שהצביעו נגד העיסקה (כלומר להוריד ה-75 ל-66). אם כי סביר להניח שיצליחו לשנות בקלות יחסית את עמדתם של 4 ו-5 (אולי איסט, דומניצ'י, בנטסן וארמסטרונג) מן הסתם יצטרכו להתאמץ על מנת להגיע ל-8 או ל-9 הדרושים.
3. ה-LANDSLIDE בבית הנבחרים היה בלתי צפוי לחלוטין. ברור שגודל ההתנגדות בסנט השפיע וגרם לתאוצה ולדינמיקה שהתהוו והתפתחו מכוחות עצמם, אך בכל זאת מן הראוי שננסה בימים הקרובים לחקור את התופעה הבלתי-מוסברת הזו. יצויין שאתמול בלילה (אחרי ההצבעה בסנט) ובמשך כל הבוקר הזדרזו אנשי הממשל להתקשר עם רפובליקאים בולטים בבית הנבחרים, אך לא עלה לידם לעצור את הסחף העצום, ולבסוף 131 רפובליקאים הצביעו בעד החלטת אי ההסכמה וביניהם טרנט לוט ולין מרטין ממנהיגות המפלגה בבית (לעומת רק 45 נגד, דהיינו, בעד העיסקה). גם ברשימת הדמוקרטים שהצביעו נגד העיסקה מופיעים שמות מפתיעים כגון קסטנ' מאייר מוויסקונסין והמורשים השחורים קרוקט ודלומט, *אחרי*.
4. לכאורה, כל מכלול המניעים שמנינו במברקנו 679 מה 28.4, אין בהם להערכתך כדי לתת הסבר מלא לתוצאות ההצבעות. ייתכן שיש לחפש סיבות שלא הסתמנו מעל פני השטח - כגון מעין סלידה מסעודים שגובלת בשנאה-שהצטברה במשך כל השנים שהם החזיקו את האמריקאים כבני ערובה בכח נשק הנפט ושעתה מצאה בטוי בהצבעות ואף התנקמה בהם חזק. אך מובן שאין זו אלא ספקולציה אישית של הח"ם, ולא מעבר לזה, ומתבקש מאמץ להבין את העניין עד תום. בין השאר יש לעיין בתמליל הדיונים שהתקיימו בשני הבתים, שמא מצוי בהם חלק מהתשובה.
5. לדעת עוזרים לקרנסטון נקבע עקרון חדש וחשוב : הקונגרס אינו מכון לאשר מכירות נשק למדינות שאינן SUPPORTIVE בצורה מוחשית לאינטרסי ארה"ב ולמדיניותה. באשר לסעודיה נקודה זו מחודדת ומוחרפת הואיל והיא נתפסת כאן - ובצדק - כמדינה שמתחפת במימון אש"פ והטרור הבינ"ל שעה שארה"ב נלחמת בפגע בינלאומי זה.

מלחמה נגד ארצות הברית  
 14 344 4 1 1 3 1 3 9

סניף - סניף

ד...2...מחור...דפים

סוג בשחוני

דחיסות

מארץ וז"ח

מס' מברק

אל:

178  $\frac{2}{2}$

6. מחעוררות גם טאלות רציניות בשביל איפא"ק, כי הרי התוצאות הושגו בשני הבחים שעה שהם לא פעלו בגבעה ועת שהממשל מביא את דברי טום דיין כדי לנמק את המכירה. סביר להניח שירצו ללמוד פרשה זו ולקחיה היטב.

7. נדמה שגם בממשל יצטרכו ללמוד את התוצאות ולעשות חשבון קר לגבי צעדיהם הבאים. בפניהם מספר ברירות:

- א. לפעול לגייס שליש חוסם בסנט ע"מ למנוע האפשרות לגבור על ווטו נשיאותי (OVERRIDE).
- ב. לשנות אתהרכב החבילה המוצעת לסעודיה - למשל ע"י הוצאת הסטינגרים, תוך תקווה שזה יביא לפתרון ול- *FACE SAVING*.
- ג. הנשיא יכול להטיל ווטו ומייד לאחר מכן הממשל יכול להסיר את הבקשה או לקציע לקונגרס דחיה במועד ביצוע המכירה.
- 8. קיימים כמובן אופציות נוספות, ובוודאי נשכיל במשך הימים הקרובים.

1/10/81  
למדן





NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20315

May 7, 1986

International Studies

His Excellency Shimon Peres  
Prime Minister  
Jerusalem, Israel

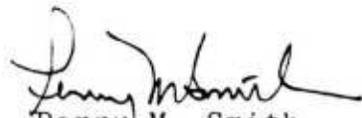
Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I want to express my appreciation to you for so graciously giving your time to meet with faculty members and students participating in the U.S. National War College's recent study trip to Israel. The occasion proved to be the highlight of their trip.

One of the goals of the College's curriculum is to provide students with a strong background in political, economic, and social, as well as military issues. Your candor in replying to questions ably aided the group in attaining that goal.

All of the trip participants described their stay in Israel as an extremely useful contribution to their learning experience in the Middle East. Moreover, we are grateful for your personal attention to the educational aims of the National War College.

Sincerely,

  
Perry M. Smith  
Major General, USAF  
Commandant

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

ט ו ס ס  
 ד...מחון...דפים  
 גלוי  
 סווג בטחוני  
 בהול לבוקר  
 דחייפות  
 מאי 7 1630  
 תאריך וזיחה  
 מסי פבת

כטחין  
 83

אל: המשרד  
 174

אל: ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א.  
 דע: מנכ"ל בטחון. לשכת רה"מ.

בית הנבחרים: נשק לסעודיה

מליאת בית הנבחרים קבלה היום את החלטת אי-ההסכמה לעסקה הנ"ל ב-356 קולות בעד מול  
 62 קולות נגד (1).  
 פרטים נוספים על שתי ההצבעות - בסנט מאתמול, ובבית מהיום - בנפרד.

