

מדינת ישראל

משרדי הממשלה

לשרד ראש הממשלה

משרד

מחלקה

בשם מתיק מס 1

לשכת ראש הממשלה -

אברהם

5/1986 - 4/1986

השם בתיק מס 3



שם: לשכת ראש הממשלה שמעון פרס - אר

א - 2 / 4383

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

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 בוב וולק ואמו.

מיז, יליד 1931, התחנך באוניברסיטאות ייל וברקלי במדע המדינה ומשפטים, הועסק ע"י רייגן בעת היותו מושל קליפורניה וכן כיועץ 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: אר 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 ודיוור היום לוביסט 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 ב ר 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: 5.5.56

מאת: לשכת ראש-הממשלה.

ביום זה לבקש אליהם -

3 בדיקה - אליהם -

(18.5.56 - 18.5.56)

קיסם לבקש אליהם -

שם: 564
שם: 564

המשרד

דע: לשכת היועץ המשפטי

238

רובצנסטין

ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଗାଥା ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥାଳୟ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ

0.06 fine gold

מ ז כ ר

(להתכתבות פנימית במשרד הממשלה)

אל:

הממוין

מאת:

חיק מס'

הנדק:

א"צ + אשתו / בתו

אשתו קריאר ואשתו

קוב וולק / אמו.

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 טקרו 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 חזכנון במטכ"ל, אלוף אביהו בן-נון.

לע"מ עש"ת (דף מס' 2)
לו 12.10//86.5.16//

תנתת
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

272

83

156

- $\mu \vdash G \rightarrow$

נספח צה"ל. רמשי"ז (ניו-יורק)

ג. כמו כן לגילמן (בנושא "פרשת ברמודה"); תשובת השר כתשובתו לסנטור לאוטנברג (סעיף 78' בשלנו הנ"ל).

100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	3	4	1	1	3	3	2

ד... 4... מחור... 3... דפים

סוג בשחור...

דחיות...

מאריך וז"ח...

סעיף פנימי...

272

272

מל:

83

83

156

156

ד לסולומון, שהתייחס לשאלת המלחמה בטרור ופיתח תיזה לפיה ארה"ב זקוקה למדיניות המתונות במזה"ת 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-לאורוברצח קלינגהופר, ושהוא זה שאיים על נשיא ארה"ב (בהופעתו בטלביזיה האמריקאית יום פני המפגש). הערה: ההצבעה על מכירת הסעודיה 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 מ- CORRECT. משיקס 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 שלנו הנ"ל).

כטסאל סולארז על ה- "PROPRIETY" של פלישה חד-צודית-אזרחית-לחור ללב אם פעולת 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 פ ס ר ר

97...3...מחור...3...דפים

סוג בסחונות

דחיות

מאריך וז"ח

מס' פנקס

אל:

272 54

83 -71

156 -6

ט לנטוס השמיץ 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 יסודי ביחסי ארה"ב-ברית"מ, 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 בריית"מ במזה"מ (לרבות הנכונות לעזור בעשיית השלום); שינויים ביחסים בין בריית"מ 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.

למדן

תחילת השנה 1986	תאריך: 1
מספר: 3	
091300	לש'סמכ"ל, מע"ח: סמכ"ל אמית"ק, הסכיה: מפ"א, ממ"ד; יועז רוה"ם לתקשורת; יועז שוב"ס לתקשורת; לע"ם: דו"צ.
0222 56-211	רושנינסון
	מס: עתונות, גיו יורק

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

PT 2718

9.5.86

info sent to P. 2718 9.5.86

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 Linas, of Long Island, spurring his appeal to "a humanity which he has grossly, callously and monstrously offended." Linas 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

Since its inception, the National Jewish Post and Opinion has been a leading voice for the Jewish community in the United States. It has provided a platform for Jewish leaders, scholars, and writers to express their views on a wide range of issues, from religious and cultural matters to political and social concerns. The paper's commitment to Jewish values and its focus on the needs of the Jewish community have made it a vital part of the Jewish American experience.

The National Jewish Post and Opinion has a long history of providing news and information to the Jewish community. It has been a source of inspiration and guidance for many generations of Jews in America. The paper's dedication to Jewish values and its commitment to the Jewish community have made it a beloved institution.

The National Jewish Post and Opinion has a long history of providing news and information to the Jewish community. It has been a source of inspiration and guidance for many generations of Jews in America. The paper's dedication to Jewish values and its commitment to the Jewish community have made it a beloved institution.

The National Jewish Post and Opinion has a long history of providing news and information to the Jewish community. It has been a source of inspiration and guidance for many generations of Jews in America. The paper's dedication to Jewish values and its commitment to the Jewish community have made it a beloved institution.

The National Jewish Post and Opinion has a long history of providing news and information to the Jewish community. It has been a source of inspiration and guidance for many generations of Jews in America. The paper's dedication to Jewish values and its commitment to the Jewish community have made it a beloved institution.

The National Jewish Post and Opinion has a long history of providing news and information to the Jewish community. It has been a source of inspiration and guidance for many generations of Jews in America. The paper's dedication to Jewish values and its commitment to the Jewish community have made it a beloved institution.

The National Jewish Post and Opinion has a long history of providing news and information to the Jewish community. It has been a source of inspiration and guidance for many generations of Jews in America. The paper's dedication to Jewish values and its commitment to the Jewish community have made it a beloved institution.

The National Jewish Post and Opinion has a long history of providing news and information to the Jewish community. It has been a source of inspiration and guidance for many generations of Jews in America. The paper's dedication to Jewish values and its commitment to the Jewish community have made it a beloved institution.

The National Jewish Post and Opinion has a long history of providing news and information to the Jewish community. It has been a source of inspiration and guidance for many generations of Jews in America. The paper's dedication to Jewish values and its commitment to the Jewish community have made it a beloved institution.

Another theme of the administration's case was the need to mend the breach between the United States and the Saudis. The administration's case was the need to mend the breach between the United States and the Saudis. The administration's case was the need to mend the breach between the United States and the Saudis.

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 damaged their trust.

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 damaged their trust.

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 damaged their trust.

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 damaged their trust.

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 MOCs.

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 damaged their trust.

Their use of economic power over the world market, who is in the midst of an infighting, is a tactical error that includes a \$500,000,000 container room and 30,000 more and 30,000 more on oil. It's proved counterproductive. Even industry lobbying by the Saudis and others could not rescue them.

ס ו ש ס
 ד... 2... 4... דפים
 סוג בשחוני
 דחיות
 תאריך וז"ח
 מס' פנקס

273-11
 154-6

אל:

זוטנט). לאור התנגדות החברים, הציע 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.

3. סכום המפתח הינו הסכום שהוקצב להוצאות לפועל, כאשר ההפרש 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 במידה 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 השועפת

(1986 F.Y.), 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 הכנית סיוע החוץ בכללותו, ובין קיצוץ פרופורציונלי בסיוע הניתן לכל המדינות, לרבות ישראל ומצרים, שמקבלות סיוע. עוד לא ברור כיצד צמיתיו משני צידי המתרס 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 בשבוע מהארץ) לא קיים פגישה שנקבעה בשיקאגו - משום ששכח ללכת למפגש (1).

345 001
 למדן

273 -22
157 -5

1100 2100
1100 2100
1100 2100
1100 2100

House Unit Approves Budget With Defense Cuts, Tax Boost

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Staff Writer

The House Budget Committee, brushing aside Democratic leaders' quibbles 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

4... 4... 97

1100 2100

1500

1000

1000

283

152

12

10

7K

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.

155 17M
-C>

271

המשרד

סוריה, בהמשך לשלנו מהבוקר.

ב. הח"מ מסר למרפי את דברו שהב"ט בנושא הסורי במועדון הנשיאים היום.

רובינשטיין

$\frac{1}{4}$ 341+1 4 1 1 1 3 3 2

ס ו ק ס ס ב ר ה

דף.....מחור.....דפים

פוזג בשחזני...קנד?

דחירות.....רגיל

מאריך וזמן: 09 1630 מאי

מס' מברק.....

אלו המשרד

259

ממנכ"ל. מצפ"א

פגישת ח"כ נמיר עם מורפי

נכחו מצידס גם סודארת, קירבי, וילקוקס וברברה בודין ומצידנו - הח"מ.

ח"כ נמיר הרצתה את השקפותיה בנושא תהליך השלום וכן דיברה על עמדות מפלגת העבודה בנושא המדיני שהשתקפו בדיוגן ועידת המפלגה והחלטותיה. כן סיפרה על פעולות המרכז לשלום במזרח התיכון שמטען היא מבקרת ~~היא~~ ^{היא} עמדה על הצורך, לדעתה, למנוע המשך קיפאון בתהליך השלום באזור.

מורפי ציין שתהליך השלום הוא אצלם בעדיפות עליונה, אולם בשעה זאת אין איש יודע כיצד להחלץ מן הקפאון. הוא סיפר כי אדם ששוחח עם חוסין לפני ימים אחדים שמע ממנו כי אין לו שום תשובה לשאלה מה ניתן לעשות עכשיו. לדברי מורפי אין אלא להמשיך בחשיבה כדי לנסות ולהעלות רעיונות חדשים, ובינתיים לנסות ולפתור את בעיית טאבה.

במהלך השיחה הועלה נושא ההתנחלויות ומורפי ציין כי לא חל שינוי בעמדה האמריקנית השוללת אותן. הוא גם הוסיף כי צר לו שישראל לא קיימה את התחייבותה שלא ליישב עולים מאתיופיה ביו"ש וכי הדבר מקשה על המשך הנסיון להשפיע על שלטונות אתיופיה.

דני בלור

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the word "מס" and various numbers and symbols.

fu

סגירות ישראל - 11.11.57

אל:

257 147 80
המשרד כחן נ

סניט

דפוס

סוג בשחוני סודי

מדידת

תאריך וזיה. 1430 9 מאי 86

מס' פבר

אל: מנכ"ל, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, לשי שהב"ט
דע: שה"ח, שהב"ט ניו יורק

סוריה.

- א. בעקבות הפרסומים בתקשורת (במיוחד CBS) כי שהב"ט כביכול הודיע לממשל על כוונתו לתקוף את סוריה בגלל פדשת מטוס אל-על בלונדון, התקשרתי הבוקר למרפי וביקשתי כי ידאגו, בנוסף להכחשה מצדנו, להכחיש זאת מכל וכל מטעמים מובנים.
- ב. מרפי אמר כי בשיחות שהב"ט עם סגן הנשיא ועם וייטהד הסביר שהב"ט באורח רגוע וזהיר את דאגתנו כלפי הטורים הן בפרשת "אל-על" והן בקשר לביצורים בבקעה, ושהב"ט אמר כי אנו צופים במצב בחשומת לב. בהתבטאויות פומביות היה רושם של חזק קצת יותר, אך בוודאי אין הפרסומים בתקשורת משקפים באורח הוגן את המצב אלא מנפחים אותו. בפגישת הסגל שלו הבוקר חציג זאת מרפי כדוגמה קלאסית להעלאת הטמפרטורה ע"י אמצעי התקשורת, והדבר יוצר התעצבנות בכל הכיוונים וניפוח מיותר.
- ג. הבטיח כי יעשה כמיטב יכולתו לרבות בתדרוך הדובר, לטפל בכך ולהפיג רושם מוטעה.
2. בשיחה נפרדת עם רוזמן, בה ציין כי ידיעת CBS מעוררת רחש, חזרתי על הנ"ל.

רובינשטיין

החלפה 3 3 2
החלפה 3 3 2
החלפה 3 3 2
החלפה 3 3 2

ס ל ס ס כ ר כ
דף...ממור...¹...²...דפים
סוג בטחוני...שומר
דחיות...מיידי
תאריך וז"ח...8605091230

1/2

135

242

אל:

אל: ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ח, הסברה

דע: יועץ רה"מ 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 והפגוע 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 מודעות גבוהה עד כדי כך שבשלב מסויים נוצרה ההרגשה שקולות מלחמה עולים מן האזור. גם דובר מחמ"ד וגם דובר הבית הלבן הזדרזו בתדריכה 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 התפרשה 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 פקידים 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 321 א/מ/ה שטח: שטח גב' צהר פס

Ag 10/1
72 7P17

: 78

המסר 240
70

$$-1/5$$

81C NC 511 NNTC 811 511 NNTC

81515X

BENJAMIN NETANYAHU, ISRAEL AMBASSADOR TO UN
ON CNN, INTERVIEWED BY DAVE WALKER AND LOIS HART

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1986

MS. HART: There are reports that Israel is getting ready to attack Syria. The reports are denied by the Israeli government. But the defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin has stated publically that Syria is responsible for the attempted bombing of an El-Al jetliner last month in London. A Jordanian, Nezar Hindawi(?), was arrested after a bomb was found in the luggage of his pregnant girlfriend.

MR. WALKER: Benjamin Netanyahu is the Israeli ambassador the United Nations and editor of the book, "Terrorism: How the West Can Win." Thank you, Mr. Ambassador, for joining us today. We understand you've been at the State Department. Have you been discussing perhaps a possible reprisal raid against Syria?

AMBASSADOR NETANYAHU: No, I wasn't, but we're not going to get into the details of these discussions. Concerning these reports that you're talking about, these have come from a newspaper in Kuwait. And I assure you, that if we were planning anything, they would be the last to know.

MS. HART: So you're saying that Israel is not contemplating any action against Syria?

AMBASSADOR NETANYAHU: Well, I'm not going to get into a specific discussion, but I would say one thing. The President of the United States -- Israel, who for many years has been arguing now the principle that regimes that support terrorism should not have an automatic immunity or any kind of immunity from military response. You know, they send their killers to our airports, to our airplanes, to our cruise ships, and they think they can get away with it. One of the principles that I personally, the government of Israel, and I think now the government of the United States, is trying to say is we're not going to sit back and take it. We'll find a variety of means -- political, economic, and if necessary, military -- with which to punish the terrorist regime.

2-6-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1

..... 1110 2100

..... 1110 2100

..... 1110 2100

..... 1110 2100

$\frac{2}{4}$ 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

-2-

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.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2-1

.....'21083 1110

.....018'07

.....0111 7108

.....0111 7108

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.

97...4...4...97

1110

דמיס

מגיד

מגיד

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

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 forward. 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

27.9.79
1.97...מחור...2...דמי
1172
1100 בשחורני
1727
דמיפות
86 MAY 9 1430
מאריך וזיהה
גבול

המסד
נ.י. בטחון
69 133 239

תמנכ"ל, מצפ"א, מע"ת, רמ"ח קש"ח. ביו 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
מלך רב שמשון לוי מן ספא עמדה
מאריך מן מן

.....

69/133/239

MR. REDMAN: No.

815115

..... **מחיר** **מחיר** **מחיר**

: 74

37ENJ

218

3NN, 5" 8N, 8" 25NN, 10" 23N

Briefing on: Wed. - May 7, 1986 after
the signing of the MOU on SDI at the Pentagon

Q Did the MOU strictly talk about research and development efforts which the Israelis would participate in or does it

[illegible]

ס 1 2 3
 97... 2... 97
 1101 בסחונ'י
 דח'סוה
 פאר'ר וז'ה
 פא'ר'ר וז'ה

71

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.

0010 0010
0010 0010

78

3
9

218

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.

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
 97... 4... 4... 4... 4... 4... 4... 4... 4...
 סיווג בטחוני
 דחיות
 מאריך וזיהוי

אל

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?

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

.....9 9 2 8 0 8 1 2

.....9 9 2 8 0 8 1 2

.....9 9 2 8 0 8 1 2

.....9 9 2 8 0 8 1 2

5
9

174

218

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 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
97... 97... 97... 97... 97... 97... 97... 97... 97... 97...
1110 בסמוך
דחיות
מאריך וזמן

178

218

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.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6-1

$$\frac{7}{9}$$

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 8 1 2

0 8 1 2

0 8 1 2

0 8 1 2

0 8 1 2

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?

$$\frac{9}{9}$$

218

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

815115

28

7 7 2 8 0 1 2
 8...8...7...1...97
 1182...1110
 8:27...דמיסות
 86 MAY 17 1986...מאריך וז"ח
 ...מאריך וז"ח

מל:

7 8 53 107 65 37877

207

מאריך וז"ח, 11/10/86, 11/10/86
 7 8 53 107 65 37877

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 2 1 3 2
 6:10 and 5:47 10:32 6:12 6:12 6:12 6:12 6:12 6:12
 11:10 11:10 11:10 11:10 11:10 11:10 11:10 11:10
 11:10 11:10 11:10 11:10 11:10 11:10 11:10 11:10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

מגירות ישראלי - דו"ח מס' 100

ד... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7... 8... 9... 10... 11... 12...

..... 1100 בסחונ'י

174

..... 1100 בסחונ'י

..... 1100 בסחונ'י

..... 1100 בסחונ'י

3
8

1
53

62
107

1
207

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 thought 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...8.108..3...97
110 א110
דמיסוח
מאיר וזיה
מבית

:74

3 1 62 207
 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.

4	11	62	20
8	53	107	207

③

●

Q Before the summit it was mentioned that the Middle East would be subject to discussion in the summit, but apparently even the President would not elaborate when he was asked by two reporters in his press conference about what about the Middle East or is it shadowed by the terrorism or other issues? I mean, what did they discuss?

5...97...5...97

1110 בספרות

דמי פוסט

מגזר תרבות וספורט

מגזר תרבות וספורט

מל:

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?

..... בשחונ'י

דחיפות.....

תאריך וז"ח.....

ש' ענת:

מל:

6	1	67	21
53	107	207	

Can the White House, the President of the United States -- and this is a request and an appeal that you could go and carry to President Reagan -- alleviate the fear that is gripping in the minds and hearts of a lot of Arab-Americans, Muslims and others, that their live is being not feeling good or they are to expect discrimination at work, they have to expect that they will be more chased and more hounded and be possibly terrorized?

0 8 1 8 0 8 2 8

ד...ח...8...ד...ד...

.....בסחונ'י

.....ח'סות

.....מאריך וז"ח

.....מב' מבר

מל:

2 1 6 2
8 53 107 207

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

.....סוף בשחוני

.....דחיות

תאריך וז"ח.....

..... **מבוא**

1	65	207
S3	107	207

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.

8151515

5
סגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

אל: המסרד.

211

$\frac{1}{2}$

אל: לשכת רה"מ (אורי סביר)

דע: מצפ"א

פיתוח העיר 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
בילנו. במכתב המבוקש יש כמובן מקום להבעת מספר מילים חמות על פעולת קרן שוייר למען אילת
ופיתוחה מאורבגית וכן על חרומות הקצן לטובת הכלל בישראל. אם רה"מ יואיל לחתום על
המכתב, מחווה זו תתקבל בברכה. לשיקולך.

י. ס. ל. נ. נ.
למדו.

3
1 1 1
אנא
אנא
אנא

סגרירות ישראל וושינגטון

אלו המסרד

211

2/2

אלו מצביא

דע: לשכת רה"מ

שדה התעופה באילת

המורשה ג'ים סווייר התקשר, ולקראת ישיבה היום (14) אחה"צ של נאמני הקרן ע"ש משפחת
סווייר שמכינה תכנית אב לפיתוח העיר אילת, ביקש הודעה מועמדת בקשר להעברת נמל
התעופה בעיר (שפינויו לאפשר פיתוח העיר). בשיחה עם אורי סביר סיכמנו את הנוסחה
הבאה שמסרתי בע"פ לסווייר:

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.

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.

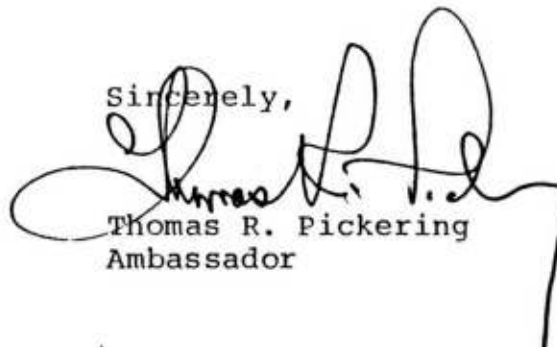
"May Israel continue to exhibit in its future the
freshness and vigor which it has shown throughout
its history and which it proudly proclaims to the
world.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ronald Reagan"

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Thomas R. Pickering
Ambassador

תאריך: 11-11-86	מספר: 3
081330	לש' ממכ"ל; מע"ח; סמכ"ל אסיח"ק; המבדה; מפ"א; מס"ד; יועץ רוח"ם לחקשורת; יועץ עוב"ס לחקשורת; לע"מ; דו"צ.
0190 49-211	רושינסון
	תאריך: 11-11-86

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 bombed 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

עם השולח: מ"מ א' 5-5-86

5-5-86

211-49 10311 10311 10311

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-Rainie, 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 Treki 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

2000
 10.2
 110
 108
 106
 104
 102

2
 10
 52
 106
 205

נקון קוייל

99 STAT. 708

PUBLIC LAW 99-145—NOV. 8, 1985

Amc. p 199

President of U.S.
International
agreements

SEC. 1102. NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION COOPERATIVE PROJECTS

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

"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

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.