אלמ  
 למדו

1 גבול  
 4 אלמ  
 4 1443  
 4 גבול  
 1 אלמ  
 1 אלמ  
 3 אלמ  
 3 אלמ  
 2 אלמ



מ. רדמן  
97... 11021101  
11021101  
דח"פ  
מאריך וז"ח  
מס' פנק

2  
3  
16  
77  
42  
- 12  
- 6  
- 4  
178

MR. REDMAN: Once again, as I said, it's inappropriate to comment on the investigation. With regard to the La Belle disco itself, the President has stated that the US has irrefutable evidence that the Libyan government is responsible for the bombing.

Q There's no (off-mike) in the investigation in Berlin? In the past you said it was a joint effort, wasn't it?

MR. REDMAN: I said just now that we're working closely with German authorities.

Q And you, in other words, you would not agree with them that they have found a link or a role for Syria in the bombing?

MR. REDMAN: As I say, it's not my place to agree or disagree.

Q Chuck, has Rabin given the administration any evidence to support the charge that Syria was behind the attempted bombing of the EL-Al plane?

MR. REDMAN: I answered that question yesterday, and I refer you to that answer which still stands today.

Q He's had more meetings and he's continuing to publicly make that statement. Have you all asked for any?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not going to go into the dovetails of the ongoing investigations.

Q Yesterday you had just a general comment on the Jordanian -- the visit by Assas to Jordan. Do you have any readout on substance of that?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing.

Q What's the reaction to the Senate vote on the Saudi arms proposal?

MR. REDMAN: The administration, from the President on down, is fully committed to providing Saudi Arabia the military equipment it needs to meet its legitimate defense requirements. The President has stressed the political significance of the proposed sales of missiles to Saudi Arabia and has stated he would veto any resolution of disapproval, given the importance of these sales to our national interest.

... 100  
 ... 110 בסחונ'י  
 ... דחיסות  
 ... תאריך וז"ח  
 ... נגד

3  
 3

100 - DL  
 77 - G  
 42 - Y

מל:

Q Copy ?

MR. REDMAN: Okay.

Q Chuck, is there any concern that an override still goes against the will of a large majority of the Congress? Doesn't that bother the administration?

MR. REDMAN: As I say, the administration has said many times the importance it attaches to this particular sale as a clear and important political demonstration of US commitment to Saudi self-defense. It helps deter Iran from expanding the Gulf war, bolsters the resolve of other Arab moderates, diminishes the possibility that US troops may eventually have to be used to protect our interests in the Persian Gulf. Those are the kind of motivating factors behind our position.

Q By any chance, do you have anything on the Boston Globe story today linking a Vatican college to helping Nazi war criminals escape?

MR. REDMAN: Nothing.

MR. ANDERSON: Going back to the Saudi arms deal, does this give you any premonitions of the failure (?) of the delivery of the AWACs later on to the Saudis?

MR. REDMAN: As you know, the first aircraft is to be delivered at the end of June. We fully expect that all

conditions set forth in the President's letter to Senator Baker of October 29, 1981, will be met and the AWACs will be delivered as scheduled.

Q What was in the letter? Can you summarize it?

MR. REDMAN: The conditions for certification?

Q Yes.

MR. REDMAN: Include five technical conditions involving security of technology, access to information, operations, control over third country participation, and the command structure.

Q Chuck, when is that certification going up to the Hill?

MR. REDMAN: As I say, aircraft delivery is at the end of June, and we expect the conditions set forth to be met, obviously before that time--

Q Soon?

MR. REDMAN: --but beyond that I can't put a date on it.



28

0 8 7 8  
1.97...מחור...10...דמים  
1100 בסחובני גלוי  
דמיסות...גיל  
מאריך וזייה...1100  
מס' סג' סג'...

1/10

בטחון

המסרד

143

Q

מתנב"ל, מצטי"א, מעי"ת, רמ"ח קטי"ח.

Tuesday - May 6 - חדרון דובר מחמי"ד ליום

MR. REDMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon. I have several short statements. First, British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, will visit Washington May 27-28 en route to the North Atlantic council meeting in Halifax. Sir Geoffrey's schedule here will include a meeting with the Secretary.

Secondly, there will be no prepared text for the 2:00 p.m. testimony of Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, Richard Murphy, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee presenting a Middle East update.

And finally, on May 5 and 6, 1986, the United States and the Soviet Union discussed the question of centers to reduce nuclear risk, as agreed by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev at their November meeting in Geneva. The head of the Soviet delegation was Ambassador Alexe Abukov (?). The United States' delegation was led by Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle and Robert Linhardt(?) of the National Security Council staff.

That's all I have.

Q Was there any progress in those talks?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have any details on the talks. These talks were exploratory in nature. They were conducted at the expert level and, as a consequence, I am not at liberty to comment on substance.

Q Well, Chuck, are the talks designed to -- was today's meeting and tomorrow's meeting -- are they designed to begin a process of talks?

MR. REDMAN: Whether or not it's a regular process that's envisaged, I can't tell you. I think the best I could do is to say that these particular talks were exploratory in nature between experts in following up on the President and the Secretary General's commitment in Geneva.

4 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 2  
2nd send 7 6"0 1032 1012 1012 1012 1012 1012  
a man send 1012 1012 1012

9 7 3 8 8 8 1 2  
0 8 7 . 1 0 . 7 0 7 . 2 . . 9 7  
..... 1 1 8 2 1 1 8  
..... 7 4 1 8 0 7  
..... 7 4 1 8 0 7  
..... 7 4 1 8 0 7

2  
16

62  
63

143

Q Is it envisaged that the reactor accident would be the sort of thing that would be handled by such centers?

MR. REDMAN: As I say, I don't have any of the details on the substance.

Q Can you update us on the findings that you're getting from your teams of experts, any change in the travel advisories?

MR. REDMAN: The teams at our missions in Moscow, Warsaw and Bucharest continue to take readings which they are providing to us here in Washington. Our initial assessments of these readings

FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE 202-347-1400  
NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

continues to suggest no significant health concerns at this time. The data from the team's reading are being subjected to complete evaluation, the conclusions of which should be available soon. In terms of where the teams have been -- members traveled to Leningrad last night, and so we should be getting data from their initial reading soon. Additionally, a team has gone to Krakow last night and should be going to Posnon (?), another of our consulates in Poland, today. Until more comprehensive data on radiation levels in Poland are available, we are continuing to recommend for the time being that persons in the categories that we mentioned not travel to Poland. The preliminary data at points which we have measured to date in Poland indicate radiation levels are low and would pose no hazard to health, but we are still waiting for the more comprehensive radiation data.