(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

(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.

"(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—

"(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. 4. 97

1100 25000

1100

1100

1100

4
10

52

62
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.

Am. p. 203

Am. 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, 1986, 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

10. 5. 97

10. 5. 97

10. 5. 97

10. 5. 97

S
10

1) 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
sup.

"(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.

10 6.97

1118

1118

1118

1118

6
10

52

106

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 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"

10. 11. 7. 97

1100 1100

1100 1100

1100 1100

1100 1100

7/10

1

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.

1100 1100

(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

10. 8. 97

10. 8. 97

10. 8. 97

10. 8. 97

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.

1110 1110 1110
 10 9 9
 10 9 9

72

9
 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

10.97... 10.97... 10.97...

10.97... 10.97... 10.97...

10.97... 10.97... 10.97...

10.97... 10.97... 10.97...

10.97... 10.97... 10.97...

10 52 106 205

ההקצבה מתוך "החלטה ההמשך" (ה-ר"ט)

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.

178

המסוד,	בטחון,	ניד-כורק
200	100	5.1

NEWS SUMMARY - THURSDAY - MAY 8, 1986

House Bars Arms Sale To Saudis

Britain, Germany Probe Possible Syrian Role In Terrorist Activities

Transplants Under Way

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.

2. 1 ነገር 5 ዓመት የሚቆይ የሥራ ስራ

97...2...2...97

110 בטחוני

דמי פוסט

מארץ וזיה

מחיר גבוה

17M

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.

5715/5716

..... 1968

המשרד

50 99

199

תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום - MAY 8 - 1945

-2-

$\frac{1}{2} \text{ m}^2$ $\frac{3}{8} \text{ m}^2$ $\frac{1}{4} \text{ m}^2$ $\frac{1}{6} \text{ m}^2$ $\frac{1}{12} \text{ m}^2$ $\frac{1}{24} \text{ m}^2$

0197...5.7108...2...97

17M

.....1110 בטחוני

.....מחירום

.....מגיד וז"ח

.....מגיד וז"ח

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.

0815...5...700.3...97

.....1100 3000000

.....0000000

.....0000000

.....0000000

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 discussing with like-minded states since January a variety of economic and other peaceful actions which could be taken 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...77

.....1119

.....1818

.....1818

.....1818

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.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
0'87...5...710...5...97
.....'11003 1110
.....71008
.....71008
.....71008
.....71008

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

8/1/98

: 78

198

—

לטלנו 178

(4) נמסיר לעקוב מקרוב.

1310
למדן

- 93 -

[illegible]

28

סגרירות ישראל - ווסינגטון

ס ו ש ס
דפוס.....מחור.....דפים
סוג בסחוני סודי
דחיפות.....מיידי
תאריך וזיח מאי 8 1330
שם פבר

המשרד

אל:

197



אל: מנכ"ל.

דע: מ/מנכ"ל. מצפ"א. מזי"ח.

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"ח).

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.
בצורה תהיפה

למדן

1 2 3 3 1 3
ס"ה ס"ה ס"ה ס"ה ס"ה ס"ה
ס"ה ס"ה ס"ה ס"ה ס"ה ס"ה
1 4 4 2 4 4

מס' ת"פ 86
מס' ת"פ 86
מס' ת"פ 86
מס' ת"פ 86
מס' ת"פ 86
מס' ת"פ 86
מס' ת"פ 86
מס' ת"פ 86
מס' ת"פ 86
מס' ת"פ 86

אל
המשרד

מחל

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 בינניים בגרמניה. משם ימשיך סגן הנשיא למצרים ולירדן (אין ודאות שיהיה לפי סדר זה דווקא). סל"כ הולנד 10 א' 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" צנום בעיניו.
פחות נלהב, אך מקבל בהתאם ללוי"ז אפשרות חנוכת הקתדרה בבר אילן.
לא הזכרתי כלל נושא התיירות בהיותו עדיין בשלב דיון פנימי שלנו.
כל הנ"ל (סעיפים 3 ו-4) הם עדיין בבחינת רעיונות גישוש.
5. בתקשר 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'ניסר פיצ'ג'רלד להצטרף ואז היא 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

מחל 2
מחל 3
מחל 3
מחל 3
מחל 3
מחל 3
מחל 3
מחל 3
מחל 3
מחל 3

מס' תיק: 2000-2001

תאריך: 2.12.2001

שם:

תחנות:

מס' דו"ח:

מס' תיק: 2000-2001

2/28

מזכירות וצוות טכני, ונאמן קול, מנצ'יק 361.

8. הצוות יערוך סיורים מורחבים לבדיקת האפשרויות השרות שירצו מהן לגבש תוכנית הביקור. מנצ'יק חוסיף שמאחר שזה ביקורו הראשון של דון גרייג, ישאף מנצ'יק לשחררו מעבודות צוות (אחר הפגישות הפרלמנטיות) כדי שיוכל להתרכז בסיור ולימנע ישראל. הדגיש חשיבות הלימוד לגבי דון גרייג. אל חוות דעת זו, כמובן, מצטרפים כולנו ורצוי מאד אף לדאוג שחלק מהסיורים ייעשו עפ"י תוכניתנו שלנו ולא רק עפ"י שגרה"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 שוטף 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.

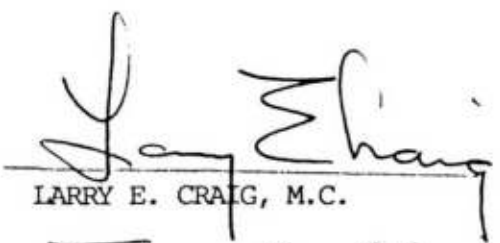
Jim Leach
JIM LEACH, M.C.

Henry V. Hyde
HENRY V. HYDE, M.C.

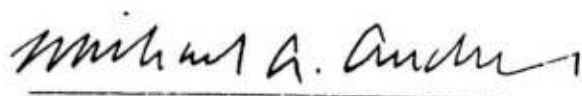
Tom Lewis
TOM LEWIS, M.C.

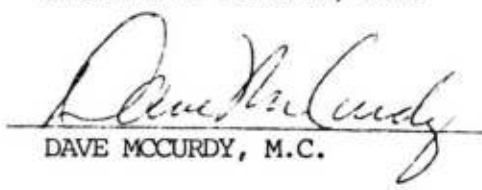
Mel Levine
MEL LEVINE, M.C.

Christopher H. Smith
CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, M.C.


LARRY E. CRAIG, M.C.



TONY COELHO, M.C.


MICHAEL A. ANDREWS, M.C.


DAVE MCCURDY, M.C.

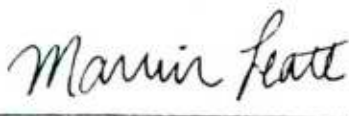

STENY H. HOYER, M.C.



BARBARA VUCANOVICH, M.C.

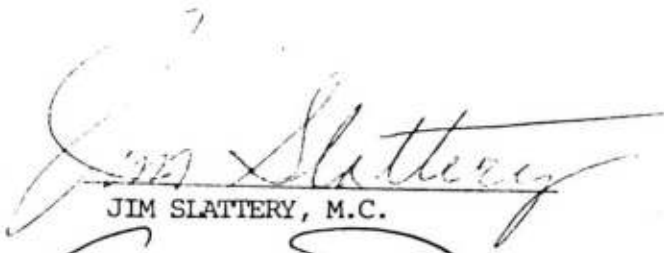

JACK FIELDS, M.C.

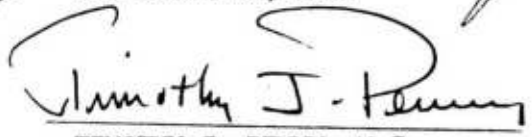

DAN LUNGREN, M.C.


DAVID DREIER, M.C.


MARVIN LEATH, M.C.

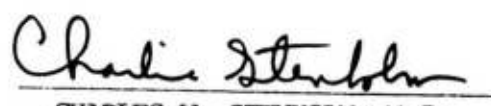

FLOYD SPENCE, M.C.

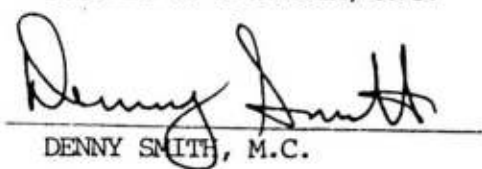

JIM SLATTERY, M.C.



TIMOTHY J. PENNY, M.C.

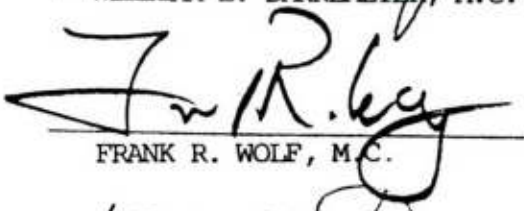

ALBERT G. BUSTAMANTE, M.C.

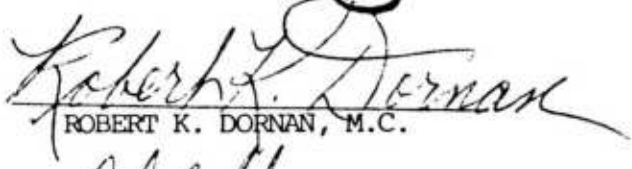

HAROLD L. VOLKMER, M.C.

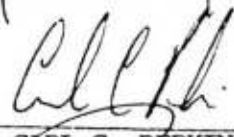

CHARLES W. STENHOLM, M.C.

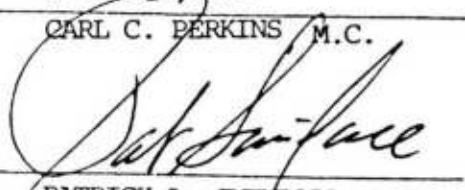

DENNY SMITH, M.C.

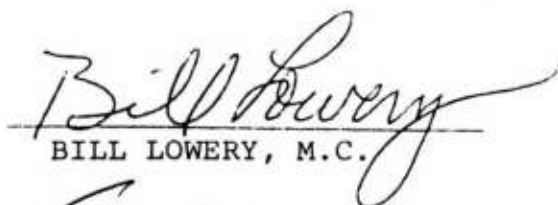

WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER, M.C.


FRANK R. WOLF, M.C.


ROBERT K. DORNAN, M.C.

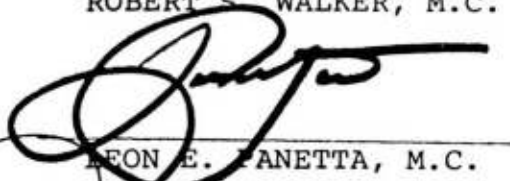

CARL C. PERKINS, M.C.


PATRICK L. SWINDALL, M.C.

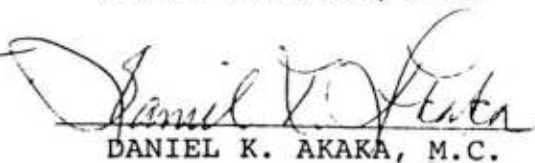

BILL LOWERY, M.C.

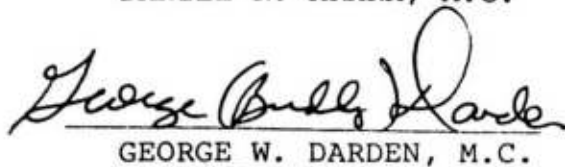

E. THOMAS COLEMAN, M.C.

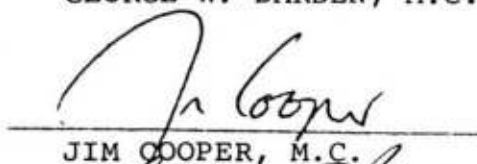

ROBERT S. WALKER, M.C.

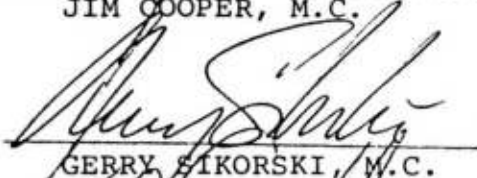

LEON E. PANETTA, M.C.

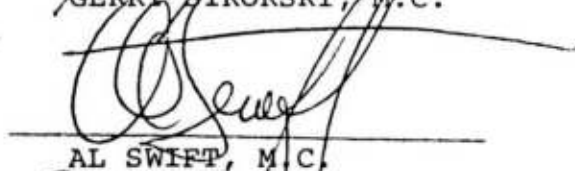

GLENN ANDERSON, M.C.

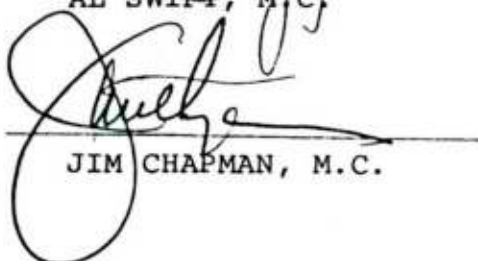

DANIEL K. AKAKA, M.C.

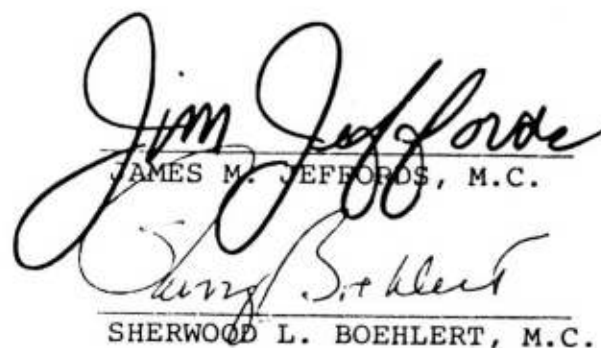

GEORGE W. DARDEN, M.C.


JIM COOPER, M.C.


GERRY SIKORSKI, M.C.


AL SWIFT, M.C.

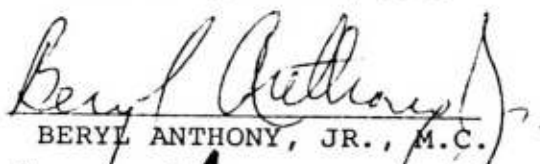

JIM CHAPMAN, M.C.

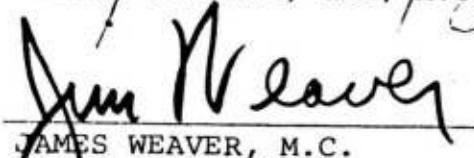

JAMES M. JEFFORDS, M.C.

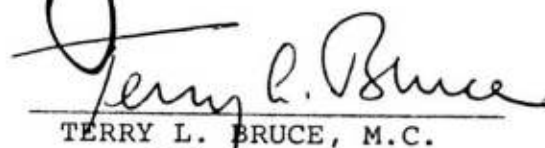

SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT, M.C.

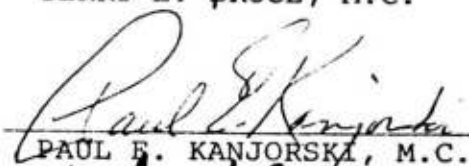

BILL FRENZEL, M.C.

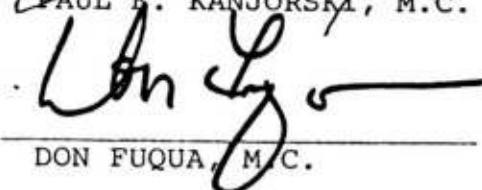

JAMES H. QUILLEN, M.C.


BERYL ANTHONY, JR., M.C.

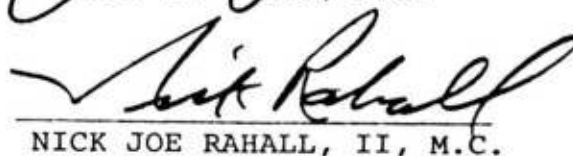

JAMES WEAVER, M.C.


TERRY L. BRUCE, M.C.


PAUL F. KANJORSKI, M.C.


DON FUQUA, M.C.


JAMES R. JONES, M.C.


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 Arney
RICHARD K. ARNEY, 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 Varchle
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, 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

2 77 **	2 מתוך	
4 2010 **	20 מתוך	2 77 **

710 1717

20 7100

4 2PIV

2 7182

297

7108

4 2PIV

**כסותפים שימושו מהכספים האמורים
 **מסמס החל'טו כיצד ינסח את התיקון המוצ
 REPORT LANGUAGE לפרטים נוספים ש
 **הנפסס למסבוי מס' 6/5 אל מנהל מצי'א

U 0'9011 0'0797)REPORT LANGUAGE(**

***הנהגת ספח למכתבי מה-6/5 אל מנהל מציפיא

17834*

****9:** משה, מנחם, שמעון, דוד, אהרן, יצחק

משרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

3710	3710	3710
3710	3710	3710

** מחקרן מוגבלות למדינות נאס"י, תהיינה פתוחות בפני ישראל -
 ** יוצאת, הדגיש הש"ר, במקרים שיש לנו בלישראל ולאר"י) אינמרים
 ** אספין שאל אם ניתן לאפשר זאת בלא חקיקה מיוחדת,
 ** והש"ר השיב שבכל שמדובר בקדנות שונות, דרכי הפעולה הן שונות.
 ** בגלל מקרה, אין לנו מדברים על פעולה מידית, היום או אפילו
 ** ממחר, אלא ברצוננו לפעול בקדנות ע"מ להמנע מיצירת בעיות אצל
 ** משרדים המשרתים בוושינגטון. עניינו המיידי, גרס הש"ר, הינו
 ** הבטחת אישור והקצבת הסיוע שלנו ל-1987 בדמה של שלושה בכיון
 ** ידולר ללא קיצוצים נוספים, בייחוד לאור סידור הממשל לקבל את
 ** ההוצאת הקבוצה הצבאית המשותפת להגדיל את הסיוע הצבאי ב-90
 ** מיליון דולר
 ** (ג) בתגובה אמר אספין שיש לו אהדה SYMPATHETIC AM ו)
 ** ירעיון-שניהנה משימוש בכספים, בגון אלה המוקצים בתיקון (א)
 ** ושליש אין לנו נגישה בהם. הוא ביקש שנמשיך לקיים קשר
 ** ע"מ ולהחליק אותה בתמונה
 ** (ב) אמסון מראש
 ** (א) כאשר הש"ר העלה סוגייה זו PREPOSITIONING, התברר
 ** אספין היה מתוורר היטב בנושא (בעיקר בצורת השיפול בהצעת
 ** התקציב לבנינו צבאית ושהוא תומך ברעיון. הש"ר הגדיר את
 ** העניין כהתפתחות ראויה לציון. שבאה בעקבות הנסיון
 ** המוצלח שהצטבר במסגרת שהי"פ האסטרטגי במשך השנתיים האחרונות
 ** איחסון מראש יהווה צעד נוסף קדימה בכיוון הרצוי. מו"ב
 ** איחסון תחת פיקוח אמריקאי, לשימוש אמריקאי
 ** (ג) לאחר שחזר אספין על ייאהדתו, לנושא זה, מסר שיימיודעו
 ** יצבי רפיה נפגש עם עוזריו (הערה) - דבר שלא היה ידוע לנו)
 ** והעלה האפשרות של איחסון ציוד ותחמושת ייווצרת הארץ. במקום
 ** יבואו מחסנים כהר"ב לדעת אספין, יש יתרונות ומגרעות
 ** אלהצעה זו - ניתן יהאם לקנות מוצרים צבאיים בישראל, אך ייתכן
 ** אספריים ספריים לא יתאימו את צרכי צבא אר"י.
 ** (ד) הש"ר גרס שהחשוב מכל הוא לייצור את התקדים שקיים אישור
 ** קונגרסיונלי לאיחסון מראש בישראל. לאחר מכן, על משרד ההגנה
 ** להחליט מה ברצונו לאחסן אצלנו ועד אז לא ניתן לדעת על מה
 ** אמדובר בכלל (בין ציוד לחי"א או לחי"א הממוקאי ובין כל ציוד
 ** אחר). לשון אחרת: מוקדם מדי להתייחס לשאלה. מראש ובראשונה
 ** איש להשיג הסכמת הקונגרס לעקרון, שאחת הרכישה מישראל הינה
 ** אמטיות מקובל עליו שהכוונה לאיחסון לשם הצרכים של צבא
 ** אר"י

מושרד החוץ-מחלקת הקשר

++ 48 שנים חייב גישה זו, ושוב ביקש במפורש מנחלק אותו
--בתמונה, הוסיף שנשיחה עם ארמיה' יום לפני כן (ה-6 דא) אמר
--היתה בי לאחר קובת העקרון תתיחס מרהיב בחיוך
++ WILL BE SYMPATHETIC להפטרות של רכישות בישראל.