Q Have you read the account of the accident as put out by Tass and Pravda yesterday, and does that change your assessment of the chronology of the accident?

MR. REDMAN: Yes, of course I've read it. I think those on the interagency task force who have been dealing with the chronology in more specific terms than I have would be in a better position to tell you whether or not they've gleaned any new information from that.

Q Do you know exactly when the agency -- international agency in Vienna -- was actually informed, because now it appears they may have been informed as early as Sunday.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2-1

11052300  
 11052300  
 11052300  
 11052300  
 11052300  
 11052300

3  
 10

62  
 63

143

MR. REDMAN: That does not square with anything I've heard. But once again, the IAEA is in the best position to answer that.

Q There was a press conference today in Moscow, which at least reporters from Communist countries were allowed to ask questions. What's your reaction to that in terms of the demand that the Soviets be more forthcoming. Were they more forthcoming today?

MR. REDMAN: We haven't seen a total transcript of that press conference, part of which was carried live, other parts of which weren't. I think the best I could do now is to reiterate a couple of points that Secretary Shultz made out in Tokyo, to the effect, as I said yesterday, that the IAEA visitors to Moscow may be a step toward providing some of the information which other countries need. That this press conference may have provided some details, but I really can't say if that's the case yet. From what little I heard, there didn't seem to be any great out-pouring of new information. But as I say, I'd rather until the experts on the taskforce have had a chance to take a look at that.

Q The lead on that seems to have been that they delayed 36 hours from the initial problem before they evacuated -- any reaction to that?

MR. REDMAN: No.

Q There were some new details in the TASS report -- I mean, are the Soviets -- do they seem to be meeting the U.S. demand for more information in a timely fashion?

MR. REDMAN: I'd say, first of all, that it's not just a U.S. demand, it's a demand that's come from nearly all of their neighboring countries, almost all of those in Europe. The kind of information that we're seeing is, of course, useful to the extent that it advances our knowledge of the incident. But I would be doubtful that one could say as yet that it fulfills the kind of requirement for information that we talked about at the beginning of this accident.

7 7 2 8 8 8 1 2  
8'97.19...7170.4...97  
.....111003 1110  
.....10101  
.....1011 7170  
.....1011 7170

4  
10

C7 P'  
63 143

Q Aren't there fires still burning?

MR. REDMAN: There's no change in the status from yesterday, which was no change in status from Friday, which was --

Q Which was --

MR. REDMAN: To which I referred you to the EPA report of that day.

Q Which is they don't know.

MR. REDMAN: Which is that we don't know whether it's out or whether it's still burning, and that it appears to continue to

EASYLEINK 6691729A049 6MAY86 12:31/12:32 EST  
FROM: TLX 857167 FED TRAN WSHDC  
FEDERAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS  
TO: 62856024

STATE DEPT. -5/6/86 2-2

smolder -- from the information that we can see. You'll find that in the EPA report of Friday.

Q INAUDIBLE -- still smoldering now.

MR. REDMAN: That's still the indication.

Q INAUDIBLE

MR. REDMAN: Another topic? Then first crack over here.

Q Do you have any comments on the meeting between King Hossain and Ahmad(??)?

MR. REDMAN: Not really, simply to say that we would hope the meeting would serve the purpose of reducing regional tension, a goal we share with all of our friends in the area. But beyond that, nothing else.

Q Chuck, do you have anything to say to continuing violence in the Persian Gulf, attacks on shipping -- specifically Saudi shipping being singled out -- and the threat to freedom of navigation in the Gulf?

0 2 1 2  
0 2 1 2  
0 2 1 2  
0 2 1 2  
0 2 1 2  
0 2 1 2  
0 2 1 2

G

S  
10

CP  
63

1  
143

MR. REDMAN: Nothing new. I could only reemphasize, as I hope I did yesterday, that this is really indicative of the nature of the tension in that particular region. And it's in that context that we have made the proposal for selling defensive weapons to Saudi Arabia. It's a very important point.

Q On the Gulf thing, are there any changes on the ground between Iraq and Iran? Iraq has claimed country -- 250 miles, square miles, last week. Can you confirm that?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have no information on that.

Q Do you know if there's any changes -- the lines of the battle?

MR. REDMAN: No, I have nothing on battle lines.

Q Going back to the Saudi situation, actually it's slightly different, but do you have anything on the Senate is due to take up this afternoon the resolution barring this sale of military equipment to Saudi Arabia? The House also is supposed to be taking that up. Do you have anything on that?

MR. REDMAN: No, our position on that proposal is very clear and it's been expressed a number of times, on the record and very detailed briefings here. Assistant Secretary Murphy will be up there this afternoon doing his Middle East update, and I'm sure that once again you'll hear the Administration's strong support for this proposed sale.

FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE 202-347-1400  
NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

STATE DEPT. -5/6/86

2-3

Q Anything -- if I can follow up -- anything on how that might affect the later attempts to sell the AWACS to Saudi Arabia, later this year?

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't have anything.

3 7 2 0 0 8 1 8  
0894..10.1108..5...97

GA

178

6  
10

GA  
63

178  
143

Q Was the proposed "Marshall plan" for the Middle East discussed at the Tokyo summit?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have any readout on that aspect of it.

Q Do you know where Abu Abbas is?

MR. REDMAN: We don't have specific information about where he might be at present, nor where he might have been when he granted the interview which some of you may have seen. We are seeking his apprehension, but we don't believe it would be helpful to discuss his movements in public.

Q INAUDIBLE -- what's the reward on his head?

MR. REDMAN: There's been no change in that.

Q Still five hundred thousand?

MR. REDMAN: I'd have to refer to the record. Those are such big numbers, I've lost track.

Q On that -- just following up that -- do you have any evidence to back up what Defense Minister Rabin said yesterday after leaving the State Department. He said it appears that the Syrians were behind the attempt to bomb that El Al airliner.

MR. REDMAN: No, I don't have anything that would confirm that or back it up, as you say. The investigation into this terrorist act is being conducted by the British government and is in the courts. We're not a direct party to the incident, and so I'd have to refer you to the British authorities for any additional comment.

Q Chuckie has the Israeli government informed the United States that it wants to take part in research on star war systems?

MR. REDMAN: I don't have anything on that. I would assume that the answer, when there is one, would be coming from the Pentagon since Secretary Weinberger is the operative official here. Change of subject, yes?

Q Does the U.S. government agree with the South African foreign minister who concludes that U.S. aid to the INAUDIBLE in Angola might have damaged the chances for gaining independence?

MR. REDMAN: The presumption of your question is one on which I have had no comment in the past, and on which I have none today.



1 7 2 8 8 8 7 8  
0187...101100...8...97  
.....121002 1110  
.....010101  
.....0111 1110  
.....1111 1110

8  
10      GP      10  
63      143

Q Can I follow that up, Chuck? Do you have any guidance on American news organizations agreeing not to disclose the whereabouts of someone who is wanted by U.S. authorities?

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

Q Well, Chuck, are you saying then that a government spokesman, in this capital, for example, who draws attention to a terrorist act is, in fact, aiding terrorism?

MR. REDMAN: I believe there's a difference between drawing attention and giving a platform to a terrorist.

Q Are there any new proposals in the works for tomorrow's resumption of the Geneva talk?

MR. REDMAN: No. As always, we plan to approach those talks seriously, to work seriously toward a solution as soon as possible, and as we've said many times, we believe the best way to have progress is to work discreetly in the context of those negotiations and that's what we plan to do this time as in the past.

Q -- seemed to indicate this morning that there was some sort of linkage between arms control and the American attack on

FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE 202-347-1400  
NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

STATE DEPT. -5/6/86

3-2

Libya. Do you have any response to his general statements when he climbed off the plane?

MR. REDMAN: No, I didn't see those particular statements. We've already addressed the question of whether or not there is any linkage between what happened either in the Gulf of Sidra, in Tripoli, all of which has to do with terrorism and state-supported and nothing to do with east/west relations.

Q Chuck, on the NBC interview again,

0197..10.71708..9...97  
.....131003 1110  
.....010107  
.....0197 71708  
.....0101 0101

9  
10

GP  
63

P  
143

STATE DEPT.-5/6/86

4-1

are you trying to say--do I gather from your statement that you are discounting the information provided to you by NBC?

MR. REDMAN: I'm not trying to say anything other than what I've said.

Q Was it informative to you?

MR. REDMAN: Pardon?

Q Was it informative, the interview?

MR. REDMAN: Was it informative?

Q Yes.

MR. REDMAN: No comment.

Q You said that terrorism, the events in the Gulf of Sidra and the attack on Libya had no connection with East-West relations. Given the fact that the Soviets are suspected suspected or do train and arm and maybe in some cases finance some terrorist groups and states that support terrorism, are you saying that there is absolutely no linkage between East-West relations and Soviet support for those activities?

MR. REDMAN: Those are two separate questions. The question of Soviet support we've addressed before, and the press office can make available to you what we've said on that particular question. The point I'm trying to make is that in the case of Libya we have a state which practices state-supported. That's the question.

Q Has the State Department or any any other governmental agency complained or protested to NBC for carrying this interview? And have they asked NBC where Abbas is?

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

Q On another subject, there were new allegations last night that there--some members of the contras were involved in illicit activities, including corruption. Do you have any direct comment on that?

7 9 3 0 9 8 1 0  
8'87..10.7188..10.97  
.....21883 1110  
.....018177  
.....0711 77788  
.....738 '96

178

10  
10

GP  
63

D'  
143

MR. REDMAN: No. I haven't seen those allegations. In any case, I believe the statements we've made before on those subjects could still be applicable. I'll take a look at it.

Q Well I thought your response earlier had to do with drug and gunrunning, not corruption.

MR. REDMAN: In this case I'm not sure what the allegations are so I don't have anything.

FEDERAL NEWS SERVICE 202-347-1400  
NEWS FOR THE NEWS MEDIA

STATE DEPT.-5/6/86

4-2

Q Chuck, going back to Libya just for a second, can you confirm now that there is a June 30th deadline for the oil companies?

MR. REDMAN: That question was asked and I said that I'm not going to confirm any deadline.

Q Okay, thank you.

MR. REDMAN: Wait, you have one colleague way in the back there.

Q There's a reported deal from Mr. Botha to the summit countries concerning the release of Mr. Mandella in exchange for assurances that there won't be any more sanctions?

MR. REDMAN: I think that question was asked. I don't have anything on that.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

7115178

END OF BRIEFING

תאריך: _____	תמצית הישר ניו-יורק	דף: 1
מספר תמונה: _____	נוסף 1027	מספר: 3
2 0110 27 - 011	ל: לש'סכניל, סניף סוכניל אמיתי; המכה; סוכ'אן מנידן יועץ דוהים לחקירות, יועץ שתיים לחקירות, לע"מ; דו"צ.	
		ר ע: רושינגטון
		מא: עתונות, ניו יורק

News Summary May 6, 1986

Editorials

NYP "If Cuellar Doesn't Open UN Files, He Becomes Part of the Nazi Coverup" That nearly half the Austrian electorate cast their ballots for an unrepentant former Nazi--and a proven liar to boot--casts further shame on the on the nation that gave the world Hitler and Eichman. Messe has enough evidence to bar Waldheim from entering the US. Two weeks ago Amb. Netanyahu asked for open access to the UN archive files. The UN insisted that Israel specify each file it wants by name. That's a nonsense requirement. It can be seen only as an effort to thwart the investigation of Nazi war crimes. Israel has asked Cuellar to open the files, not just to member governments but to the public as well. And that's what should be done--in the interest of justice.