170296

***90: שהת, דהם, מונכד, ממנכד, ר/סרכב, רס, שמן, מצפא

11021101 • 10101
11021101 • 10101

11021101

11021101

220

11021101 • 10101

11021101 • 10101

11021101 • 10101

SIGNING CEREMONY FOR RESEARCH ON THE STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE
BETWEEN DEFENSE SECRETARY CASPAR WEINBERGER
AND ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER YITZHAK RABIN

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1986

MR. SIMS: Mr. Secretary, do you have remarks?

SECRETARY WEINBERGER: Yes. I'm delighted, of course, to have another opportunity to discuss these issues that are of mutual importance with my good friend, the Defense Minister of Israel, during his current visit, and am particularly pleased that we have the opportunity to sign this agreement that advances further the Strategic Defense Initiative, one of the President's very highest priorities.

We are particularly appreciative, because we know this is a private visit on the part of the minister, and very glad that he took time out of his schedule to visit Washington and enable us to exercise this agreement, which we think will, by joining with two other countries now, England and Germany, that have signed agreements for the Strategic Defense Initiative -- we think, as I say, that this will advance the research program in significant ways. And that, I think, will in turn advance the cause of peace and freedom. So it's a very pleasant opportunity to have had the chance to sign with the minister here in his visit to Washington.

MR. RABIN: Mr. Secretary, ladies and gentlemen, I'm really glad to be in Washington and to have the opportunity to have an informal meeting with my friend Secretary Weinberger to discuss issues of mutual interest to the United States and Israel, and especially to the Department of Defense and the Minister of Defense of Israel.

I'm glad, in the name of Israel, to sign the memorandum of understanding between our two countries on what is the official name of SDI, which we consider to be a project of great interest for the future of the world and the free world. We are ready to cooperate with the United States in whatever field, but it will be agreed on to work together. We know our limitations; therefore we expect to deal (?) with them in this research and development program in the way that it will help our own problems along. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY WEINBERGER: Thank you.

MR. SIMS: Thank you, gentlemen.

11021101

11021101 • 10101

28

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
 97.....א.מחור.9.....דפיס
 110.....בסמוני.....182
 8:27.....דחיות
 מאריך וזיהאבסמורמא86
בנת

12/5/86
 1/5/86
 1/5/86
 1/5/86
 1/5/86

סגירות ישראל - וועינגסטון

אל:

הנער

218

נצב"ס, נצב"ס, נצב"ס, נצב"ס

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
for International Security Policy -
Frank Gaffney Jr.

Briefing on: Wed. - May 7, 1986 after
the signing of the MOU on SDI at the Pentagon

SEC. GAFFNEY: As though of you who were in the room observed, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Israeli Minister of Defense Yitzhak Rabin today signed a memorandum of understanding, colloquially called an MOU, concerning cooperation in the strategic defense initiative program. The MOU was signed in the course of a periodic meeting between Mr. Rabin and Secretary Weinberger held to exchange views and discuss various subjects of mutual interest. The SDI agreement is designed to provide a comprehensive basis for participation of laboratories, research establishments, companies, industries and other entities in Israel in SDI research. It is of mutual benefit of the two parties.

The agreement is classified, as are the letters that were signed together with the memorandum. Israel, as you know, was one of the countries invited in March of 1985 by Secretary Weinberger on behalf of the United States government to participate in the SDI research program.

As you also know, the U.S. has previously signed SDI memorandum of understanding with the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. I'd be pleased to try to answer any questions you might have on this memorandum.

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

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

Q Could you begin first by telling us what was in the letter, or how does that fit in with the MOU?

SEC. GAFFNEY: I'm not at liberty to discuss the contents of the letters except to say that they simply reflect some additional views that the two sides wish to express.

Q Did the MOU strictly talk about research and development efforts which the Israelis would participate in or does it

4 3 2 1
 1/5/86 1/5/86 1/5/86 1/5/86 1/5/86 1/5/86 1/5/86 1/5/86 1/5/86 1/5/86

1110 1110 1110

1110 1110 1110

1110

3
9

218

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.

1 7 3 8 0 8 1 2
 0'97... 9'71... 4... 97
 1100 בסחונ'י
 1100 בסחונ'י
 1100 בסחונ'י
 1100 בסחונ'י
 1100 בסחונ'י

174

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?

..... **מנהל** **המחלקה**

5/5

218

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

5-2

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6-1

המחיר: 100 ש"ח

$$\frac{7}{9}$$

218

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
97... 8... 97

110 110 110

110 110 110

110 110 110

110 110 110

מגירת ישראלי - 110 110 110

110

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 2

9 9 1 2

9 9 1 2

9 9 1 2

9 9 1 2

9 9 1 2

9 9 1 2

9
9

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

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

2111578

סניף
ד...ל...מ...ד...
סווג בשחוני...
דחיות...
מא 1130 9

134 - 241

המשרד

71 + ניו-יורק

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 17

(1) השתתפו: הסנטורים הרפובליקאים - לוגאר (יו"ר וועדת החוץ), מתיאס, הלמס, קאסבאום, אוואנט, סימפסון, ספקטר וכהן; והדמוקרטים - פל (בכיר המיעוט בוועדת החוץ), סרבנס, זוריןסקי, מצנבאום ולאטנברג. מצידנו נכחו השגריר, 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 המתרש 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 רבניות באירגוני 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 ממתינות לראות אם פעולת ארה"ב היתה חד-פעמית או מקוזה 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 (שאין 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 תדוזה והפרה