DN "Austria's Second Chance" The land of Mozart and Haydn can still reject the liar who was a junior member of the Nazi war machine. Austrians have 5 weeks to reflect upon the damage Waldheim's election would do to Austria and the world.

Columns

ND-Jeff Jacoby (Attorney from Boston) "Holocaust Day: Remembrance and Indifference" In Israel, today is a day of solemnity and pain. In the rest of the world it will pass largely unremarked. The world needs desperately to remember.

Press Reports

Israelis to Review Waldheim Record

ND-Sedor-Peres ordered an inquiry into Waldheim's role in the German army during WW II. The directive came amid hints Israel might reduce diplomatic ties with Austria if war-crimes charges are corroborated. In his strongest reaction yet to the controversy, Peres asked the Justice Ministry to gather and review evidence.

Abu Abbas on TV

NYP-Morris-Abu Abbas, the man who masterminded the Achille Lauro, boasted

מס' תמונה: 1027

6.5.86

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including "Pingo Pingo" and other illegible scribbles.

0110/27 2B

that terror group would begin launching attacks inside the US. Abbas spoke to NBC Nightly News. He said: "America is now conducting the war against us on behalf of Israel. We therefore have to respond against America in America itself." He also threatened Reagan: "I used to think our greatest enemy was some Israeli person, but Reagan has now placed himself as public enemy number 1. Abbas does not consider himself a terrorist. He said that, "in fact, the Palestinian is a homeless refugee without the right to a passport, without the right to visit his village or birthplace or even his father's grave."

#### Israel Detains 20

ND-Israeli police said yesterday that they had detained the blind leader and 19 members of a Palestinian guerrilla group suspected of murdering a British tourist and an Israeli businesswoman in Arab east Jerusalem.

#### Syrian Makes Reciprocal Visit to Jordan

NYT-Suro-(Amman) Assad arrived here for talks with Hussein, in his first visit to Jordan since relations between the two countries turned hostile six years ago. The talks are taking place while both countries are beset by domestic and external difficulties. Jordanian officials said the two leaders have sought to defuse tensions between them even if disagreements on several basic issues cannot be resolved.

#### US Presses Syria on Abu Nidal

NYT-UDT-The State Dept. called on Syria to expel the Abu Nidal terrorist organization from territory under its control. The statement represented a change in tone and substance from the US attitude in January, when Whitehead dismissed the importance of a Syrian "branch office" of the group.

#### 7 Summit Leaders Condemn Terror, Citing Libyan Role

NYT-Boyd-The 7 leaders of the largest industrial democracies adopted a joint statement that condemns terrorism as an international scourge that "must be fought relentlessly and without compromise." But the statement stopped short of endorsing the use of military action or economic sanctions such as those employed by the Reagan Administration. (see text of statement-NYT)

#### Libya-Soviet Ties Reported Strained

NYT-Hijazi-Libya's relations with the Soviet Union has been strained over what it regards as Moscow's lukewarm support after the US bombing raid last month and its reluctance to provide Khadafy with sophisticated radar equipment, officials in Tripoli were quoted as saying.

./

0110

/27 3/3

US Said to End Libya Oil Exemptions by June 30

NYT-Gwertzman-The Administration has decided that by June 30 it will end the special exemptions allowing American oil companies to continue operating in Libya, senior State Dept. officials said today. The Administration made the decision so it could argue more credibly at the summit for America's allies to impose economic sanctions of their own against Libya. (see WSJ)

Libya Raid Refuels Debate on Carriers' Role

NYT-p.1-Gordon-The US raid against Libya has reinvigorated the debate over the role and cost of aircraft carriers.

US Post in Europe Bombed

NYT-AP-A bomb attached to a military truck exploded at a US Army barracks in West Germany, destroying the vehicle and three nearby fuel storage tanks but causing no injuries, an Army spokesman said. There were no suspects and no one has taken responsibility for the attack.

Saudis Offer Cash Discount to Oil Buyers

WSJ-Ibrahim-Saudi Arabia is attempting to prevent its oil customers from defecting by offering a cash discount on every barrel of oil they buy this month in excess of last month's purchases, industry sources say.

Letters

NYT-Diplomatic pouches should be subject to X-ray and chemical "sniffer" equipment. The diplomatic baggage need not be opened unless the detectors indicated it contained illegal materials. Diplomatic missions not engaged in smuggling contraband of this type should have no objections.

ND-Reagan has made Khadafy a martyr.

Cartoons

DN-Rigby-Hitler in Hell with other Nazis. He says: "Well whoddy know? I never thought old Kurt had what it takes."

Paid Ads

NYT-The Foundation for Future Generations reminds readers to Remember on this day.

NYT-WNBC-TV advertises for its special report on intermarriage. A photo shows a Jewish man and non-Jewish bride happy, while a frowning rabbi and priest stand over them.

ITONUT  
- NYC

מסמך שמייל ווסינגטון

אל: המשיב

128

דפ... מסמך...  
 סוג מסמך...  
 דחיות... כהן זבוקר  
 מאריך... 062045 מ 86  
 סימוכין...

מצפ"א

סנט: נשק לסעודיה  
 -----  
 שלנו נר 118

מעליאת הסנט הערב (6/5) והזקבלה החלטת אי' והסכמה לעיסקה הנ"ל ב-73  
 בעד מול 22 נגד.

לסדנ--

ס'ה 2  
 ס'ה 3  
 ס'ה 1  
 ס'ה 3  
 ס'ה 1  
 ס'ה 1  
 ס'ה 1  
 ס'ה 4

ד. 9! ... מחון ... דפים  
... סוג בשחוני ... שמור  
... דחיסות. בהול  
מאריך וז"ח. 1045. 6 מאי 86  
... שמי ... פבר...

המשרד

098

אל ז - מצפ"א, מאו"ר

ביקור מיס

1. להלן תשובת גב' רונדו ממשרדו של מיס, כולל לשאלות הטלפון ניות של שמעון שטיין.  
גשר אלנבל - לא.  
מסיבת עתונאים - לא.  
החורשה על שם בנו - אינו מעוניין בארוע ציבורי אם יהיו אי אלו אנשים מעוניינים, בבקשה. אינו מעוניין בפרסום נא להודיע לקק"ל.  
הביקור באוגדה-בבקעה - לא.  
הארוע בגולן - כן.  
הביקור בטיס חיל אויר בטיסה הוא בעד אם הדבר יכלול מצדה, זהפונה לנחות במסוק על הצדה

מרכז קליטה - לא.

2. מבריג טלפניה לציר :

- א. מבקש לצאת מירושלים לצפון בטיסה ומשם להמשיך לגולן כדי למנוע עייפות הנסיעה לגולן מהאורח. מריג אמר שאם לא יגיע לראש פינה בטיסה, לא יכול להגיע לגולן.
  - ב. שב ומבקש לשים דגש מיוחד על טרור, בגלל התענינותו האישיה של מיס ובגלל שנושא הטרור נוגע לו במסגרת תפקידו.
  - ג. הוא מעוניין לראות משטרה בפעולה אפילו יותר מאשר פגישה וארוחה עם השר. היה כמובן מתקבל ברצון אילו יחד עם השר ו/או המפכ"ל.
  - ד. אינו מעוניין כלל לדבר על נושא פולרד או נושאים דומים אך ישמח להיפגש עם איש מהמוסד.
  - ה. בריג מציע שאם בא"צ מטעם רה"מ מוזמנת הפמלייה, להשאיר למיס כ-15 דקות לשיחה בארבע עיניים עם רה"מ.
3. מלשכת השר מבקשים עיקרי התכנית המחוקנת לקראת פגישה מיס עם השגריר ביום ה'. אנא הבריקה באנגלית.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the words "Pinnale", "gold", "1032", "Lerd/d", "Lrd" and numbers "3", "2", "1", "1", "1", "1", "3".

ס ו ט ס  
 2.92... מחור... 2... דפים  
 סוג בסחונני  
 דחיסות  
 מאריך וז"ח  
 סטי פבר

מל:

97 2

תוספות

1. אחרי שיחותי הטלפוניות עם שטיין, בריגר ורונדו מלשכת מיס, התקשר ווילקוקס ומבקש לעבור עמי על התכנית המתואמת, מסרתי לו שאקבלה ביום ה', אמר שאולי שגרירותם בח"א תבדוק אותה עמכם. <sup>(באמצעות)</sup> הן וילקוקס, הן ברוגר והן רונדו.
2. מבקשים בכל זאת לבדוק אפשרות לשלב פגישה עם רבין במקום אי"צ המתבטלת בגלל הטיור במצדה וברמון. א.ל.

  
 מתנ

ט ל ר ד

ד.ל.ל. מחור. א. דפים

טווג בטחוני. טמור.

דחיסות. בגלל.

מאריך וזייה. 0930. 6. מאי 86

מחירי פני מבחן

מל:

המשרד

1/3

093

אל - : מצפ"א

מצ"ב העתק נייר הריטדג' שהופץ לרשימת מנויים בענין מכירת נסק לסעודיה.

  
מתני

מל									
2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

B3 2/3

# Executive Memorandum

The Heritage Foundation

214 Massachusetts Avenue N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002 (202)546-4400

**RUSH!**

5/1/86

Number 117

## A YELLOW LIGHT FOR U.S. ARMS SALES TO THE SAUDIS

The Reagan Administration formally notified Congress on April 8 of its intention to sell Saudi Arabia a weapons package consisting of 671 AIM-9P4 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, 995 AIM-9L Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, 100 Harpoon air-to-sea missiles, 200 Stinger portable ground-to-air missile launchers and 800 Stinger missiles. Under law, Congress has a thirty-day period ending May 8 in which to enact a joint resolution prohibiting this \$354 million proposed sale. In the absence of such a resolution, the sale will proceed. Since the sale is an important matter, Congress and the public probably need more time to examine it. Rather than rush to meet a May 8 deadline, and rather than give the sale a red or green light, what is appropriate here is a yellow light for slowing down and caution.

In reality the Saudi missile deal is freighted with more political than military significance. The Administration sees the sale as a reaffirmation of U.S. resolve to back the Saudis and other "moderate" Persian Gulf states against the Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran and pro-Soviet South Yemen. Iran's February 1986 invasion of southern Iraq threatens to spill over into Kuwait and ultimately into Saudi Arabia. The January 1986 coup by a radical pro-Soviet clique in South Yemen also potentially threatens Saudi Arabia, Oman, and North Yemen. The Administration does not expect Iran or South Yemen to be deterred solely by the missile sale, but contends that without the sale and its manifestation of American support, these states could be tempted to fish in troubled waters.

Opponents of the sale, however, also make a strong case. They seek to signal Arab states that if they want sophisticated American arms they will have to be more supportive of U.S. policy, including steps to negotiate a peace with Israel. While critics do not view the proposed missile sale as a major threat to the Arab-Israeli balance of power per se, they regard it as part of a disturbing long-term trend undermining Israel's qualitative margin of superiority.

*Note:* Nothing written here is to be construed as necessarily reflecting the views of The Heritage Foundation or as an attempt to aid or hinder the passage of any bill before Congress.

093 2/

Both the containment of revolutionary Iran and the encouragement of the Arab-Israeli peace process are important regional goals. Yet both are dwarfed by the global goal of containing Soviet expansion. Saudi Arabia plays an important role in resisting Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and facilitating the planning of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. In the event that the U.S. is called upon to respond to a Soviet incursion in the Persian Gulf, these missiles may become a prepositioned stockpile that could be used by American forces. The U.S. should have learned from the 1965 arms embargo of Pakistan and the 1975 arms embargo of Turkey that elevating regional goals over global containment goals can be an endeavor that only benefits Moscow and its clients.