23.
החל מ-1973
1973-1974
1974-1975
1975-1976
1976-1977
1977-1978
1978-1979
1979-1980
1980-1981
1981-1982
1982-1983
1983-1984
1984-1985
1985-1986
1986-1987
1987-1988
1988-1989
1989-1990
1990-1991
1991-1992
1992-1993
1993-1994
1994-1995
1995-1996
1996-1997
1997-1998
1998-1999
1999-2000
2000-2001
2001-2002
2002-2003
2003-2004
2004-2005
2005-2006
2006-2007
2007-2008
2008-2009
2009-2010
2010-2011
2011-2012
2012-2013
2013-2014
2014-2015
2015-2016
2016-2017
2017-2018
2018-2019
2019-2020
2020-2021
2021-2022
2022-2023
2023-2024
2024-2025
2025-2026
2026-2027
2027-2028
2028-2029
2029-2030
2030-2031
2031-2032
2032-2033
2033-2034
2034-2035
2035-2036
2036-2037
2037-2038
2038-2039
2039-2040
2040-2041
2041-2042
2042-2043
2043-2044
2044-2045
2045-2046
2046-2047
2047-2048
2048-2049
2049-2050
2050-2051
2051-2052
2052-2053
2053-2054
2054-2055
2055-2056
2056-2057
2057-2058
2058-2059
2059-2060
2060-2061
2061-2062
2062-2063
2063-2064
2064-2065
2065-2066
2066-2067
2067-2068
2068-2069
2069-2070
2070-2071
2071-2072
2072-2073
2073-2074
2074-2075
2075-2076
2076-2077
2077-2078
2078-2079
2079-2080
2080-2081
2081-2082
2082-2083
2083-2084
2084-2085
2085-2086
2086-2087
2087-2088
2088-2089
2089-2090
2090-2091
2091-2092
2092-2093
2093-2094
2094-2095
2095-2096
2096-2097
2097-2098
2098-2099
2099-2100
2100-2101
2101-2102
2102-2103
2103-2104
2104-2105
2105-2106
2106-2107
2107-2108
2108-2109
2109-2110
2110-2111
2111-2112
2112-2113
2113-2114
2114-2115
2115-2116
2116-2117
2117-2118
2118-2119
2119-2120
2120-2121
2121-2122
2122-2123
2123-2124
2124-2125
2125-2126
2126-2127
2127-2128
2128-2129
2129-2130
2130-2131
2131-2132
2132-2133
2133-2134
2134-2135
2135-2136
2136-2137
2137-2138
2138-2139
2139-2140
2140-2141
2141-2142
2142-2143
2143-2144
2144-2145
2145-2146
2146-2147
2147-2148
2148-2149
2149-2150
2150-2151
2151-2152
2152-2153
2153-2154
2154-2155
2155-2156
2156-2157
2157-2158
2158-2159
2159-2160
2160-2161
2161-2162
2162-2163
2163-2164
2164-2165
2165-2166
2166-2167
2167-2168
2168-2169
2169-2170
2170-2171
2171-2172
2172-2173
2173-2174
2174-2175
2175-2176
2176-2177
2177-2178
2178-2179
2179-2180
2180-2181
2181-2182
2182-2183
2183-2184
2184-2185
2185-2186
2186-2187
2187-2188
2188-2189
2189-2190
2190-2191
2191-2192
2192-2193
2193-2194
2194-2195
2195-2196
2196-2197
2197-2198
2198-2199
2199-2200
2200-2201
2201-2202
2202-2203
2203-2204
2204-2205
2205-2206
2206-2207
2207-2208
2208-2209
2209-2210
2210-2211
2211-2212
2212-2213
2213-2214
2214-2215
2215-2216
2216-2217
2217-2218
2218-2219
2219-2220
2220-2221
2221-2222
2222-2223
2223-2224
2224-2225
2225-2226
2226-2227
2227-2228
2228-2229
2229-2230
2230-2231
2231-2232
2232-2233
2233-2234
2234-2235
2235-2236
2236-2237
2237-2238
2238-2239
2239-2240
2240-2241
2241-2242
2242-2243
2243-2244
2244-2245
2245-2246
2246-2247
2247-2248
2248-2249
2249-2250
2250-2251
2251-2252
2252-2253
2253-2254
2254-2255
2255-2256
2256-2257
2257-2258
2258-2259
2259-2260
2260-2261
2261-2262
2262-2263
2263-2264
2264-2265
2265-2266
2266-2267
2267-2268
2268-2269
2269-2270
2270-2271
2271-2272
2272-2273
2273-2274
2274-2275
2275-2276
2276-2277
2277-2278
2278-2279
2279-2280
2280-2281
2281-2282
2282-2283
2283-2284
2284-2285
2285-2286
2286-2287
2287-2288
2288-2289
2289-2290
2290-2291
2291-2292
2292-2293
2293-2294
2294-2295
2295-2296
2296-2297
2297-2298
2298-2299
2299-2300
2300-2301
2301-2302
2302-2303
2303-2304
2304-2305
2305-2306
2306-2307
2307-2308
2308-2309
2309-2310
2310-2311
2311-2312
2312-2313
2313-2314
2314-2315
2315-2316
2316-2317
2317-2318
2318-2319
2319-2320
2320-2321
2321-2322
2322-2323
2323-2324
2324-2325
2325-2326
2326-2327
2327-2328
2328-2329
2329-2330
2330-2331
2331-2332
2332-2333
2333-2334
2334-2335
2335-2336
2336-2337
2337-2338
2338-2339
2339-2340
2340-2341
2341-2342
2342-2343
2343-2344
2344-2345
2345-2346
2346-2347
2347-2348
2348-2349
2349-2350
2350-2351
2351-2352
2352-2353
2353-2354
2354-2355
2355-2356
2356-2357
2357-2358
2358-2359
2359-2360
2360-2361
2361-2362
2362-2363
2363-2364
2364-2365
2365-2366
2366-2367
2367-2368
2368-2369
2369-2370
2370-2371
2371-2372
2372-2373
2373-2374
2374-2375
2375-2376
2376-2377
2377-2378
2378-2379
2379-2380
2380-2381
2381-2382
2382-2383
2383-2384
2384-2385
2385-2386
2386-2387
2387-2388
2388-2389
2389-2390
2390-2391
2391-2392
2392-2393
2393-2394
2394-2395
2395-2396
2396-2397
2397-2398
2398-2399
2399-2400
2400-2401
2401-2402
2402-2403
2403-2404
2404-2405
2405-2406
2406-2407
2407-2408
2408-2409
2409-2410
2410-2411
2411-2412
2412-2413
2413-2414
2414-2415
2415-2416
2416-2417
2417-2418
2418-2419
2419-2420
2420-2421
2421-2422
2422-2423
2423-2424
2424-2425
2425-2426
2426-2427
2427-2428
2428-2429
2429-2430
2430-2431
2431-2432
2432-2433
2433-2434
2434-2435
2435-2436
2436-2437
2437-2438
2438-2439
2439-2440
2440-2441
2441-2442
2442-2443
2443-2444
2444-2445
2445-2446
2446-2447
2447-2448
2448-2449
2449-2450
2450-2451
2451-2452
2452-2453
2453-2454
2454-2455
2455-2456
2456-2457
2457-2458
2458-2459
2459-2460
2460-2461
2461-2462
2462-2463
2463-2464
2464-2465
2465-2466
2466-2467
2467-2468
2468-2469
2469-2470
2470-2471
2471-2472
2472-2473
2473-2474
2474-2475
2475-2476
2476-2477
2477-2478
2478-2479
2479-2480
2480-2481
2481-2482
2482-2483
2483-2484
2484-2485
2485-2486
2486-2487
2487-2488
2488-2489
2489-2490
2490-2491
2491-2492
2492-2493
2493-2494
2494-2495
2495-2496
2496-2497
2497-2498
2498-2499
2499-2500
2500-2501
2501-2502
2502-2503
2503-2504
2504-2505
2505-2506
2506-2507
2507-2508
2508-2509
2509-2510
2510-2511
2511-2512
2512-2513
2513-2514
2514-2515
2515-2516
2516-2517
2517-2518
2518-2519
2519-2520
2520-2521
2521-2522
2522-2523
2523-2524
2524-2525
2525-2526
2526-2527
2527-2528
2528-2529
2529-2530
2530-2531
2531-2532
2532-2533
2533-2534
2534-2535
2535-2536
2536-2537
2537-2538
2538-2539
2539-2540
2540-2541
2541-2542
2542-2543
2543-2544
2544-2545
2545-2546
2546-2547
2547-2548
2548-2549
2549-2550
2550-2551
2551-2552
2552-2553
2553-2554
2554-2555
2555-2556
2556-2557
2557-2558
2558-2559
2559-2560
2560-2561
2561-2562
2562-2563
2563-2564
2564-2565
2565-2566
2566-2567
2567-2568
2568-2569
2569-2570
2570-2571
2571-2572
2572-2573
2573-2574
2574-2575
2575-2576
2576-2577
2577-2578
2578-2579
2579-2580
2580-2581
2581-2582
2582-2583
2583-2584
2584-2585
2585-2586
2586-2587
2587-2588
2588-2589
2589-2590
2590-2591
2591-2592
2592-2593
2593-2594
2594-2595
2595-2596
2596-2597
2597-2598
2598-2599
2599-2600
2600-2601
2601-2602
2602-2603
2603-2604
2604-2605
2605-2606
2606-2607
2607-2608
2608-2609
2609-2610
2610-2611
2611-2612
2612-2613
2613-2614
2614-2615
2615-2616
2616-2617
2617-2618
2618-2619
2619-2620
2620-2621
2621-2622
2622-2623
2623-2624
2624-2625
2625-2626
2626-2627
2627-2628
2628-2629
2629-2630
2630-2631
2631-2632
2632-2633
2633-2634
2634-2635
2635-2636
2636-2637
2637-2638
2638-2639
2639-2640
2640-2641
2641-2642
2642-2643
2643-2644
2644-2645
2645-2646
2646-2647
2647-2648
2648-2649
2649-2650
2650-2651
2651-2652
2652-2653
2653-2654
2654-2655
2655-2656
2656-2657
2657-2658
2658-2659
2659-2660
2660-2661
2661-2662
2662-2663
2663-2664
2664-2665
2665-2666
2666-2667
2667-2668
2668-2669
2669-2670
2670-2671
2671-2672
2672-2673
2673-2674
2674-2675
2675-2676
2676-2677
2677-2678
2678-2679
2679-2680
2680-2681
2681-2682
2682-2683
2683-2684
2684-2685
2685-2686
2686-2687
2687-2688
2688-2689
2689-2690
2690-2691
2691-2692
2692-2693
2693-2694
2694-2695
2695-2696
2696-2697
2697-2698
2698-2699
2699-2700
2700-2701
2701-2702
2702-2703
2703-2704
2704-2705
2705-2706
2706-2707
2707-2708
2708-2709
2709-2710
2710-2711
2711-2712
2712-2713
2713-2714
2714-2715
2715-2716
2716-2717
2717-2718
2718-2719
2719-2720
2720-2721
2721-2722
2722-2723
2723-2724
2724-2725
2725-2726
2726-2727
2727-2728
2728-2729
2729-2730
2730-2731
2731-2732
2732-2733
2733-2734
2734-2735
2735-2736
2736-2737
2737-2738
2738-2739
2739-2740
2740-2741
2741-2742
2742-2743
2743-2744
2744-2745
2745-2746
2746-2747
2747-2748
2748-2749
2749-2750
2750-2751
2751-2752
2752-2753
2753-2754
2754-2755
2755-2756
2756-2757
2757-2758
2758-2759
2759-2760
2760-2761
2761-2762
2762-2763
2763-2764
2764-2765
2765-2766
2766-2767
2767-2768
2768-2769
2769-2770
2770-2771
2771-2772
2772-2773
2773-2774
2774-2775
2775-2776
2776-2777
2777-2778
2778-2779
2779-2780
2780-2781
2781-2782
2782-2783
2783-2784
2784-2785
2785-2786
2786-2787
2787-2788
2788-2789
2789-2790
2790-2791
2791-2792
2792-2793
2793-2794
2794-2795
2795-2796
2796-2797
2797-2798
2798-2799
2799-2800
2800-2801
2801-2802
2802-2803
2803-2804
2804-2805
2805-2806
2806-2807
2807-2808
2808-2809
2809-2810
2810-2811
2811-2812
2812-2813
2813-2814
2814-2815
2815-2816
2816-2817
2817-2818
2818-2819
2819-2820
2820-2821
2821-2822
2822-2823
2823-2824
2824-2825
2825-2826
2826-2827
2827-2828
2828-2829
2829-2830
2830-2831
2831-2832
2832-2833
2833-2834
2834-2835
2835-2836
2836-2837
2837-2838
2838-2839
2839-2840
2840-2841
2841-2842
2842-2843
2843-2844
2844-2845
2845-2846
2846-2847
2847-2848
2848-2849
2849-2850
2850-2851
2851-2852
2852-2853
2853-2854
2854-2855
2855-2856
2856-2857
2857-2858
2858-2859
2859-2860
2860-2861
2861-2862
2862-2863
2863-2864
2864-2865
2865-2866
2866-2867
2867-2868
2868-2869
2869-2870
2870-2871
2871-2872
2872-2873
2873-2874
2874-2875
2875-2876
2876-2877
2877-2878
2878-2879
2879-2880
2880-2881
2881-2882
2882-2883
2883-2884
2884-2885
2885-2886
2886-2887
2887-2888
2888-2889
2889-2890
2890-2891
2891-2892
2892-2893
2893-2894
2894-2895
2895-2896
2896-2897
2897-2898
2898-2899
2899-2900
2900-2901
2901-2902
2902-2903
2903-2904
2904-2905
2905-2906
2906-2907
2907-2908
2908-2909
2909-2910
2910-2911
2911-2912
2912-2913
2913-2914
2914-2915
2915-2916
2916-2917
2917-2918
2918-2919
2919-2920
2920-2921
2921-2922
2922-2923
2923-2924
2924-2925
2925-2926
2926-2927
2927-2928
2928-2929
2929-2930
2930-2931
2931-2932
2932-2933
2933-2934
2934-2935
2935-2936
2936-2937
2937-2938
2938-2939
2939-2940
2940-2941
2941-2942
2942-2943
2943-2944
2944-2945
2945-2946
2946-2947
2947-2948
2948-2949
2949-2950
2950-2951
2951-2952
2952-2953
2953-2954
2954-2955
2955-2956
2956-2957
2957-2958
2958-2959
2959-2960
2960-2961
2961-2962
2962-2963
2963-2964
2964-2965
2965-2966
2966-2967
2967-2968
2968-2969
2969-2

241 241 - 241
34 34 - 34
71 71 - 71

אל:

יביאו להסלמה.

(5) באשר לשאלת השלום, אנו פותחים דף חדש ביחסים עם מצרים. אנו מקווים שנוסח שטר הבורות יטוכס בקרוב ושבעקבות זאת יחזור השגריר המצרי. בשבילי, אמר תשר, 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 למניעת 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- COMBATANT ל- לשלב הצמיחה, וזה לא פשוט. בהקשר זה צמד 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^{1c}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 - (בנושא המלחמה רטרור) - אנו מחייחים לחאק רטרור ומלחמה חורמה. אנו מנסים לפל 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

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

..... **מחיר** :

: 78

134

-6-

3

- 2 -

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

1707

241

244

234

27

24

24

24

אל:

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

ב לפל (חזון השר לפתרון השאלה הפלסטינית?):

מעולם לא האמנתי שהשאלה הפלסטינית היא לב הסכסוך. 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 אפשרויות 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 - ישראל וממזרח 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"מ, 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; לממשלה לא היתה על מעורבות בפרשה. בהמשך השיחה ביקש הסנסור הלם לקבל מכתב בנדון שניתן להראות לפונים אליו (ציין שמקבל דברי שטנה בדואר כתוצאה מתמיכתו בישראל על אף פרשיות כגון פרשת ברמודה). סוכם שהטגריר ישגר מכתב בשם השר ללוגאר כיו"ר וועדת החוץ.