Even so, the specific mix of weapons in the proposed sale remains troubling. The Stingers raise the most concerns. The weapon is a man-portable shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missile for short-range tactical air defense. Because it is lightweight and easily transported, the Stinger would be an ideal terrorist weapon. The Saudis indirectly abet terrorism through their financial support of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Israel found U.S.-supplied Saudi arms among PLO arms stores captured in Lebanon. Given their questionable commitment to the war on terrorism it would be a mistake to give them such weapons at a time when the U.S. is taking a determined stand against terrorism. The Stingers are relatively scarce weapons that would be put to better use in the hands of the Afghans, who directly resist Soviet aggression, rather than in the hands of those who indirectly support anti-Western terrorism. To reduce the chance of diversion from Afghanistan the missiles should be supplied directly to resistance groups inside Afghanistan, not to political leaders outside Afghan borders.

While the case for providing the Saudis with additional Sidewinder missiles is buttressed by past air battles with Iran, it is unclear that the Iranian Navy poses enough of a threat to warrant additional sales of Harpoon missiles.

The timing of the sale also poses problems. It would be inappropriate to reward the Saudis so soon after they joined the anti-American chorus of condemnation following the reprisal raid on Libya. Saudi Arabia could have remained silent. Instead it chose to condemn the U.S. The Saudi reaction to U.S. efforts to deter Libyan terrorism has complicated consideration of the Saudi missile sales package. The Administration should withdraw the offer of Stinger missiles or postpone the sale altogether to give Congress additional time to consider the sale.

James A. Phillips  
Senior Policy Analyst

\*



6 במאי, 1986  
כ"ז ניסן, 1986

אל: מצפ"א  
מאת: קצין הקישור לקונגרס

הנדון: סנט- חוק התקציב  
למברקנו 048

- 1) בשל אילוצי כוח אדם וזמן (טובה מייצגת אותנו בסמינר בקוסטה ריקה ושר הבטחון מבלה בימים אלה זמן רב בגבעה), לא הספקתי להתעניין בפרטי חוק זה בכלל, ובגורלו של סעיף סיוע חוץ בפרט. אנסה לעשות זאת לקראת סוף שבוע זה.
- 2) בינתיים, לעיונכם, רצי"ב כתבה על חוק התקציב, שהתפרסמה בעתון וושינגטון פוסט ביום שבת, ה-3.5 במאי. יש בכתבה סיכום טוב של פעולת הסנט (אך חסרה התייחסות לנושא המעניין אותנו במיוחד - והוא נושא סיוע חוץ).

בברכה  
יוסף למדן

העתק: לשכת מ/מנכ"ל  
מנכ"ל אוצר  
מנכ"ל בטחון  
לשכת רוה"מ ✓

# White House Finds Fault With Senate Spending Plan

By Helen Dewar  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The White House yesterday expressed "serious reservations" about the fiscal 1987 budget adopted by the Republican-controlled Senate, but House Democrats cautiously praised the spending plan and suggested that it is close to what Congress will adopt.

House Budget Committee Chairman William H. Gray III (D-Pa.) called the Senate plan "more realistic and fair than the president's original request." He and other House Democratic leaders, who were waiting for the Senate to move first on the budget, are expected to wrap up their version quickly. Gray said he intends to call

a committee drafting session next week.

The \$1 trillion budget approved early yesterday by a big bipartisan majority in the Senate calls for twice the tax increase that President Reagan seeks and about half the domestic spending cuts and defense spending increases that he seeks.

The measure, which cleared its crucial first vote 38 to 13 among Republicans and 28 to 16 among Democrats, meets the \$144 billion deficit target of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings budget-control law. Senate Budget Committee Chairman Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.) said its implementation by Congress and the White House

See BUDGET, A4, Col. 1

■ Packwood announces "consensus" on tax-overhaul plan. Page A4

## President Has 'Reservations' About Senate Budget

BUDGET, From A1

would make unnecessary any automatic spending cutbacks next fall.

But he and Sen. Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.), who together sponsored the compromise, emphasized that Reagan's support will be needed for the tax and spending measures necessary to meet the budget targets.

After extensive maneuvering and negotiations spearheaded by Senate Majority Leader Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.), the budget came closer to Reagan's goals than an earlier plan from the Senate Budget Committee—but not close enough to draw an embrace from the White House.

"While the president has serious reservations about individual aspects of the Senate budget resolution, he believes it is important that the Senate pass a budget for 1987 and recognizes their effort," said presidential spokesman Larry Speakes, en route with Reagan yesterday from Indonesia to Tokyo.

"It's not exactly what we wanted, but it's part of the process," Speakes added.

He said the administration will "work through the authorization process and in the House to shape the budget more to our liking" and will consider vetoing spending bills that exceed administration targets.

Speakes indicated that the president is particularly distressed at the tax provisions. The plan calls for tax increases of \$13.1 billion next year—including cigarette and other smaller levies already approved—and totaling roughly \$50 billion over three years. The Budget Committee had recommended fiscal 1987 tax increases of \$18.7 billion, including about \$6 billion in miscellaneous revenue increases proposed by Reagan.

Speakes said the budget also "falls short of the president's requested levels for providing a strong defense" and calls for domestic spending reductions that are "more modest than what the president feels are appropriate."

The Senate budget would raise defense spending authority from \$287 billion to \$301 billion, or \$19 billion less than Reagan said is needed. He seeks to increase the military budget by about 8 percent after inflation. The Senate figure is expected to allow modest growth beyond inflation.

On the domestic side, about \$8 billion in savings was added to the committee plan, more than half of it from re-estimating costs because of lower-than-expected inflation. Federal pay and pension cost-of-living increases were adjusted downward, for example, from 3.4 percent to 2 percent to reflect the lower inflation estimates.

But some domestic spending was added, and termination orders for eight or nine minor programs were withdrawn at the last minute. Instead, a lump sum of \$41 million was designated for program cutbacks or "possible terminations," with no specific programs targeted for extinction. Reagan had wanted to kill 44 programs. The Budget Committee had proposed killing three, but the Senate resurrected one, the Work Incentive Program for welfare recipients.

A critical question facing the

House Budget Committee next week will be whether to include a tax increase in its plan. Democratic leaders once said they would consider a tax increase only if Reagan proposed it, then indicated they might consider it in league with both House and Senate Republicans.

"I think we have given to the [House] Democrats what they needed, and that's a budget that has a majority of Republicans supporting new taxes," said Chiles. "I don't think they have to wait for the president to say he'll take new taxes."

House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel (R-Ill.), described by some House Democrats as a crucial figure in achieving a bipartisan agreement on taxes in the House, issued a statement congratulating the Senate but avoiding comment on specifics of its budget plan.

Senate passage of the budget was a triumph for Domenici and Chiles, who had gone out on separate political limbs to draft a bipartisan budget in the committee and then stayed together as they negotiated modifications to win more votes, especially from Republicans.

It also may have given Dole, pulled in different directions by the White House and assorted factions within the Senate GOP, what he needed to get out of a tight spot—both as leader of the Senate and as a possible candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1988. He had held out for more

than a month to win concessions for the White House and Senate conservatives and achieved his goal of heavy Republican support for the compromise. He avoided both a public break with the White House and a personal rift with his friend and ally Domenici.

Both Reagan and the Democrats also came out with more than budgetary crumbs. Reagan picked up \$6 billion for defense, a few more domestic spending cuts and a way of tax increases. A main obstacle to consideration of his tax-overhaul plan was removed for Republicans who were refusing to consider it before a budget agreement was reached.

Largely because their votes were necessary for passage in light of GOP divisions, Senate Democrats had more of an impact on this budget than any other in the six years of Reagan's presidency. Sen. William L. Armstrong (R-Colo.) even went so far as to say that Walter F. Mondale, who proposed tax increases during his unsuccessful challenge of Reagan in 1984, may have won the tax fight after all. "Mondale won, it's as simple as that," groused Armstrong. "Our team blinked."

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL  
WASHINGTON, D.C.



ס ו ד י

שגרירות ישראל  
ושינגטון

6 במאי, 1986  
כ"ז ניסן, תשמ"ו

אל: מנהל מצפ"א  
מאת: קצין הקישור לקונגרס

תיקוני נאן וקווייל

בדיווחינו על ביקור שר הבטחון אנו מרבים להתייחס לתיקונים אלה והאפשרות של תיקון  
(או תיקונים) דומים עבור ישראל. לידיעתכם, רצי"ב מזכר בנדון שהוכן ע"י חברינו  
והמסביר את הנושא ברור. אין ספק שנחזור לנושא מעתה ואילך.

בברכה

יוסף למדן  
3/11

העתק: מ/מנכ"ל

מנכ"ל בטחון

לשכת רה"מ ✓

נ.ב. נספח צה"ל מסר העתק המזכר לשר הבטחון בהיותו כאן.

May 5, 1986

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: US-Israel R&D Cooperation  
Legislative Proposals

I. Present Law

Nunn Amendment: The Nunn Amendment to the FY'86 DoD authorization act provided for multi-lateral cooperative RDT&E projects between the United States and NATO. The emphasis is on defense equipment and munitions, including coproduction of conventional defense equipment by the United States and production of NATO designed and developed equipment by United States contractors. \$200 million is available for this project.

Quayle Amendment: Provides waivers under Section 27 of the Arms Export Control Act to allow the United States to enter into cooperative projects with NATO countries with the objective of developing standardization, rationalization and interoperability of the armed forces of NATO members. Each cooperative agreement must have "equitable" cost sharing and "equitable" result sharing between participants.

II. Proposed Legislation

A. New Quayle Amendment

This amendment may be offered to the FY'87 DoD authorization bill. It would direct the DoD to spend up to \$50 million in allied countries on RDT&E for the anti-ballistic tactical missile defense system. The money would come from the SDI research authorization and/or could be an added increment. This funding would be open to any country the President or the Secretary of Defense designates, specifically including NATO and Israel. The funds would be spent on a matching basis.

B. Israel R&D

This amendment would be designed to incorporate the vital waiver provision of the Quayle Amendment with a bi-lateral cooperative RDT&E arrangement of the Nunn amendment. \$90 million should be authorized as a ceiling for the RDT&E provisions.

III. Legislative vehicle

Any such legislation as considered above can either be offered as a stand-alone bill or as an amendment to other legislation. The latter is preferable. It is recommended that whatever is done, the Israel proposal be as an amendment to the Defense Authorization Bill.

#### A. House

House Armed Services Committee has not scheduled markup yet, but action is expected in the next 2 to 6 weeks.

#### B. Senate

After several false starts, the Senate has scheduled markup in the Quayle subcommittee May 12 and the FY 1987 Defense Authorization Bill will be taken up in full committee May 12, according to the current plans.

### IV. Outlook

#### A. There are three potential problems

1. The short time frame for mark-up
2. The Senate is expected to operate under the Exon agreement, namely that for every \$1 of new authorization \$1 must be found and cut from existing authorizations
3. No new authorization will be considered if it has not been requested by the Department of Defense

#### B. Viability

The three problems of short time frame, need to "gore" someone's "ox" for this proposal and the lack of DoD support make this an up-hill battle. The only "difficult" part is the time frame--the Exon agreement can be beaten. We have 8-9 reliable votes on the SASC before we start (out of 19) and 25-27 reliable votes on the HASC (out of 46). Therefore, if programmatic savings can be identified on the order of \$90 million (or less--just to find a starting point), DoD objections could be overcome with a committee amendment. The exact dollar authorization request is the most critical.

#### C. Action Plan

Senators Gary Hart and Dan Quayle should be targeted as the lead team to carry the amendment. They should be fully briefed on the effect and implications of the proposal. With their support, they should contact Senators Nunn and Warner to gain either their support or quiet acquiescence to the proposal.

Note: Senator Nunn promised, during debate, that the adoption of the "Nunn Amendment" would not...not...mean that it would be extended with additional countries. In addition, Nunn will not offer his amendment to the 1987 DoD Authorization.

Assuming the support of Hart and Quayle, evaluation of the project must be after their meetings with Nunn and Warner.

Fallback: If it is not possible to authorize funding

this year for the projects we seek, we should at a minimum seek report language promising funding next year at a defined level if Israel develops RDT&E compatible programs. We could also seek to extend the present Quayle amendment to include the addition of any country that the President or SecDef wishes. The funding levels mentioned above for Israel are for discussion purposes only and one should not necessarily consider them likely.