ה למתיאס (על ניהול השטחים, תוך הבעת מחמאות לתה"ל סגה שהסנסור 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

941

204

54

אל:

24

-6

21

41

החקנות החדשות לגבי ייבוא מטבע זר, את העידוד לראש ערים לגייס כספים מבחוץ לצרכי הכלל באיזוריהם, את רצונם³ 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 גדל, דבר שמגדיל את יתרונה של ישראל, ^{אלא אם כן} יתרון איכותי זה מתקוזז ביתרון כמותי בצד שכנגד. (להמחשת נקודה זו הביא השר תוצאות קרבות אויר במלחמות 1967, 1973, 1982). הגורם המגביל אצלנו אינו כוח אדם אלא אמצעים (אמל"ח, והמשאבים הכספיים להתאמן כפי שצריך).

ז לזוריןסקי (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 תכרסם ביכולת הצבאית של ישראל, סירב השר להתייחס לסוגי הכלים בחבילה קטענה שעמדתנו היא עקרונית. דוריןסקי לא הרפה והביא דוגמת המטוסים הבריטים מדגם טורנדו שנמכרו^{31/07} במקום מטוסים אמריקאים. השר השיב שמכירת נשק גורמת למעגל קסמים: מורכבים לערבים, חייבים לפצות את ישראל - מספר הטילים בחבילה המוצעת היא גדולה וישראל תצטרך לקחת אותם בחשבון (הערה: ההצבעה במליאת הסנט בנושא התקיימה כשלוש שעות לאחר שיחה זו - דוריןסקי 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 ל"ייצא" 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 תשק תפקיד משמעותי. קיימות אשליות רציניות לגבי היכולת המדינית של סעודיה - היא העשירה בין מדינות ערב ובעת ובעונה אחת החלשה מבחינה מדינית, שנסלטת ע"י משאר שהוא מושחת וחלש.

ס.ר.ר. ס.ר.ר.
ד.ר.ר. ס.ר.ר. ס.ר.ר. ד.ר.ר.

סווג בסחונני

דחיסות

מאריך וזייה

מס' מ"מ

241

4th

134

71

12

-6

-4

מל:

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

למדן

שגרירות ישראל - וושינגטון

סניף
דף.....מחור.....דפים
סוג בסחונ'י...סנד'י
בהול לבוקר
דחיות.....
מאריך וז"ח, 16 אר מאי
.....

אל: המשרד

203

מזכיר הממשלה ד"ר י. ביילין

דע: שר החבורה, ממנכ"ל, מצפ"א, כלכלית, נוביק - 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 כה קטן לא נפתרת הבעיה, וכולם בדעה שממשלת ישראל צריכה לגלות בעניין זה נדיבות והחלטיות, במיוחד כאשר כל התקדימים כאן מלמדים שמעולם לא הופחת ותקו של עובד בשל חשתתפוחו בשביחה, גם ממושכת. לאחר כל הבדיקות שעררתי, הוברר כי איו המכונאים מוכנים לוותר גם בשל העקרון והתקדים וגם משום שהדבר הובטח להם במהלך המו"מ ע"י עו"ד בלוס. 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 החקוקה להשגת הסכם בזמן הקרוב כבר גרמה לשיפור האוירה בכל חתחומים, ואכזבה עלולה לפעול כבומרנג נגדנו.

דני בלור

2 3 3 1 1 1
ס'ה' ס'ה' ס'ה' ס'ה' ס'ה' ס'ה'
ס'ה' ס'ה' ס'ה' ס'ה' ס'ה' ס'ה'
ס'ה' ס'ה' ס'ה' ס'ה' ס'ה' ס'ה'

ס 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

דאס... 4... 1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7... 8... 9... 10... 11... 12...

171

ס 100 בעטונען געלעבט

דאס... 1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7... 8... 9... 10... 11... 12...

מאגאזין וועט... 1... 2... 3... 4... 5... 6... 7... 8... 9... 10... 11... 12...

המשרד, בעטון, ניו-יורק

49 94 194

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 - TUES. & WED. MAY 6 & 7, 1986

COLUMNS

CHRISTIAN SCI. MON. - Godfrey Sperling Jr. - "President Reagan and Israel" A Headline in the Wash. Post caught the attention of many readers the other morning. It read: "Israel's New Super Lobby in Wash: Reagan and Co." This picture of the growing tie between Israel and the Reagan administration did not come from Arabs. Instead, it was penned by Richard B. Straus, editor of the Middle East Policy Survey and previously a staff member of AIPAC. Straus attributes this strong US-Israel link to a "revolution" in relations between the two countries that began in 1980 with the election of Reagan to the presidency. This year 1980, Straus points out, "also marked the beginning of the end of the Arabs' oil clout." Straus portrays an AIPAC lobby that now sees the US-Israeli relationship as having become a deep, broad based partnership - one that is progressing toward a full-fledged diplomatic and military alliance.

THE PRESS REPORTS

Assad, Hussein Meet

WASH. POST - Kavar - Assad arrived in Jordan for his visit to Jordan in nine years and began talks with Hussein on critical regional and bilateral issues. Assad was accompanied by Prime Minister Abdul Rauf Kasm and Foreign Minister Farouk Charaa. The talks, held in closed session, were the two leaders' first since Hussein called off his joint Middle East peace effort with mainstream PLO leader Arafat in Feb. A Jordanian statement said the talks dealt with "recurrent situations in the Arab world and bilateral relations," but gave no details.

Saudi Arms Sale Foes Expect To Win

WASH. POST - Dewar - Congress this week takes up Reagan's proposed sale of missiles to Saudi Arabia, with foes of the sale claiming that they have a growing majority in both houses committed to vote against the sale. But a presidential veto of a congressional resolution to block the sale is considered certain, and it was unclear yesterday whether both houses can muster the two thirds majority necessary to override a veto.

2 1 משה תפוזת פון טאג מאקטאמ

ס 1 0 9 2 3
 4...2...97
 1001 בסחונ'י
 דחיסות
 מאריך וז"ח
 1001 בסחונ'י

171

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

ס 1 0 0 0 0
 4...3...97
 1100 בסחובי
 דחיות
 תאריך וז"ח
 11/10/84

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 - Kavar - 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)

סגירות
ד... 4... 4... 4...
... 4... 4... 4...
... 4... 4... 4...
... 4... 4... 4...
... 4... 4... 4...
... 4... 4... 4...

אל:

49/94/194

U.S. Links An Israel Hero To A Forbidden Arms Deal With Iran

PHIL. INQUIRER - Rempel & Fischer - Brig.Gen. Avraham Bar-Am is the latest and perhaps most prominent, suspect snared by undercover U.S. investigators looking into illicit arms shipments to Iran. What the American public doesn't seem to realize is that the Israelis have these retired military people scattered all over the world, acting as brokers and middlemen, setting up import-export companies, making introductions, making deals...much of it to help move arms." said an agent who has investigated other Israel-linked arms cases in the US and Europe.

TELEVISION: NIGHTLY NEWS

The major networks focused their main stories on the Tokyo Summit, Rabin's signing of the MOU on SDI with Weinberger at the Pentagon, continued coverage of the nuclear accident in the Soviet Union, and the economy.

85115

תחנות:	תחנות: ניו-יורק	תאריך: 1
מספר תעודת:	מספר תעודת: ניו-יורק	מספר: 4
מספר:	מספר: 071330	מספר: 1
מספר:	מספר: 0147	מספר: 2
מספר:	מספר: 35-011	מספר: 3
מספר: ניו-יורק		מספר: 4

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 תעודת: **ניו-יורק**

7.5.86

מספר: **4**

הוא תפוסה מלאה של המסמך

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

0 7 1 8 0 8 1 8
 0:07... 2.7108.1....97
1102... 21083 1110
 ...0:07... 0108'07
 0:07... 0108'07
 ...0:07... 0108'07
 ...0:07... 0108'07

1
 3

1062
 60

7777

138

0:07... 2.7108.1....97
1102... 21083 1110
 ...0:07... 0108'07
 0:07... 0108'07
 ...0:07... 0108'07
 ...0:07... 0108'07

0:07... 2.7108.1....97

 EASYLINK 6881355A001 7MAY86 09:31/09:32 EST
 FROM: TLX 857167 FED TRAN WSHDC
 FEDERAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
 TO: 62856024

INTERVIEW WITH ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER
 YITZHAK RABIN
 ON CBS MORNING NEWS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1986

FORREST SAWYER: We have heard a great deal about terrorism in these past couple of weeks. It is Topic A as Israel's defense minister continues his talks this morning with Vice President Bush and with other top US officials. Yesterday, Yitzhak Rabin blamed Syria for planning last month's bombing attempt against an El Al jet, and this is the first such accusation from a high-ranking Israeli leader. Mr. Rabin joins us this morning from Washington. Good morning, sir.

MR. RABIN: Good morning.

MR. SAWYER: May I ask you your evidence for that claim?

MR. RABIN: Well, I don't believe that I can present all the evidence now. Part of it is classified not because of us -- because of the efforts, really, to trace not only the fact that it was initiated, carried out, from Syria, but the people who were involved in this inquiry and investigation are carried out by the British (?) authorities. Therefore I don't believe that I can go beyond what I have said.

MR. SAWYER: May we assume that this is now the position of the Israeli government, and not just your own statement?

MR. RABIN: That Syria is responsible for the effort to put a bomb in an El Al plane?

MR. SAWYER: Yes, sir.

MR. RABIN: There is no need for official government position. The facts are the way that I said them.

0:07... 2.7108.1....97
1102... 21083 1110
 ...0:07... 0108'07
 0:07... 0108'07
 ...0:07... 0108'07
 ...0:07... 0108'07

2222 2212

0101...2.10.97

.....1110

.....0101

.....0101

.....0101

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

110431011 • 74701 8111110

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.

Yitzhak

ס ו ש ס
דף.....מחור.....דפים
.....סווג בסחונני
.....רגיל
דחיות.....מאי ל' 1430
תאריך וזיה
.....

אל: המשרד

179

אל: מצפ"א.

בית הנבחרים: הופעת מרפי (6.5)

ריצ'ארד מרפי הופיע אתמול בפני וועדת המשנה למזה"ת (בראשות המורשה לי המילטון) ומסר דו"ת תקופתי על המתרחש במזה"ת. לא הגיש התבטאות כתובה, אלא להזמנת היו"ר פתח בהתייחסות קצרה לפעולת ארה"ב נגד לוב, תהליך השלום, כלכלת ישראל, יחסי ישראל-מצרים, והמלחמה במפרץ. אחרי כן הסיב לשאלות מעט המורשים שהשתתפו (מלבד המילטון, היו רק בן גילמן, סוס לנטוס, לארי סמיה, סטיב סולארז, ומל לויין). נושא לוב היה הנושא העיקרי, אך גם נשאלו שאלות רבות על תהליך השלום וההצעות האחרונות שהועלו בסוף ינואר ובתחילת פברואר במגמה להביא להשתתפות אש"פ בשיחות השלום. בין השאר טען מרפי שה- STATUS QUO אינו משביע רצון ואם יימשך, יגרום לאי-יציבות באיזור כי תסכול הפלסטינים הצעירים יגדל ואם אין סיכוי של שלום, יש לצפות עלייה ברמת האלימות. גרס שלום אינו בגדר חלום בלבד.

דו"ח מורחב בדיפ".

סול
למדן

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

המשרד

 $178 \frac{1}{2}$

ס ו פ ס
ד פ מחור ד פ
ס ו ו ב ט ח ו נ י ש מ ו ר
ד ח י פ ו ת ד ל י ד
מ א ר י ו ז י ת 7 1940 מ א י
ס ו פ

קונגרס : נשק לסעודיה - הערות ראשונות

1. תוצאות ההצבעות בשני הבתים מדהימות .
2. לפני ההצבעה, לא ציפה קרנסטון ליותר מ-70 קולות בסנט. (ל-73 סקבל, ניתן אולי להוסיף עוד שנים או שלושה מתוך אלה שנעדרו בעת ההצבעה (הוקינס, לונצ ואף הומפרי), כך שבכדי לגבור על ווטו נשיאותי, על הממשל " *Peel Off* " שמונה או תשעה 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 130 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'מאיר מוויסקונסין והמורשים השחורים קרוקט ודלומס, *slay* אחרי.
4. לכאורה, כל מכלול המניעים שמנינו במברקנו 679 מה 28.4, אין בהם להערכתי 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"מ, 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 שמשתתפת במימון אש"פ והטרור הבינ"ל שעה שארה"ב נלחמת בפגע בינלאומי זה.

1/c 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th
 4 3 4 1 1 3 1 3 2

ס.נ.ס. - ס.נ.ר.
ד.נ.ס. 2... מחור... דפים
סוג בשחוני
דחיסות
מארין וזיח
מס' מבר

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 את/הרכב החבילה המוצעת לסעודיה - למשל ע"י הוצאת הסטינגרים, תוך חקווה 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.

י.ס.ל. 311
ל מ ד ו

25

מגירות ישראל - 1151451

ס. נ. ר. ר.
ד. ... מחור. ... דמים
סווג בסחוני. סודי
דחיות. רגיל
תאריך וזיית. 1815. 7 מאי 86

אל:

המשרד

175

משרד המבחן

אל :- מצפ"א

העיסקה הסעודית

משיחת אקראי עם פרד כדורי סגן ראש מטהו של בוש ולשעבר ס/מנהל משרד התקציב
(לאחר ההצבעה בסנס ולפני ההצבעה - בביה"נ).

1. הסעודים טענו באוזני האמריקאים, אילו באמת רציתם לסייע לנו הייתם נותנים
משהו שיימסר עכשיו ולא בעוד שנתיים."

2. לגופה של העיסקה - אמר כי הסנטורים עשו בזאת חובתם כלפי דעותיהם אך עתה יתבקשו לשטן.
ע"י הנשיא, ולכן אין לראות בזאת בשום פנים סוף פסוק (אין כידוע נחת היום בממשל).

רובינסטיין

2 3 1 3 1 1 1 4 4 4
החלטה סה"כ 16/12/86 16/12/86 16/12/86 16/12/86 16/12/86 16/12/86 16/12/86 16/12/86 16/12/86 16/12/86



NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY

NATIONAL WAR COLLEGE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310-4500

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

סגירות ישראל - וויסנגסון

ס ו ס ס
ד...מחור...דפים
גלוי
סווג בסחונני
בחול לבוקר
דחיות
מאי 7 1630
תאריך וזיח
מס' מכת

אל: המשרד

כטח
83

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.

למדן
אמ

1 4 4 4 1 3 3 2
גלוי אלמ אלמ אלמ אלמ אלמ אלמ אלמ

: 7 版

המשרד, בטחון, נ.י.

160

42

4

1156

-1-

--- Q On that subject, have you seen the reports out of Berlin suggesting that the Syrians were behind the bombing of the La Belle disco?

Q Well, you've had no hesitancy in the past about talking about the Libyan links. Do you believe that there is any Syrian complicity?

Q Does it raise any questions though in minds of those involved in this, the State Department, that the Libyans were either not involved in the La Belle bombing or were not the only country involved in the La Belle bombing?

[illegible]

8'27.5... 71/80... 97

סווג ב'סחונ'י

.....דמי

תעריף וז"ח.....

..... **מכתב** **המכתב**

23

16.
77
42

- 11
- 6
- 4

: 7 冊

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.

$\frac{1}{2}$

160 - 22

77 - 5

42 1/2

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

: 7 月

372 N 7

81515158

BUSH'S REMARKS ON TERRORISM - MAY 6, 1986

۲۵۴۱

2.

[illegible]

$$\frac{1}{10}$$

৫৫

143

Tuesday - May 6 - תדרוך דובר מחמ"ד ליום

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.

2...97
0.2...97

171

11021101

11021101

11021101

11021101

2
16

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

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 Posnan (?), 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

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

110211
10.10.97

110211

110211

110211

110211

3
10

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.

110121011 - 10741

110121011 - 10741

110121011 - 10741

110121011 - 10741

110121011 - 10741

110121011 - 10741

4
16

C7

63

A'

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?

6

128

$$\frac{5}{10}$$

CP
63

143

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?

Q Do you know if there's any changes -- the lines of the battle?

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

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.

CP

19

$$\frac{6}{10}$$

GD
63

ام
143

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. KEDMAN: 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.

D. Chuckr 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.

11011101 - 1011101

11011101 - 1011101

11011101 - 1011101

11011101 - 1011101

11011101 - 1011101

7
6

G2
63

143

STATE DEPT. - 5/6/86

2-4

Q Have you seen any new indications that they might be preparing to release Mr. Mandala?

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

Q Does the NBC interview with Abbas help in any way, give any clues that might assist apprehending Abbas?

MR. REDMAN: No. As I said earlier, we don't know where he granted the interview. Obviously, terrorism thrives on this kind of publicity. This is the type of interview that gives terrorists the platform that they seek. Such publicity may, in fact,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3-1

encourage the terrorist activities which we are all seeking to deter.

Q Are you opposed to the fact that the agreed to do the interview?

MR. REDMAN: I believe that what I've just said speaks to that question.

Q Regarding statements that the U.S. companies in Libya will have to quit the country shortly, can you confirm the June 30th date? And secondly, is the U.S. satisfied that, at this point, the Libyans will not be realizing a windfall on those assets?

MR. REDMAN: The answer to the first question is no, I'm not in a position to confirm any date. Secretary Baker has been asked that question and he has taken the same position and it's his agency that's responsible. And likewise, as to whether or not windfalls will or will not be present, I'd refer you to the Treasury Department.

Q Are you suggesting by your earlier comments that NBC should not have conducted this interview?

MR. REDMAN: I'm suggesting that terrorism thrives on publicity, that one gives a platform to terrorists and that such publicity may in fact encourage the kind of terrorist activities that we're all trying to deter.

178

20/10	62	701
	63	143

Q Chuck, on the NBC interview again,

1 1 1 2 2 1 2
0191..10.71708.9...97

.....131003 1110

.....010171

.....0111 71708

.....0111 71708

$\frac{9}{10}$

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?

10	62	2
10	63	143

81515X

END OF MEETING

0110/27

23

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 a 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 whaddya 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

דף.....
סוג מסמך.....
דחיות.....
תאריך.....
סימולין.....

מצפ"א

סנט: נשק לסעודיה
שלנו נר 118

מליאת הסנט הערב (6/5) והקבלה החלטת אי' והסכמה לעיסקה הנ"ל ב-73
בעד מול 22 נגד.

למדנ--

מחמ 2 מחמ 3
סחמט גרע 1 3
ג/למל 1
ג/למל 1
מחמ 4
מחמ 4

ד.ר. מחור. דפים
 סוג בשחוני. שמור
 דחיסות. בתול
 מאריך וזיח. 1045. 6 מאי 86

המשרד

098

.....

אל ז - מצפ"א, מאו"ר

ביקור מיס

1. להלן תשובת גב' רונדו ממשרדו של מיס, כולל לשאלות הטלפוניות של שמעון שטיין.
 גשר אלנבי - לא.
 מסיבת עיתונאים - 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 - בבקשה - לא.
 הארוע בגולן - כן.
 הביקור במסיס חיל אויר בטיסה הוא בעד אם הדבר יכלול מצדה, זהירות לנחות במסוק.
 על מצדה

מרכז קליטה - לא.

2. מבריקר טלפונית לציר :
 א. מבקש לצאת מירושלים לצפון בטיסה ומשם להמשיך לגולן כדי למנוע עייפות הנסיעה לגולן מהאורח. בריגר אמר שאם לא יגיע לראש פינה בטיסה, לא יכול להגיע לגולן.
 ב. שב ומבקש לשים דגש מיוחד על טרור, בגלל התענינותו האישית 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. בריגר 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 המתוקנת לקראת פגישת מיס עם השגריר ביום ה'. אנא הבריקה באנגלית.

3 2 1 1 1 1 3
 200 200 200 200 200 200 200

סגירות
דף 2... מחור 2... דפים
סוג בטחוני
דחיות
מאריך וזיה
סגירות

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 שגירותם בח"א תבדוק אותה עמכם.
(הן וילקוקס, הן בריגר והן רונדו)
2. מבקשים בכל זאת לבדוק אפשרות לשלב פגישה עם רבין במקום אי"צ המתבטלת בגלל הסיור במצדה וברמון. א"ל.

מ ח נ

B3 25

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.

93 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

X

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.



שגרירות ישראל
ושינגטון

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, רצ"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

א. גל
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 from 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 major 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, רצ"ב מזכר בנדון שהוכן ע"י חברינו
והמסביר את הנושא ברור. אין ספק שנחזור לנושא מעתה ואילך.

בברכה

יוסף למדן

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" someones "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.